The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLII. SUNDAY, JANUARY 7, 1883—EIGHTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CLOAKS. CLOAKS.

UNPRECEDENTED SALE!

Vennor Predicts that the Winter Has Only Just Begun.

COUTANT & CO.

WILL OPEN UP TOMORROW,

MONDAY, January the 8th, 1883,

AN ENORMOUS NEW STOCK OF

CLOAKS

AND

FURS,

Just purchased from a well known Eastern House,

TO BE SOLD AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

Clad in one of Coutant's Cloaks you may defy all the caprices of the thermometer.

Fur-Lined Circulars,
Seal-Skin Sacques,
Reduced Fifty Per Cent.

Plush Pelisses
Down from $65 to $40.

Mattelasse Dolmans,
Trimmed in Russian Hair,
Reduced from $60 to $35.

C. A. COUTANT & CO.
145 State-st.

Plush Dolmans
Down from $70 to $42.

Satin Rhadama Dolmans
At $10, $12.50, $15, $17.50, $20,
Formerly $13, $16, $19.50, $23, $30.

Do Not Be Deceived! The real cold weather has to come!

THIS IS THE

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

THE ONE GRAND CHANCE

TO GET

Cheap Cloaks!

C. A. COUTANT & CO.
145 State-st.

"THE FAMOUS"
Model
Department
Store,
218 & 220 State-st.,
1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15 & 17 Quincy-st.

SWEEPING
REDUCTIONS
In Every Department.

Special attention is called to the following GENUINE BARGAINS:

One lot of Stylish Hats, 39c.
One lot of Ladies' Red Shirts and Drawers, all wool, only $1.
One lot of Misses' Side-Lace Shoes, only 75c.
One lot of Infants' Kid Button Shoes at 25c.
Sleighs at 10c, 58c, 68c, 95c.
Muslin Underwear, Chemise and Drawers, only 25c.
One lot of Gray Blankets at 50c a pair.
One lot of White Blankets at $1.25 a pair.
Finer Blankets at greatly reduced prices.
One lot of Ladies' Hose at 5c a pair.

We have replenished our stock of House Furnishing Goods, and are offering genuine bargains in

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.
TINWARE AND WOODEN WARE.

One lot of Trunks at 50c. We have Trunks of ever kind and price.

Examination solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

KRAMER & FRIEDMAN,
Cor. State and Quincy-sts.

NOTICE.

My friends and customers are hereby notified that I have left C. B. Keith & Co. and have taken a position with A. S. GAGE & CO. An early call solicited; any orders sent to me will have prompt and careful attention.

F. KRAMER.

GREAT SLAUGHTER
IN THE
CLOAK AND SUIT DEPT.

E. J. Lehmann,
"THE FAIR!"

6,000 Ladies', Misses', and Children's Cloaks must be sold regardless of cost. Our entire stock marked down 50 per cent less than former price.

Our $15 Diagonal Dolman now at $10.

Our $25 Silk Dolman now at $13.

Our $35 Silk Dolman now at $20.

Shawls and Suits at one-half price.

P. S.—Our great Muslin Underwear Sale will commence in one week.

BROWN PETTIBONE & KELLY
194 & 196 Dearborn-st
Honore Bl'k.
STATIONERS, PRINTERS, BLANK BOOK MAKERS and LITHOGRAPHERS and ENGRAVERS.
Blank Books of all kinds made to order.
Samples and estimates furnished.

Special Stockholders' Notice.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Vessel Owners' Towing Company will be held at the office of the Company, 240 South Water-st., at 10 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1883, and not Wednesday morning, as heretofore advertised.

GEO. D. KIRKHAM, Sec'y.

Dated Chicago, Jan. 6, 1883.

WAUKESHA

Mineral Rock Spring Sparkling Water. The finest bar or table water ever bottled. Put up in crates of 50 quarts, glass or stone jugs, or 100 pints, glass, and sold very cheap. The still water is put up in 10-gallon cans at 15 cents per gallon. Delivered free in any part of the city. Order by telephone or postal-card. With Brink's Express, northeast corner State and Randolph.

REMOVAL.

I have opened complete new Iron Yards at 1501 to 1507 State-st., and offer for rent my old Clark-st. yard, Nos. 508 and 510, suitable for storage purposes. Apply at office, Fifteenth and State-sts.

A. LIEBERMAN,
Telephone No. 5,288.

BANKRUPT STORE,
184 & 186 State-st.

MUSLIN
UNDERWEAR
FOR
LADIES AND CHILDREN.

The Greatest Bargains Ever Offered!

Chemises and Drawers, 25c, 35c, 49c, 63c, and 73c. They are real bargains.

Night Dresses at 73c, 98c, and $1.13.

Fine Cambric Skirt, with six tucks and tucked ruffle, for

49c Each.

Skirts, trimmed with fine Embroidery, for 98c each.

We would like our customers and friends to take notice that every Monday, the whole day through, we place on our Bargain Tables, for that day only, the best Calicos at

3 Per Yard!

Fine Ribbons at 2c per yard, and other goods, which we want to close, and are sold for less than one-tenth their value.

Please remember our

BARGAIN TABLES!

Every Monday! Every Monday!

Among others we will offer Corsets worth $1.50 for

23 cts. Each!

They are in perfect condition, regular sizes, and come either in White or Drab, and are boned.

BANKRUPT STORE,
184 and 186 State-st.
(Opp. Palmer House.)
S. SHIREK.

CANDY DEPT.

"The Fair"
OF
E. J. LEHMANN
OFFERS

Choicest Caramels at only - - 28c
Mixed Candies - - 12c, 18c, and 20c

BROKEN CANDY,
13c Pound.

Pure Licorice, 2c per stick.
Vanilla, Strawberry, and Lemon Cream Candy, 18c per pound.

State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

L. MANASSE, Optician,
88 Madison-st., Tribune Building,

Importer of Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Compasses, Drawing Tools, Transits and Levels, Electrical Batteries, etc.

MANASSE SIGHT IS PRICELESS OPTICIAN
TRIBUNE BUILDING

☞ Spectacles and Eye Glasses accurately adjusted to the various defects of vision. Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

RUPTURE CURED.

CHICAGO, Oct. '82—Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: After wearing your Patent Retentive Common-Sense Truss for two years I find I am entirely cured, not having worn the Truss for months. My age is 78 years. Previous to your adjusting a Truss I had great difficulty in retaining the rupture.

THOMAS CHANNEL,
55 Huron-st.

DR. A. H. PARKER, COMMON-SENSE TRUSS CO., Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago. The only Western Manufacturers of Elastic Stockings, Trusses, etc.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Cor. Lake St. & Fifth Ave., Chicago.
Be careful to BUY ONLY THE GENUINE.

CHICAGO SCALE CO.
151 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill.
3-Ton Wagon Scale, $40; 4-Ton $60; "Little Detective," $3. Send for Price List.

WANTED!

A first-class business man wishing to invest five to eight thousand dollars.

Address L 71, Tribune office.

CANDY

The finest line of fine confections in Chicago. Whitman's celebrated taffies for sale here only by us. Elegant packages fruits and candy for gifts. See them. Established 10 years. TAYLOR, 7 Clark. Telephone 4,115.

ST. AUGUSTINE HOTEL,
ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.
Open December until May. Leading first-class Hotel at this popular winter resort.
E. E. VAILL, Proprietor.

SEA'S

SMOKY SILKS!

AT SEA'S
TOMORROW

Begins the Great Fire Sale
Of all the goods least damaged in the
RECENT GREAT FIRE
That so nearly demolished Chicago's favorite store.
This Week—The goods least damaged.
Next Week—The almost worthless stuff.

TOMORROW
Unheard-of Bargains!
Sweeping Reductions!
Astonishing Prices!
Something for Nothing!
Dollars for Dimes!

SILKS,
Satins, Velvets, Plushes,
Brocades, Merveilleux, Moires, Etc., Etc.,
ALMOST GIVEN AWAY!
SEA says so—Believe it.
YOU MUST—YOU SHALL.
IS IT NOT SO?

30 cts.
BUYS FINEST
SURAH SATINS
IN ALL STYLISH SHADES.
20 yds. Surah Satin for $6.00.
15 yds. Surah Satin for $4.50.
10 yds. Surah Satin for $3.00.
Worth 85 cts. per yard.

49 cts.
Buys all Silk Goods worth $1.10.
MOIRES, BROCADES, MERVILLEUX,
At 69c, worth $1.50.

BL'K GROS GRAIN SILKS.
A splendid assortment at prices
THAT WILL ASTONISH EVEN YOU.
Several hundred pieces of Silk Velvets, Silk Plushes, Brocaded Velvets, Velveteens, and Skirting Velvets at one-half prices asked last week.

Satins, Satin and Moire Stripes,
49 and 69 cts.
49, worth $1.10. 69, worth $1.79.

SEA'S MILLINERY DEPT.
IS NOW COMPLETE AGAIN,
And contains all the novelties of the season. All shades of PLUMES from $1.98 to $4.98, former prices $2.98 to $6.98.
Tips in endless variety.
Hats in latest shapes.
Beaded Laces and Crowns.
Birds, Wings, Breasts.
BONNET FRAMES.
One-third Milliners' Prices,
And SEA'S experienced milliners
TRIM HATS FREE.

STOP!
ON THIRD.
The Fourth Floor is still occupied by the Insurance Adjusters busily inventorying the goods worst damaged, but
THE FOURTH AND FIFTH FLOORS
Will open Tuesday morning, when those curious enough to want to see
THE CHARRED MESS
ARE INVITED TO LOOK AT
The Fire Relics
AT
SEA'S.

BULLWINKLE'S
CLOAKS.

It seems almost incredible that not one single Cloak was wet in Sea's Big Fire. The water poured down on them in torrents, but the Fire-Patrol had them snugly tucked in with oil covers.

A LITTLE SMOKED, A LITTLE MUSSED.

They are, and you would never know it did we not tell you, but the Insurance Adjusters dealt liberally with me and

SO WILL SEA WITH YOU.

Come in time and get first choice.

NO REASONABLE OFFER REFUSED.

	Former price.	Now.
Black Diagonal Dolmans	$16.86	$ 8.43
" " "	18.20	9.10
" " "	19.68	9.85
Black Silk and Satin Dolmans	31.66	15.83
" " " "	59.25	29.63
" " " "	67.26	33.63
Russian Circulars	23.86	11.93
" "	30.86	15.43
Fine Ulsters	20.08	10.04
" "	21.26	10.63
Ulsterettes	16.86	8.43
"	19.68	9.85
Jackets	13.90	6.95
"	15.16	7.58
"	16.14	8.07
"	18.36	9.18
Children's, all colors	7.06	3.53
" "	7.26	3.63
" "	8.24	4.12
" "	12.46	6.23
" "	13.26	6.63
" "	14.26	7.13
Paisley Shawls	13.52	6.76
" "	15.04	7.52
" "	15.66	7.83
" "	19.52	9.76
" "	33.08	16.54
Ladies' Fine Woolen Shawls	8.26	4.13
" " " "	11.94	5.97
" " " "	14.64	7.32
" " " "	13.52	6.76
Ladies' Black Cashmere	6.14	3.07
" " "	6.62	3.31
" " "	8.72	4.36
" " "	10.14	5.07
Shoulder Shawls	1.38	.69
" "	1.86	.93
" "	2.36	1.18
Ladies' Skirts	1.14	.57
" "	1.78	.89
" "	2.12	1.06
" "	3.38	1.69
" "	9.06	4.53
Children's Skirts	.58	.29
" "	.75	.38
" "	1.24	.62
" "	1.66	.83

LIGHT WEIGHT
LADIES' CASSIMERE JACKETS
$1.12,
$1.47, $1.69, $1.98, $2.48, $2.98.
No reasonable offer refused on any of
SEA'S CLOAKS.

Water, Water,
Necessary though it is, don't do clothing any good—at least
THAT IS SEA'S OPINION.
THE INSURANCE COMPANIES SUFFER, SO
PITY THEM, NOT SEA,
As you read these prices on this Clothing, made of the very finest all-wool imported and domestic fabrics:

	Former price.	Now.
Men's Overcoats	$14.87	$ 7.02
" "	9.80	5.02
Boys' "	6.90	3.77
" "	7.80	3.41
" Suits	5.80	2.99
" "	7.80	5.08
Men's "	18.06	11.38
" "	14.81	9.44
" "	11.86	6.51

HOP OUT OF BED
Tomorrow morning, and with all the family
DROP INTO HAPPY PHELLOW
SEA'S.

HARD and SOFT
COAL
Delivered promptly in all parts of the city and on cars by
J. L. HATHAWAY,
38 Market-st.,
68 Kingsbury-st.,
2423 South Halsted-st.
☞ Telephone No. 7,611.

REMOVAL.
We have removed to the southeast corner of Market and Monroe-st., and are ready to wait on our customers as heretofore.
Respectfully,
SHOYER & CO.

Price Lists for 1883.
We invite the attention of merchants and others about to issue price lists, catalogues, or similar work, to our facilities for
BOOK PRINTING.
Prices reasonable and work first-class.
P. L. HANSCOM & CO.,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
104 and 106 MADISON-ST.

J. ETTLINGER,
FURRIER,
CAN BE FOUND AT
Allard's Hat Store,
81 MADISON-ST.

IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH
Michigan-av. near Twenty-third-st.
Rev. Dr. GEO. C. LORIMER, Pastor.

ANNUAL SALE
AND
RENTING OF PEWS
Monday Night, Jan. 8, 1883,
At 8 o'clock.

Persons desiring choice of Pews should not fail to be present.

FROM THIS DAY
THE FAIR
Will Open at 8 a. m.
Will Close at 7 p. m.
Great Losing-Money Sale for One Month.
E. J. LEHMANN,
State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.

Real Estate and Loans.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO.
90 Washington-st.
References furnished if desired to any person we have represented during 30 years.

SKATES
The American Club Skate is the finest Automatic Skate made. The Winslow Skates are the finest Club and Ladies' Skates made.
A. G. SPALDING & BRO.,
Western Agents, 108 Madison-st.

GAMBETTA.

Three Hundred Thousand People Go with His Coffin to Pere-la-Chaise.

The Scene in Paris One Rarely Equaled in Her Own Remarkable History.

Incredible Sums of Money Spent for Flowers, Garlands, and Funeral Drapery.

The Alsace-Lorraine Deputation Greeted with Tokens of Popular Delight.

The Great Grief of France—Excessive Governmental Fear of Offense to Germany.

THE OBSEQUIES.

NO SUCH HONORS PAID TO ANY FRENCHMAN SINCE THE DEATH OF THIERS.

Special Cable.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—After a night of heavy rain this morning broke loweringly, but the clouds soon dispersed, and toward 10 o'clock a bright sun dispelled all cause of anxiety as regarded the weather. Since the funeral of M. Thiers no such tribute has been paid to the remains of a public man as that which brought the population of Paris into the streets this morning to follow the remains of Gambetta to their last resting-place. The arrangement of the cortége, as is generally the case in France, was

SO CAREFULLY REGULATED

that it was enabled to start as nearly as possible at the hour fixed. All the great public bodies, the members of the Senate and of the Chamber of Deputies, the Judges and the members of the bar, the municipal council of Paris, the Council General of the Seine, the Ministers, the Corps Diplomatique, and the delegates from the different cities and towns of France had their places assigned in the procession, so that everything passed off in the most perfect order.

THE DECREE OF MESSIDOR

on funeral ceremonies being formal, the delegations of Belleville and Marseilles preceded the hearse, so as not to follow the official delegations. The delegations of the Twentieth Arrondissement and the editors of the *Republique Francaise* came immediately after the family. Then followed the delegations of Alsace-Lorraine and the representatives of the cities and departments in alfabetical order.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SPECTACLE.

To the Western Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Since the funeral of Thiers no such tribute has been paid to the remains of a public man as that which brought the population of Paris into the streets this morning. It was evident from the eagerness and anxiety manifested that they were moved by a deeper feeling than that of a desire to witness an imposing and unusual spectacle. The ordinary impulse of curiosity which sways the masses on such occasions had given place to a profound and unmeasured grief, which the loss of a tried public servant and benefactor sprung from their own ranks always evokes in the popular heart. In front of the catafalque on a platform borne on the shoulders of twelve men was a colossal bust of Gambetta, surrounded by flowers artistically arranged to represent the national colors. This was preceded by three chariots richly decorated and bearing crowns and garlands sent by different cities and towns of France. The pall-bearers were MM. Fallieres, Minister of the Interior; Billot, Minister of War; Brisson, President of the Chamber; Peyrat, Vice-President of the Senate; Metivier, representing the electors of Belleville; Falateur, representing the bar of Paris; Sirecs, Mayor of Cahors; Dr. Fieuzel, and Etienne, Deputy, representing the family, and Martin Fleuilet, President of the Union Républicaine. It is not often that such a long military array is witnessed in the street of Paris as turned out at this funeral. All the troops of the garrison were under arms to do honor to the man who, as a member of the Government of Defence, saved the honor of the country. The force consisted of the following troops: Nine regiments of the line, two battalions of chasseurs, four regiments of artillery, two squadrons du train, two regiments of Chasseurs a Cheval, two regiments of dragoons, two regiments of cuirassiers, the Gendarmerie Mobile, the Gendarmerie of the Seine, the Garde de Paris, the Sapeurs and Pompiers. The troops lined the streets through which the cortége passed, adding much to the imposing character of the procession.

THE FUNERAL CAR

was specially designed by Bastien Lepage, the painter. It moved on low black wheels, streaked with silver. On it was placed the catafalque. Wreaths were deposited at the base of the catafalque. At the four corners vases were affixed, in which were burning perfumes, shrouding the coffin in vapor. Several cars followed containing wreaths, the number of which momentarily increased. It had been proposed to bear Antonin Marcere's statue of "Gloria Victis," now in the Place de Lafayette, on an artillery wagon before the coffin as an allusion to Gambetta's services in 1870, but objections were raised by the authorities. The funeral-car was preceded by six horsemen in black and white uniforms. The car was drawn by six horses. The coffin was covered with black velvet, which was again partially hidden by the tricolors draped with crape, and two natural palms with wreaths of red immortelles. The platform of the car was literally covered with wreaths. The bearers carried batons, on which were also wreaths. The regimental flags of the escort were draped with crape.

THE BODY OF GAMBETTA

was placed in the hearse at 10:20 a. m., amid the booming of cannon, beating of drums, and sound of trumpets. The troops presenting arms, the procession started at 10:30. It was headed by relatives and friends of the deceased, representatives of President Grévy, the Ministers, Generals, including Gen. Galliffet, Senators, Deputies, including Clemenceau and other members of the Extreme Left. Brisson, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Peyrat, Vice-President of the Senate, headed the Senators and Deputies respectively. The Guard of Honor, preceding and flanking the catafalque was composed of the Republican Guard, with a band playing a funeral dirge. It is estimated 200,000 persons were in the procession, conspicuous among which were Freemasons in complete uniform and the advocates and students of Paris. An English delegation from Boulogne was present.

At 12:30 o'clock the head of the procession had reached the Boulevard de Sebastopol, while numerous deputations were still waiting in the Esplanade des Invalides to take places in the cortége.

Numerous musical societies played in the procession, besides military bands.

CHANGING THE ROUTE.

Now a word as to the route chosen to the cemetery. Great disappointment was caused by the abandonment of the great boulevard—the more direct and usual road to Père-la-Chaise. But there was good reason for it. Incumbered as they are with the barraques of the New Year, it was to be feared that the passage of such an enormous multitude through them could not be effected without many accidents and probably loss of life. Besides, it would have put a stop for the day to the trade of

A LARGE CLASS OF POOR HAWKERS,

who count upon this resource to make up for the shortcomings of the last year. So the Council of Ministers wisely decided that the cortége should take another route. The following was adopted: Pont de la Concorde, Place de la Concorde, Rue de Rivoli, Boulevard Sebastopol, Rue de Turbigo, Place de la Republique, Boulevard Voltaire, Rue de Charonne, Avenue Philippe Auguste, Boulevard Manilmontant, and the Cimétière.

THE CHANGE OF ROUTE

caused heavy loss and disappointment to the restaurants and other establishments which had let windows at enormous prices on the boulevard, and caused corresponding rejoicing among the owners of similar houses on the line of the procession.

FLOWERS.

The sums expended for garlands and other floral tributes for this funeral are without precedent. Among the most expensive and admired are two from the American Minister, Mr. Morton, and Gen. Read.

THE CROWDS.

From 8 o'clock this morning traffic was stopped on the south side of the river. Deputations of special Commissaries of Police gave directions to the ever-increasing mass of deputations which came up, each anxious to secure a good position. From the Place des Invalides the scene presented was of the strongest imaginable aspect. Above the swaying crowds which covered it were banners, wreaths, and enormous masses of flowers, borne on men's shoulders. In the Rue de L'Université, from the square to the esplanada, were deputations who were unable to find standing place in the court of the Palais Bourbon. The whole front of this building was draped in black, with large silver candleabra between the pillars, giving a greenish flame. A whole corps d' armee was drawn towards this point. A kind of shudder seemed to pass through the crowd. A formidable demonstration seemed about to break out. From time to time cries of "Vive la Republique," "Vive la France," and even "Vive Gambetta," were raised by the compact crowds assembled on the pavement, which were echoed by people at a distance. Upon the railing of

THE GARDEN OF THE TUILERIES

were men two or three deep, standing on the stonework in an attitude of torture, which they had occupied for several hours, while on the opposit side of the railings the narrow ledge swarmed with others clinging to the railing with one hand, the other being free, waving their hats. The windows in the Hotel Continental had been hired at fabulous prices, even 30 guineas being mentioned. The crowd along the Rue de Rivoli and spectators in windows in fashionable neighborhoods appeared cold and much more influenced by motives of curiosity than the bulk of the populace. The Times correspondent says it was a remarkable historical event.

All along the Rue de Rivoli flags bound with crape were placed, but they were not very numerous. From the Hôtel de Ville they became thicker and appeared on every story.

The church was not called on to share in the celebration, and shut their doors.

The new Hôtel de Ville was bare of flags or crape, though it would certainly have gone into mourning had it been the funeral of Henri Rochefort instead of Gambetta.

By the time the end of the procession had passed through the Rue de Rivoli the head was nearing the cemetery of Pere-la-Chaise, which was reached at 1:30.

All the markets except the Bourse closed. All the Ambassadors, including Prince Von Hohenlohe, the German representative, were present at the start of the funeral procession, and sent their carriages to join the cortége.

THE DEPUTATION FROM ALSACE-LORRAINE

met with a sympathetic demonstration along the entire route. The spectacle of the formidable army of sympathizers, members of associations, which followed and acclaimed the remains of the great tribune, and his adversaries holding aloof and maintaining silence, caused a vague feeling of uneasiness.

AT THE GATES OF THE GREAT GRAVEYARD.

The Government decided this morning to accept responsibility for the speeches of MM. Brisson, Peyrat, and Deves, and Gen. Billot. All other speeches were to be of an absolutely private character.

THE FOLLOWING ORATORS

delivered speeches over the body at the entrance to Père-la-Chaise: M. Henri Brisson, in the name of the Chamber of Deputies; M. Peyrat, in that of the Senate; M. Deves, in the name of the Government; M. Metivier, in that of the Electoral Committee of Belleville; M. Challomel-Lacour, in the name of the Government of National Defense; M. Chaffour, in that of the Association of Alsace-Lorraine; M. Kable, in the name of Alsaciens; and M. Falateuf, Battonier of the Order of Advocates, in the name of the bar of Paris.

M. DEVES, MINISTER OF JUSTICE,

speaking on behalf of the Government, said he saluted the remains of a great citizen. The loss of such a man caused national grief. The Fatherland mourned one who loved and defended it passionately. The deceased had loved France, and had had faith in her destinies, even when hope seemed to be a defiance of fortune. His resolution not to let her abdicate her place among nations would be ever remembered, apart from his heroic defense. His political principles and profound veneration for the will of the nation commanded admiration. His life was employed entirely for France and the Republic. Though he descended prematurely to the grave, he left his country free—the master of its destinies. Under a respected, popular Government, the Republic at home is pacific, and the dignity of France abroad henceforth beyond attack. The memory of Gambetta would remain in the hearts of all patriots.

M. CHAFFOUR,

on behalf of the Alsace-Lorraine societies in Paris, said Gambetta was the life and soul of the defense at Bordeaux. "He represented our distress after our mutilation, and he remained a representative of our invincible hope. He had truly declared that the inhabitants of the lost provinces were doubly Frenchmen. A generous workman, he died trusting in the future. His work remains, both that which he accomplished, and that which was the magnanimous ambition of his life. Our tears for him are not the sterile ones of despair. Our pain should be only that of men who return to work with fresh ardor. The great friend of Alsace-Lorraine is dead, but France lives and will respond to the appeals of her glorious destiny. Vive la France!"

M. BRISSON,

in his oration, dwelt upon Gambetta's efforts to promote republican union and to save France. He concluded: "Let not our grief be sterile. Over Gambetta's bier, around which are grouped his friends, men of all parties, representatives of the army and children of the provinces so dear to us, we swear we will labor to accomplish that union which was Gambetta's prayer."

M. FALATEUF

said the honors paid to Gambetta were not to the man only but the consecration of memories of resistance to a triumphant invasion.

They were a mark of gratitude to all who at Gambetta's call had died for their country.

THE GATES CLOSED.

After the speeches were over the body was carried into the cemetery, which was closed to the public. The coffin was laid in its temporary resting place, and the procession dispersed. The passing of the procession and of the crowd around the coffin at the entrance of the cemetery ended at 3:30. It is estimated that 300,000 persons were present. When the gates finally closed against the public some persons endeavored to force their way in.

NOTES OF THE DAY IN PARIS.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The widespread nature of the feeling excited by the death of Gambetta may be judged from the fact that the Royalist Popular League postponed for a week a grand banquet which had been announced before his death for tonight.

ALMOST EVERY MEMBER OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES AND THE SENATE
viewed Gambetta's coffin yesterday.

The newspaper called *Le Chat Noir*, having utilized the occasion to attack Germany, was seized this morning.

In defile before the catafalque yesterday some angry words took place between M. Paul Deroulede, the poet, and M. Mayer, editor of *La Lanterne*, which led to a hostile message on the part of the latter in the evening.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The *Times* says it is stated that the Emperor of Germany, being informed New-Year's morning of the decease of Gambetta, said: "We have one peace-breaker the less."

COMMENT IN EUROPE.

MR. SMALLEY'S LETTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The New York *Tribune's* cable letter says:

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The death of the man who was the one great Republican figure in Europe is signalized by homage from royalties of every country. None among them is more honorable to Gambetta than the brutal exultation in a few of the least decent German papers. Even the French Imperialists write of their great enemy with respect and admiration. The idea once current that Gambetta's brief failure in power terminated his career was dispelled before his death. It is known that a majority of his country were faithful to him. Even the Chamber was ready to reverse the vote which overthrew him.

THE BEST TESTIMONY
to his statesmanship is the fact that he had founded the Republic too solidly to be shaken, even by his death. The English estimate of Gambetta, though frequently colored by various prejudices, is not, on the whole, inadequate nor unfriendly. Papers of every political shade agree that France has lost her foremost man. The limitations upon the completeness of the English tributes to Gambetta are due mostly to an imperfect knowledge of the people and the conditions with which he had to deal, and of the crisis through which Gambetta alone piloted the imperiled Republic. But everybody agrees that

FRANCE WITHOUT GAMBETTA
must have a different future at home and abroad. Clericalism rejoices that its most formidable enemy has gone, but it knows that its only chance to regain power is in the overthrow of the educational system which Gambetta founded. Paris today presents a scene of public mourning probably unequaled in its amplitude of martial honors to a civilian, in its sombre magnificence, in its innumerable concourses of sorrowing people.

THE TORIES
gracefully and prudently forbore any opposition to Sir Charles Dilke's tribute to the memory of Gambetta, the first uttered here by an English statesman. It was marked more by reserve and severe taste than by that deep regard Sir Charles Dilke must have had for the man so long his intimate friend.

MR. JENNINGS' LETTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Mr. Jennings' cable to the New York *World* says:

LONDON, Jan. 6.—One version of the story of Gambetta's wound, which has been much talked about privately, though none of our papers have yet reproduced the articles of the sensational Paris journals, is that which ascribes the shot to the very well known lady styled "Mme. Leone Leon." She, according to the gossips, threatened Gambetta with a revolver. He attempted to wrest it out of her grasp, and in the struggle it exploded. The lady, it is added, nursed him all through his illness, with great devotion. Gambetta's intimate friends deny that she touched the weapon, and adhere to the less sensational story that it was discharged accidentally. One thing, however, is quite certain—that the great Frenchman's bad physical condition was the immediate cause of his death. He was a great, a ravenous eater of rich foods, and a tendency toward blood-poisoning had been suspected in his case for some time past.

ANOTHER DENIAL.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Reinach, an intimate personal friend of Gambetta, publishes a detailed account of Gambetta's wound, which is intended to dispel the various falsities. Gambetta, he states, was trying a new revolver when the breech stuck fast, owing to one of the cartridges not fitting properly. Holding the pistol by the muzzle he endeavored to close the breech forcibly, when the cartridge exploded. The woman who has recently been prominently mentioned, so far from being the cause of the accident, nursed him devotedly for thirty-four days.

IN AMERICA.

EXPRESSIONS OF GRIEF.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Arrangements are completed for Gambetta memorial services Sunday. Representatives of the Garde Lafayette and Garibaldi Guards will surround a catafalque, and addresses be made in Italian, French, and English, with funeral dirges between the speeches.

The National and municipal flags are displayed at half-mast on the city-hall.

The Carole Française de L'Harmonie had an annual banquet tonight. The usual after-dinner speeches were dispensed with owing to the death and funeral of Gambetta. The President of the society made an address on the life of Gambetta.

MR. HITT'S REMINISCENCES—GAMBETTA'S ELOQUENCE—HIS INTEREST IN AMERICA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—Mr. R. R. Hitt, member from the Fifth Illinois District, who was for six years Secretary of the American Legation in Paris, has many pleasant reminiscences of Gambetta, with whom he was well acquainted, and for whom he entertained the warmest admiration. "It was as a parliamentary leader rather than as a revolutionary leader that I knew Gambetta," said Mr. Hitt, "and it is the heroic side of his character disclosed by the war and revolution upon which popular attention is mainly concentrated at this time. Gambetta was preeminently great as an orator, and it is as an orator that the people know him best. He had that rare power of swaying an audience, of

SUDDENLY AROUSING THE DEEPEST PASSIONS,
and commanding the entire spirits of men at moments, which the world's great orators only possess. He was what the books call 'Demosthenician' in his power, now and then exhibited in all its strength. He had, to begin with, a wonderfully rich, powerful, and musical voice, to which was added a rare fluency of expression and correct understanding and application of terms. The Constitutional Convention of 1871-'75, of which he was a member, and the Chamber of Deputies were both turbulent and at times unmanageable bodies of men, of strong passions, representing all elements of society and politics. In the convention there were over 700 members, and in the Chamber over 500. There were

FREQUENT SCENES OF TUMULT, PASSION, AND CONFUSION.
A hundred men would be talking at once in outcry, as reproach, or appeals of every sort. Gambetta could control. For a time his words might not be understood a dozen feet away. Gradually, however, the steady swelling notes of that marvelous voice would dominate all others, compelling quiet. Attention would be irresistibly directed toward him, as toward a centre of sound. Almost before any one was aware the din would subside and all be turned to hear his thrilling, rushing, strong current of eloquence. Gambetta possessed to an extraordinary degree the faculty of talking through a tumult and talking it down. Interruptions inspired rather than disconcerted him, and passion cleared his reason and intensified his expression. Gambetta was at one time a frequent caller at the rooms of the American Legation, and was

A WARM FRIEND OF MINISTER WASHBURNE.
He was greatly interested in American politics and loved to talk upon that theme. His questions relating to practical politics were searching. He was curious to know all about our caucus system, its antecedents, growth, and operations. He never wearied of asking and absorbing information concerning the relations of labor to capital and to political parties, going directly to the root of the questions about which he sought information. He was well posted concerning our institutions and public men. I recollect calling on him one day with

GOV. HENDRICKS
at the old editorial rooms of the *Republique Française*, of which he was editor. He received the Governor with distinguished courtesy, and the two gentlemen had a very pleasant interview. Gambetta expressed surprise at seeing the Governor and myself together, for in the French school of politics there is generally, almost always, bitterness between political opponents, and often hearty hatred. 'You were the candidate of the Democratic party for a great office, and I know Mr. Hitt to be a Republican. How is this?' he exclaimed. 'Why,' was the reply, 'Mr. Hitt and myself are very good friends.' Gambetta allowed

A PUZZLED EXPRESSION
to linger on his face, and Gov. Hendricks added: 'I have always enjoyed the personal friendship of a great many Republicans throughout my whole political life, a sentiment which is cordially reciprocated on my part.' 'And is that common in your country?' asked Gambetta. 'Yes; nothing more so,' said Gov. Hendricks. 'There,' exclaimed the great Frenchman, 'there is the ideal Republic.' He often spoke of his wish to see our country, and see free institutions in play after many years of trial, undisturbed by foreign power, requiring no burden of countless armies, with no chains of tradition, no social separating walls, no cries of

STARVATION
from whole classes to deal with in every measure. To him more than any other one man is due the increasing moderation and good sense among the Republicans as a party organization. Ten years ago the word meant aggression, almost destruction, hatred of the Clericals and Bonapartists. Now there is the calm of strength. They embrace the force and the wealth of the nation, and deal fairly and carefully with every interest. This change is reflected in Gambetta's speeches, if you will glance through them. He was a great educator of the nation in political thought, and their highest and most perfectly representative man, in the best sense and in the best qualities, that this generation has produced, and his loss is great and irreparable, though the work of putting their Republic in running order is so well done, in large part by him, that it bids fair to stand."

GEN. GRANT.

HIS OPINION OF THE EFFECT OF GAMBETTA'S DEATH ON FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—Gen. Grant is passing the days quietly at the house of his friend, Gen. Beale, and said this morning that he expected to be here about another week.

Your correspondent asked him what he thought would be the result of the death of Gambetta upon the fortunes of the Republic in France. The General said in substance:

"If Gambetta's death had occurred five years ago, when MacMahon was President, I doubt if the Republic would have survived the shock, but now it is different. He was a very remarkable man, and at the time of which I speak seemed to be the only person in France who was able to rise to the requirements of the occasion. MacMahon was a good old soldier, and did what he honestly thought was the best for the people of France. He did not think, however, that a republican government was the best for the people, and consequently and for that reason made every attempt and used every means to defeat it. He had a large army scattered all over the country, officered by men who thought as he did. He exercised the highest authority in proroguing the Legislature and dismissing the officials and appointing others in their places. These offices could not be filled again by election until he should name the day. He postponed calling the election as long as possible, and finally, when it was called, gave instructions to every officer, civil and military, to use every influence in his power to see that Republicans were not elected. Very few nations would have submitted to be overridden in this way as the French people did then. The people of this country would not stand it at all. Of course public feeling ran very high and an irruption was imminent at any moment, but every day Gambetta issued his paper, which went to all parts of France and was read everywhere, advising moderation. From day to day he wrote telling the people to be quiet and abide by the ballot-box; telling them to say nothing and do nothing, but simply to go to the election, deposit their vote, and then go home. At the same time that he was counseling quiet he was every day indicting MacMahon for his outrages on the liberties of the people. The result was the masses followed the advice of Gambetta, committed no violence, but went quietly to the polls and carried the election. In France there is always an absolutely fair count and a fair election, so that when the Republicans put in more votes than their opponents they came into power in the Government. The Republic is safe in France, because they have a good President. Should the time come again when another MacMahon should be President, France will need another Gambetta. Now, while he may not be necessary, the death of such a man is a very great loss to any nation or any age."

DRESSED BEEF.

Action by the New York Central to Discourage the Trade.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Dealers in live stock at West Albany assert that a move has been made by the New York Central Railroad against the dressed-beef trade from Chicago to the East which will check the development of that business. Up to Jan. 1 the shipment of beef, whether dead or alive, was under the jurisdiction of Mr. Samuel Goodman, the General Freight Agent of the line. On the date named Mr. Goodman was relieved of the responsibility of the his office so far as it concerned the transportation of beef. Mr. John B. Dutcher, who for some months has been known as Superintendent of Live Stock, was assigned to the supervision of the whole business of cattle shipments. It is stated that special contracts were made by Mr. Goodman with the dressed-beef agencies of C. H. Hammond, Toffey Bros., and Swift Bros., which extended over a term of years, and enabled these firms to transport dressed beef at such low rates that other shippers were unable to compete successfully with them. The formation of an opposition dressed-beef company by several of Mr. Vanderbilt's business associates some weeks ago developed the fact that the special rates granted by Mr. Goodman were so favorable that this new concern would not prove remunerative to its organizers and the railroad as well as long as the rates remained in force. Within the few last weeks conferences between the dressed-beef interests and leading officers of the Central Road are reported to have been held, and it is here believed that the rivals have come to terms under which the Vanderbilt concern goes out of the dressed-beef business. What the details of the negotiations are it is useless to guess. On the 1st of January, however, the rates of freight on dressed beef were made equal to those on live stock—that is to say, hereafter shippers of dressed beef will be required to pay the rate established in the schedule for the transportation of cattle on the hoof. That rate is at present 60 cents per hundred-weight from Chicago to either New York or Boston. The live-stock dealers, who have been most affected by the dressed-beef trade, feel very much elated over the change in the situation, and look for a revival of their business, which has been light of late.

DISSOLVING A UNION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 6.—At a meeting of the coal-miners of the Belleville mining district, St. Clair County, Illinois, opposite this city, in East St. Louis, today a resolution passed to dissolve the Miners' Union. This leaves the men free to act as individuals in all their relations with the mine-owners, and it is thought a better condition of affairs will be the result.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 6.—Arrived, the Indiana, from Philadelphia.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The City of Bruzel, Italy, Vandalia, and Laurent, from New York, have arrived out.

FOREIGN.

The Rhine and Its Tributaries Falling—Forty People Drowned.

Gen. Chanzy to Be Buried with State Honors by the French Government.

The Emperor William Is Confident of Peace with an Increased Artillery.

Gladstone's Recent Appointments Making a Great Outcry in the Radical Camp.

The Baconian Theory as to Shakspeare—The Midlothian Campaign—Books and Gossip.

THE FLOODS.

DEVASTATION ALONG THE RHINE.

Special Cable to Chicago Neue Freie Presse.

COLOGNE, Jan. 6.—The Rhine and its tributaries are falling slowly. The total loss of property cannot be estimated yet, but is enormous. The Rhenish Palatinate and Rhenish Hesse have suffered most. During New-Year's night 1,000 houses were destroyed by the floods in Frankenthal, and 12,000 people were without shelter. Similar occurrences are reported from a great many places. About sixty human beings perished in the floods. On the 2d of January

ABOUT FORTY PEOPLE,
inhabitants of Oppan, attempted to pass the dam-break in a skiff in order to cross over to the opposit bank of the Rhine, when the boat struck a tree and capsized, and almost all were drowned. Some places like Edigheim, in the Palatinate, are entirely deserted by the inhabitants. Large tracts of the most fertile soil are buried completely under the sand thrown up by the raging waters. Warringen, near Cologne, has suffered heavily by a dam-break. Fifty houses are washed away and fifty acres of farm land are covered with sand. Near Kalk a large territory,

TWENTY MILES LONG
and four miles wide, is inundated and covered with sand. Duisburg is destroyed. The rural district of Coblence, the circuit Nemoid, and the rural circuit of Cologne have suffered terribly. The subscriptions opened by the Cologne *Gazette* for the relief of the sufferers so far amount to 130,000 marks.
EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT COLOGNE "GAZETTE."

GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. SMALLEY'S LETTER TO THE NEW YORK "TRIBUNE"—LONDON GOSSIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The New York *Tribune's* cable letter says:

LONDON, Jan. 6.—People are already speculating about what Mr. Gladstone will say the week after next in Mid-Lothian. The *Daily News* thoughtfully observes that Sir Charles Dilke's mention of Mr. Gladstone's visit has directed public expectation in that direction. Nearly everything yet published indicates more or less clever guessing at the probable topics to be discussed. The Edinburg authorities say that this demonstration is expected to surpass all previous ones. Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone will be the guests of Lord and Lady Rosebery at Dalmeny Park, seven miles from Edinburg. The tickets to the meetings and the banquet of 1,000 persons have been long since been sold.

SIR CHARLES DILKE'S SPEECHES
during the first week he has been a Cabinet Minister have been devoted almost exclusively to questions touching local government taking extreme ground against further centralization. These speeches, in spite of injudicious praise in one quarter, so frequently sweeping as to provoke ridicule, have strengthened the general confidence in Sir Charles Dilke's ability to really grasp the many urgent problems of domestic legislation. They have shown that he possesses a wide knowledge of commercial and industrial affairs. His popularity in Chelsea appears wholly unshaken either by the Irish cabals or a suspicion that his Radicalism is less militant than formerly. The appointment of Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice as Sir Charles Dilke's successor as Under Secretary of the Foreign Office is a thoroughly good one, and is approved by everybody except a few Radicals, who cannot forgive him for being a Whig and a brother to the Marquis of Landsdowne.

THE BELT CASE
is being tried over again in the newspapers, the jury defending the verdict. The most remarkable novelty is the fact that the artists, who without exception testified to Mr. Belt's incompetence, were all called by the defendant's solicitors without a previous knowledge of their opinions.

HERBERT SPENCER
publishes in the *Contemporary Review* his impressions of America, already printed in New York, with his dinner speech, adding a few pages respecting the causes of the overactivity of American life, which may be summed up in the statement, sound but not original, that the wider opportunities for improving the condition of life occasion a fiercer struggle than is seen in older societies, where few have a chance of rising.

HAWTHORNE.
The *Athenæum*, in an elaborate review of "Dr. Grimshawe's secret," discusses the history of the publication, and points out singular inconsistencies in Julian Hawthorne's account. It concludes, on the whole, that the greater part of the story is probably the genuine work of Nathaniel Hawthorne, but that it is made up from rough notes; that there is no cohesion between the parts, and that the second part is sometimes absolutely unmeaning. It declares that Nathaniel Hawthorne never could have intended for publication such crude nonsense as some of it is, and that no one who respected his memory should have permitted the book to appear. It hints that Julian Hawthorne had already used a certain incident in "Dr. Grimshaw's Secret," in "Archibald Malmaison," and in "Fortune's Fool."

"GIDEON FLEYCE,"
a novel by Henry W. Lucy, a distinguished and brilliant journalist, contains numerous political portraits skillfully drawn and strewn through a sensational story of considerable interest. The literary method is occasionally a too obvious imitation of Dickens, but it is far superior in style and in structure to the average current fiction. It will be of interest to Americans as a picture of political life of today.

MR. JENNINGS' LETTER TO THE NEW YORK "WORLD."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The *World's* cable letter says:

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Great preparations are being made for Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian campaign, upon which he will enter next week, and which promises to be as exciting, if not as important, as his famous canvass in 1879. It is supposed that the Premier will avail himself of the occasion to make the long-expected declaration whether he intends to retire this year or see another session through. Private rumors in quarters likely to be well informed are to the effect that Mr. Gladstone will certainly retire, his known inclination in this direction being perhaps increased by his recent ill-health and by the warnings of his doctors that the time for hard work is over and the period for rest has come. Moreover,

ALL IS NOT WORKING SO SMOOTHLY
as might be thought in the Radical household. Great complaints are being made, in particular of Mr. Gladstone's appointments. The Radicals are crying out loud that altogether too many plums fall to the share of the aristocracy. Thus the appointment of Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice to the office of Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the place of Sir Charles Dilke, who takes the Presidency of the Local Government Board, has given rise to

MUCH DISCONTENT,
and even the official journals of the Liberal party berate Mr. Gladstone vigorously, reminding him that this is an advanced Government. All this, as your readers will readily understand, may confirm Mr. Gladstone in his long-cherished design of leaving the Radicals and the Whigs to fight it out among themselves as best they can. He may or may not reveal his plans at Edinburg next week, but his speeches cannot fail to be important as disclosing the future policy of the Administration.

A REMARKABLE LITERARY PRODUCTION.
The Longmans have just issued a thick volume containing passages from a manuscript of Lord Bacon, with parallel passages from Shakspeare's plays. The Bacon manuscript is in the Harleian collection. It was apparently drawn up as a sort of commonplace book for use in the great Chancellor's writings, but none of the quotations or phrases are to be found in his acknowledged works, while all are in Shakspeare. On the whole, this book is the most remarkable attempt yet made to prove that "Baconian theory" of Shakspeare with which both American and English readers have been made acquainted through the books of Miss Delia Bacon, Mr. Nathaniel Homes, and Mr. George Wilkes. The title of the manuscript is: "Progress of Formularies and Elegancies."

MEXICO.
The new mission of an English Consul to Mexico, nominally to inquire into the possibility of developing British trade in your sister Republic, excites some curiosity here. The *Daily News* claims the credit of the idea for Sir Charles Dilke, and says that his object was to find a new market for English cotton fabrics. The first aim of our representative will be, of course, to restore that regular diplomatic intercourse with Mexico which has been interrupted since 1867. It is argued that if France can forgive Mexico England ought to be able to do so.

IN COMMERCIAL CIRCLES
the demand for such a renewal of friendly relations with Mexico is strong and perfectly unanimous. English trade with that country having declined, whereas with every other part of the American continent it has increased largely. The *Daily News*, no doubt expressing the views of Sir Charles Dilke, maintains that Mexico is jealous of the influence which the United States are acquiring, and is therefore anxious to encourage the investment of English capital as a counterpoise to American influence. Mexico, it says, now feels that at any moment the United States

CAN POUR TROOPS INTO ITS CAPITAL.
All this naturally enough serves to rekindle the interest in Mexican speculations, and you will probably soon see all sort of projects in the field for developing Mexican resources, and for "cutting out," commercially, the United States. So far as the questions of trade are concerned, Sir Charles Dilke seems determined to give a new reading to the doctrine of manifest destiny.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE'S
alleged posthumous novel, "Dr. Grimshawe's Secret," has been received very coldly by all the papers on this side of the water. Among English critics the opinion is unanimous that Hawthorne's reputation could have been better conserved by keeping this work unpublished, and it is even suggested with some cruelty that Mr. Julian Hawthorne should now disclose the secret of "Fortune's Fool," duly paid for by the Macmillans, as I have already written to you, but still locked up in his breast.

ARCHBISHOP CROKE.

To the Western Associated Press.

CORK, Jan. 6.—Leamy, member of Parliament for Waterford, and O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, Nationalist candidate for the Commons from Mallow, addressed a large meeting of Mallow electors today. A letter from Archbishop Croke was read at the meeting, indorsing the candidature of the "fearless and uncompromising editor of *United Ireland*."

MOYNIHAN.

Captain of the Mill street moonlighters, was convicted today. Sentence was deferred. Connelly, the informer, was the principal witness against Moynehan.

SEXTON.

SLIGO, Jan. 6.—Sexton, member of Parliament, addressing his constituents, said the leaders of the Irish party had determined to carry on the agitation for the independence of Ireland.

GERMANY.

THE EMPEROR'S DESIRE FOR PEACE.

BERLIN, Jan. 6.—The Emperor has written to the Municipal Council thanking them for their New-Year congratulations, and expressing a hope that the steady development and progress of trade the past year of peace will continue undisturbed.

SEVERAL CONFERENCES
have been held the last few days between the Emperor and the Minister of War in regard to an increase of artillery.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
is circulating a petition, which will be signed by the all the members of the German bourses, against the proposed tax on bourse transactions.

EDWIN BOOTH.
Edwin Booth has accepted an engagement at the Residenz Theatre. His first appearance will be as Hamlet.

ITALY.

FEARS OF INSULTING AUSTRIA.

ROME, Jan. 6.—The Republican Committee of students of the university, having arranged for a meeting tomorrow at which to unveil a bust of Overdank, the police arrested the promoters of the demonstration and seized the bust. Among those arrested is the chief editor of a newspaper.

MEXICO.

A FUNERAL AT THE CITY OF MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 6.—The funeral of Maj. Francis Degress was very largely attended. Many prominent men were present. The pall-bearers included the Minister of Finance, the Assistant Secretary of War, and the Chief of the Mexican navy. Gen. Strother, United States Consul-General, delivered a funeral address. The Rev. John W. Butler officiated.

FRANCE.

GEN. CHANZY'S FUNERAL.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The Government has decided that Gen. Chanzy's funeral shall be at the cost of the State.

The Berlin morning papers, commenting on the death of Gen. Chanzy, say France has lost her greatest strategist.

PORTUGAL.

AN AGREEMENT WITH ENGLAND.

LISBON, Jan. 6.—The papers here state that the basis of agreement between England and Portugal regarding their respective possessions on the west coast of Africa is the cession of Urydah to England on the condition of the latter supporting the claims of Portugal on the Congo River.

TURKEY.

DEAD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 6.—Under-Secretary Sartoris, of the British Embassy, is dead.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

A NEW CABINET.

SYDNEY, Jan. 6.—A new Cabinet has been formed, with Stuart as Premier.

THE VICEREGAL PARTY.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Jan. 6.—The Princess Louise, Marquis of Lorne, and suite leave tonight by the steamship Ancon for San Pedro, where a special train is waiting to carry them East. It is understood that they will halt a day at San Gabriel, visit the orange groves and vineyards of Gov. Stoneman and others, and then resume the journey, stopping a day at Tucson and a day at Deming, also at Albuquerque, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Richmond, Va., going thence to Charleston, where the Princess will embark for the Bermudas to remain till May. The Marquis will go on to Washington for a few days, and then to Quebec where he will open Parliament about the 1st of February.

DISCIPLINED FOR DANCING.

MONONGAHELA CITY, Pa., Jan. 6.—Sixty members of the Pigeon Creek Presbyterian Church have been sessioned for dancing.

NEW YORK.

Heavy Losses by Fire in a Brooklyn China Warehouse.

Development of an Opposition to Senator McPherson in New Jersey.

Efforts to Remove the Prejudice in Germany Against American Pork.

Tammany Chieftains Already Quarreling Over the Division of the Spoils.

Subscriptions for German Sufferers—Steam Navigation—Billiards—Raiding the Gamblers.

BURNED BRIC-A-BRAC.

SERIOUS FIRE IN THE CHINA WAREHOUSE OF OVINGTON BROS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—One of the most destructive conflagrations that visited Brooklyn in months occurred this morning at Ovington Brothers' china and grassware establishment, 246, 248, and 250 Fulton street, and before the flames were checked they had extended to the adjoining buildings, entailing an aggregate loss of about $300,000. The locality of the fire is in the heart of the business centre of the city, and for a while the greatest excitement prevailed, the streets in the vicinity of the burning building being densely crowded with spectators. It was fully two hours before the firemen succeeded in checking the flames. Ovington Brothers' building was three stories high, built of brick, with a brown-stone L extending to Clark street. The fire spread in every direction, rendering it impossible to save the stock, which consisted chiefly of china and crockery ware, but also of costly French ornaments and bronze statues. The roof of the Clinton House, 254, 256, and 258 Fulton street, adjoining the burning building, soon took fire, and the firemen fairly

DELUGED THE BUILDING WITH WATER,
causing a loss of $7,000 on the furniture, which was owned by E. R. Richardson. The building, which belongs to Joseph Bryan, of No. 953 Madison avenue, this city, was damaged to the extent of $6,000. James Ince, who keeps a drug store at No. 256 Fulton street, sustained a loss of $1,000. George Acret, proprietor of a truss store at No. 254 Fulton street, sustained a loss of $400. R. Langenan's cigar store and hair-dressing establishment, corner of Clark and Fulton streets, sustains a loss of $500, insured in the Germania Company for $800. Cook & Robinson's stationery store at No. 244 Fulton street, was damaged to the amount of $500. The second floor of No. 242 Fulton street, corner of Clark, was occupied by the Bazaar Pattern Company. Their loss is estimated at about $500. The third floor of the same building was occupied as a photograph gallery by Mr. S. Vandorn. His loss is about $1,000. Ovington Brothers' buildings were completely gutted before the flames were extinguished, and the loss is estimated at $250,000. In their establishment besides the bric-a-brac were a number of valuable oil paintings which could not be saved. They have an insurance on their stock of $150,000. Adjoining Ovington Brothers is the rear of the Church of the New Jerusalem, which is at the corner of Clark street and Monroe place. This was damaged to the amount of $1,000.

The damage to the property adjoining Ovington's buildings and the stocks therein, is $30,000; insured.

THE INSURANCE
on the stock is as follows:

London, Liverpool & Globe	$15,000
Lion of England	5,000
Germania, Newark	1,500
New York	5,000
Transatlantic	3,000
Manufacturers', Boston	2,500
London & Provincial	5,000
Western, Toronto	2,500
Exchange, New York	5,000
Franklin, Philadelphia	4,500
Commercial Union	5,000
Hamburg, Bremen	2,500
Brooklyn	1,000
Watertown	5,000
Guardian, England	3,000
North British & Mercantile	5,000
Merchants' Pruden	2,500
Standard	5,000
Firemen's Trust	3,000
Union, Philadelphia	2,500
Phenix, London	2,000
Williamsburg City	5,000
Connecticut	5,000
Metropolitan	2,500
Etna, Hartford	5,000
Scottish Union	500
New Orleans	5,000
Fireman's, Dayton	2,500
Royal	5,000
La Confiance	5,000
German American	5,000
London Assurance	5,000
Continental	5,000
Equitable, Providence	2,500
Total	$143,000
Fixtures—	
Williamsburg City	$3,000
Grand total	$166,400

THE LOSS
of the firm on stock, which consisted mainly of valuable bronzes, statuets, chinaware, French mirrors, costly cutlery, dinner sets, ormolu clocks, painted screens, and bric-a-brac of all sorts, is estimated at $250,000.

The books and papers of the firm and a large sum of money were locked up in a safe which stood at the rear part of the main store. The safe fell through the main store into the cellar, and, bringing a large part of the back wall with it, was buried under an avalanche of bricks, which protected it from further damage by the fire.

JERSEY'S SENATOR.

DISAFFECTION WITH M'PHERSON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—There has been unwonted activity in New Jersey political circles within the last few days over the United States Senatorship. Heretofore Senator McPherson has been quite generally conceded a renomination, but of late a movement to defeat him has shown more strength and force than it was thought it could develop. Receiver Little, of the New Jersey Central Railroad, who is one of the shrewdest politicians in the State, is said to be at the bottom of the new opposition. The extent of the disaffection toward McPherson cannot be measured, but only two of the seven Hudson County men are said to be for him. In Newark the Democratic members, who first thought of casting only a complimentary vote for Gottfried Kreuger, are working earnestly for him now, while the Smith forces in South Jersey are said to be well in hand. Chancellor Runyon is more generally talked of than before, while the constitutional inhibition, which apparently bars Gov. Ludlow out of the race is being argued away, and he is gaining strength daily. Those who have not lost faith in McPherson's reëlection are of the opinion that this apparent desertion from his ranks is the result of an impression that, unless active opposition is made to him, he will achieve a renomination at too small a figure to please certain members of the Legislature.

AMERICAN PORK.

DENIAL THAT ANY DISEASE EXISTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A pamphlet bearing the title "The French Prohibition and Practical Suggestions as to Its Remedy," was written by John Brette in March, 1881. It was printed in English, French, German, and Spanish, and was published for a provision inspection house in this city. The idea was to have the inspection of the hog products made at New York instead of Chicago. The pamphlet told how imperfect the Chicago inspection was, and how bad the products were when they arrived at foreign ports. The work was read in the French Chamber of Deputies, and was presented by a deputation of merchants to the Minister of Commerce in Germany, and was said to have served as a pretext for the exclusion of American pork. A communication was received not long ago by the Produce Exchange from a committee of merchants at Frankfort, which the Board of Managers referred to the Provision Committee. A report was handed in by the Provision Committee, and adopted by the Board of Managers today. It was signed by John F. Cook, Henry E. Ward, Cecil Rawson, and Edward Read.

THE REPORT
says that the committee, after having considered the subject in all its bearings, has come to the conclusion that no good reason exists why American pork should be restricted in Germany. The action of the German Parliament, the report goes on, appears to have been based on a pamphlet issued some time ago as a stroke of business enterprise by a firm of New York provision inspectors, who were anxious to obtain all the inspection business possible, but who in the pamphlet nowhere made an imputation against the quality and wholesomeness of American hog products, only insisting that carelessness had been found in the methods of packing the meats for shipment, and as a consequence they were not found in a perfect condition on their arrival at foreign ports. The American packers found by experience that more care was requisit, and have improved each year on their methods both in preparing and packing their meats. The committee assures the receivers at foreign ports that a very large proportion of the hogs of 1881 and 1882 was consumed in this country, and not a single known case of trichiniasis in American cooked meats has been recorded; and further, it is asserted, there never has been a case of trichiniasis on record in the world that was not the result of eating pork in an uncooked state. The committee recommends that the report and the pamphlet should be sent to the proper authorities in Germany.

TAMMANY LEGISLATORS.

FIGHTING OVER THE SPOILS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A considerable number of the members of the Legislature are now in the city, attracted here by the presence of Speaker Chapin, from whom they are seeking good positions on the committees. Apparently the corrupt element in the Democratic party is not at all well pleased with the election of Mr. Chapin, as he is being denounced because he appointed the Committee on Contested Elections so promptly and did not make it up of members of his own party, who would make a partisan report regardless of the facts and testimony. The Tammany contingent at Albany is not well pleased either with the outlook. Spinola and Grady, who failed to appreciate fully the work which the Tilden machine did for Chapin immediately after the election, have been roundly berated by John Kelly and other Tammany statesmen for throwing the Tammany vote against Mr. Chapin, so long as he was fairly certain of being nominated without it. The result is that Tammany has no claim upon Mr. Chapin for good committee positions, and though Spinola has requested the Chairmanship of the Railroad or Insurance Committee, he has privately expressed his opinion in unfavorable terms of Mr. Chapin's probable action.

There is authority now for saying that "Mike" Murphy will be made Chairman of the Committee on Cities, which is

THE MOST VALUABLE PLACE
to the local Democrats. Mr. Murphy is a protégé of Hubert O. Thompson, who desires to control legislation affecting this city, and especially to secure the passage of an Aqueduct bill that will give him control of that immense patronage. Murphy is anything except a "reform" legislator, but it is said to have been understood that Mr. Thompson was to name the Chairman of this committee, and that it is either to be Murphy or some one equally satisfactory to Mr. Thompson. Tammany holds the Chairmanship of the Committee on Cities, and is said to have served notice on Mr. Thompson that no $15,000,000 Aqueduct bill can get through the Senate unless a commission is created to take charge of the work, of which Tammany will have one-half the members. It is rumored that an agreement of this kind was recently made by Mr. Thompson, and was the consideration for which Senator Grady abandoned his investigation of the Public Works Department.

Another rumor in regard to the matter is to the effect that the investigation was also suppressed because it was not considered "advisable" to stir up the Police Department, which the committee was directed to investigate, as well as the Public Works Department.

PROMPT CHARITY.

AIDING SUFFERERS FROM THE FLOODS IN GERMANY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The Germans in this city are moving promptly to raise relief for the sufferers by the terrible floods in Germany. Thalman, Ladenberg & Co., of the New York Produce Exchange, are ready to receive subscriptions. Mr. Thalman called a meeting of some German members of the Produce Exchange, and it was decided to open a subscription list. A private circular was sent out to friends, and the prompt reply was very encouraging. Already about $2,000 has been sent in. Several large German houses sent over 10,000 marks direct. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. forwarded 6,000 marks, and by cable last night added 12,000 marks. The firm has collected about $3,000 a day. Knauth, Nachod & Kuehne are also receiving subscriptions. On Thursday there was a meeting of the Turnverein of this city, and an Executive Committee was appointed. It was resolved to hold a mass-meeting of all the German Socialists in this city at Turn Halle, Fourth street, tomorrow at 3 o'clock, when well-known speakers will place the situation before the public. The manager of the Germania Theatre has made arrangements to give a special performance at his house for the benefit of the sufferers next Wednesday, when a liberal addition to the relief fund is confidently expected. The Liederkranz and Arion Societies also set to work. The Liederkranz Society promptly appointed a committee to confer with the Arion. The result of the conference is the announcement that a concert will be given in Steinway Hall by the two societies within the next two weeks. The program is not yet made up, but it is probable that each society will give a separate performance, followed by a united performance.

BILLIARDS.

DALY BEATS SEXTON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A match game of billiards, cushion carroms, 500 points, for $1,000 a side, was played this evening between William Sexton, the champion, and Maurice Daly in Tammany Hall. The game was won by Daly in the 115th inning by 33 points, Sexton's score being 467. The time of the game was four hours and forty-five minutes. Daly's highest runs were 44 in the eleventh inning, 21 in the seventieth, 31 in the seventy-ninth, and 16 in the ninety-third. Sexton's highest runs were 30 in the twenty-sixth inning, 20 in the fifty-fifth, 26 in the seventy-third, and 25 in the ninety-seventh. Daly led from the beginning of the game and kept his lead to the finish. In the 101st inning the game stood: Daly, 445; Sexton, 443. This was the nearest the latter came to closing the gap. Winner's average, 4 8-23; loser's average, 4 7-113.

COMSTOCK'S RAIDS.

DESCENT ON A GAMBLING-HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Anthony Comstock was mad tonight. He had been given information as to a gambling-house on West Thirty-second street run by "Al" Adams, and attempted to raid the place. When he and his detectives arrived at the spot they found the place vacated by all the habitués except "Jack" McCormick, who was accustomed to attend the table at which the game rouge-et-noir was played. According to the statements of young Braham. McCormick started to run upon seeing the officers, but he was arrested. The gambling instrument remaining in the room was a handsome roulet table. Upon making a search the officers found a rogue-et-noir board, 2,043 poker chips, a faro "lay-out," and implements for playing the envelope game and policy on the roof of the building. It was evident that some one had given warning to the gamblers that the police were about to make a raid on the premises, as one of Mr. Comstock's officers stationed in the vicinity said he saw seventeen persons hastily leave the building about three minutes before the arrival of the police. This is the first arrest which has been made since Recorder Smyth, on the trial of a similar case in the Court of General Sessions last October, rendered a decision that "a conviction cannot be had upon the testimony of an accomplice, unless he be corroborated by such other evidence as tends to connect the defendant with the commission of the crime." Since the decision was rendered the houses of the lotterymen and gamblers have been open.

KETCHUM'S DEFENSE.

THE GENERAL APPRAISER SAYS A FEW WORDS IN ANSWER TO APPRAISER HOWARD.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The charges made by Appraiser Howard against General-Appraiser A. P. Ketchum, who has been nominated by the President to succeed Mr. Howard, continues to be the subject of a good deal of comment in political circles. I sent you something of the case last night. A reporter made further investigation today. To the reporter Mr. Ketchum said:

"I do not desire to engage in any controversy with Mr. Howard further than to repel these aspersions which he has cast upon my administration of the General Appraiser's office. He says that I have been paying out $10,000 per annum to relations and others who were rendering the Government no sort of service. The statement is entirely without foundation. He then goes on to instance the case of Edward S. Fowler, who he says was removed from the office of the Appraiser for cause, and immediately put on the payrolls of my office. Mr. Fowler was law clerk in the Appraiser's office, and it was his business to prepare cases coming up in the United States courts, and to inform us just when they would be called, so that we could be on hand with the Government witnesses; a lack of administrative capacity in the Appraiser's office, of which it is not necessary for me to speak."

"It is asserted that you have disregarded the civil-service rules which apply to your office?"

"I have never heard that they applied to the office. The clerks there have never been classified, and they are so few in number, and all, as a rule, were employed in the public stores building. It was a very useful office, but Mr. Howard wanted to increase the salaries of certain favorits of the machine leaders in the city so as to strengthen himself, and he abolished Mr. Fowler's office in order to use the salary to increase the pay of others. Mr. Fowler was not removed for any cause that I know of. I asked Secretary Windom to transfer him to my office to do the same necessary work, and it was done at once. Mr. Fowler has not been in Washington for more than year, and instead of abolishing the place which he holds the salary ought to be increased. As to what Mr. Howard says about my brother, there is certainly no foundation for that, as I think on inquiry Mr. Howard will himself admit."

"The charge is made that you employ ten clerks and a messenger, where your predecessor, Judge Hogeboom, employed only one clerk and a messenger?"

"The business of the office has greatly increased since my predecessor went out. Where there were seventy cases of appeal to the General Appraiser for reappraisement then, now I suppose there are several hundred. The clerks are all appointed on the highest principles of civil-service reform. As to my relations to George Bliss, I am not ashamed to be known as his friend, because I believe him to be an honest man and desirous to elevate the Republican party in this city. It is untrue that I have been canting against the President's friends in this city, or that I refused to support Mr. Astor for Congress in 1881. I don't know that the President is identified with any faction in the city. I live in the Twenty-third Assembly District, and have been identified there with the Republicans who have been fighting Boss Raymond, and of that I am not ashamed. As to the Treasury ring and other matters of which Mr. Howard speaks, I know nothing."

STEAM NAVIGATION.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL BOARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Those interested in steam vessels and steam navigation are just now making great preparations to attend the eleventh annual meeting of the National Board of Steam Navigation, which is to take place at Cairo, Ill., Jan. 18. Mr. B. S. Osborn, Secretary of the board, said this afternoon: "The object of the board is to protect the interests of owners of steam vessels by an organized effort to bring about action through Congress. There is at present a Steamboat bill that was prepared by the Executive Committee of this board now under consideration in Congress. The committee are confident of its becoming a law during the present session if proper effort is made by its friends to secure its passage. The work of the board is strictly national in its character, and its influence has already secured benefits impossible to be obtained by individual efforts." B. Joy Jefferys, M. D., the medical expert on color-blindness will deliver an address before the board. Surgeon-General J. B. Hamilton, M. D., of the Marine-Hospital Service, will send his essay to be read. Capt. William B. Barker has forwarded a paper on "Signaling at Sea," also to be read at the meeting. After the preliminaries of the meeting are over the board will embark on a palace steamer, and continue the meeting on board en route to New Orleans, where the meeting will adjourn.

ITEMS.

FAVORABLE BANK STATEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The bank statement this week was generally favorable in the fact that the surplus reserve shows an increase of $1,261,825. The following shows the changes in the principal items—viz.: Loans, increase, $6,348,000; specie, increase, $2,525,700; legal tenders, increase, $1,540,500; deposits, increase, $11,217,500; circulation, decrease, $87,900. These changes increase the surplus reserve $1,261,825, it now standing at $4,637,225, against $3,375,400 last week, and $3,317,700 a year ago.

THEATRICAL.
Clara Morris will soon appear in this city in "La Morte Civelle" in conjunction with Salvini. John Stetson pays her $650 a night and out of this Miss Morris pays the salary of a young lady whom she has specially selected to play a minor part in the foregoing drama. It is currently reported that "Iolanthe" will very shortly be withdrawn from the boards of the Standard Theatre. What its successor is to be is as yet a matter of conjecture. John Stetson freely bets $1,000 that he can name it, and designates the initials of the forthcoming production as H. H. Both John Stetson and a number of other people are quite willing to wager that the present will be D'Oyly Carte's last regular season in America.

ARRESTED.
To the Western Associated Press.
NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Thomas J. Flanagan, the fugitive clerk of George P. Rowell, charged with forgery and theft, was arrested today.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.
The Fire Commissioners have resolved to establish a life-saving corps. Provision will be made for a training school in the use of the life-saving apparatus, and the distribution of trained men and light-scaling ladders and light ropes among the hook-and-ladder companies.

TIRED OF LIFE.
An unknown man last night committed suicide by throwing himself in front of a locomotive at Glen Cove. The body, which was frightfully mangled, was brought to this city this morning, and was identified as that of Samuel Darling, a merchant dealing in leather findings at 204 West Thirtieth street. He was an Englishman, a graduate of Oxford University, and unmarried. It is supposed that he took his own life through disappointment in love. In his pocket were found a card giving his address, a letter, the contents of which are unknown, and a bottle of oxalic acid.

THE MISSING EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 6.—From the meagre details of the rifling of the $5,000 money-package shipped from this city to Muncie obtainable from the officials here, it appears that the agent at the Muncie depot received the package at 8:30 that evening, placed it in the safe for the night, and in the morning delivered the same or a similar package to the driver of the express wagon, who in turn left it with the agent uptown, and by the latter it was taken to the bank. The bank officials opened one end sufficiently to see the contents, and, finding a roll of muslin instead of the expected money, returned the package to the agent, who immediately forwarded it to the General Superintendent at Cleveland. A duplicate package was at once sent by the bank here, and the work of tracing the robbery given to the express company. The robbery is an exact counterpart of the case wherein the First National Bank of Cincinnati forwarded a similar amount to John Studebaker, of Bluffton, Wells County. It is reported simply as a coincidence that this Studebaker package laid over Sunday at the same place.

CHIPP'S PARTY.

A Startling Development in a Letter Received Months Ago.

West, the Painter, Discovered a Man Alive in a Yakout Hut.

The Man's Feet and an Arm Were Gone—He Soon Died.

There Was Another Dead Man in the Hut—The Records Which Were Found.

These Records Prove that the Men Were the Castaways of the Jeannette's Lost Boat.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 6.—The *Globe* publishes a copy of a letter written by Mr. D. L. West, the painter, to a friend in Pittston, which is certainly one of the most unexpected contributions to arctic history that has ever appeared. The letter was received some time in September. It was shown to several parties, who came to the conclusion that the castaways found by Mr. West were doubtless from some English whalers, so the letter was not given out for publication. A few days ago, however, the gentleman who received the letter called on a friend and pointed out

THE SIMILARITY

between the names of the shipwrecked parties, as ascertained by Mr. West, and the names of the men in the boat of Lieut. Chipp as contained in the President's message. Remarking on this similarity and noting that the Gulf of Khatanza is near the point where the remains of De Long and his men were found the gentlemen concluded that it was possible that Mr. West had discovered the men lost from Chipp's boat. Accordingly it was given out for publication.

THE ORIGINAL LETTER

will be given to Senator Dawes, to make such disposition of as he may see fit. The Bible referred to will be sent to the United States Minister in Paris. The letter is dated Filiposki, Siberia, July 31, 1882, and after describing a trip to the Sgerma Mines, in search of a brother-in-law who had just left, describes how he was lost on the Gulf of Khatanza. This letter then continues: "To add to my confusion that evening,

A BLAZE OF FIRE

broke out in the northern horizon, and constantly increasing long flames of fire, now red and anon green, gave a jeweled change to the aurora. It was a scene never to be forgotten. I climbed a high cliff and watched the boreal blaze until it faded and the sun came forth in a glory not one-half so grand. The sunbeams cast their slant on the crusted snow, and on the opposite side of the cliff upon which I was they revealed a bowl-like snow valley. Looking down upon the sloping sides, I could see that the crust was broken by footsteps. If I could have known that I had before me a Yakout snow-hut I should have been glad, but I feared that the valley might be the abode of savages (Tchouckchees), who would have been only too glad to have robbed me of clothing and dogs. The

EVIDENCES OF HUMAN LIFE

were a skin-boat lying upon the snow and the presence of that strong odor which marks the residence of man here at the north. At the opposite side of the bowl was evidently the door of a snow-hut, and half expecting to see a grizzled Yakout appear there, I was on the point of retracing my steps when my eye was attracted by a pole planted above the entrance to the hut, and at the top of the pole

A FADED PIECE OF BUNTING.

I did not stop to reason about the meaning of this impromptu flag, but was soon at the snow-hole, and, looking into the cairn that opened there, a gun, some boxes, an ax, and other odds and ends met my gaze. A smouldering fire was distinguished, and, pushing aside a curtain of rawhide, I entered the cairn. Among some furs and blankets lay two men asleep. I could not see their faces, but it was apparent they were not natives. Touching one of the sleeping forms with my foot he awoke. I saw before me the grimy face of

A WHITE MAN.

On the features was a look of such despair and terror as one seldom witnesses, and which, then witnessing, I can never efface from my mind. The pinched lips moved with a broken and sickly attempt at a smile, and the great blood-shot eyes that looked out from the sunken faces gleamed with the fire of a ferocious beast. An unkempt beard, long, shaggy hair, and a hideously disfigured nose seemed to belong to a demon, rather than to a man or beast. For several minutes those eyes were fixed on mine, and then, as the silence was becoming embarrassing, I asked in English who he was. In answer he only stared. I repeated the question in French, in German, in Russian. No answer. But at length the man took his eyes from my face and

GLANCED AT HIS COMRADE.

I thought that the other man, if awakened, might perhaps be more communicative, and I turned my gaze on the sleeper. Stepping to his side, I bent over him an instant and then I started back. The stranger was far away and the frozen body was at rest in its last sleep. The man grinned in a most diabolical manner in return for my look of horror, and I shrank away from his eyes, as, weak and tottering, he struggled to rise. As he partially shuffled off the bag in which he had slept, I was more horror-stricken than before to see that he had no feet and that his right arm was missing."

MR. WEST THEN DESCRIBES

how he remained with the man until he died, but was not able to get any information from him. He then goes on to say: "I performed the last sad offices for the dead one. His feet and arm had dropped off, after freezing, from the effects of gangrene. How he must have suffered! His companion had apparently been dead some days. Both had been young men. Both were terribly frozen. Looking over their effects I found nothing to indicate the identity of those who had been lost. Something impelled me as I was leaving the hut to turn back and take a last look, with the idea of finding some memento of the dead. At first I came upon nothing worth bringing away, but, under the fox-skins, I discovered

AN ENGLISH BIBLE.

The name written on the fly-leaf was "A. Kuehne." I had written thus far, when, on looking over the Bible above referred to, I had found this legend scrawled with a pencil. As near as I can decipher it, it is a record of the history of the shipwrecked sailors while on land. It is written on the back of the title-page of the New Testament. The writer was evidently a man unused to writing, and there is but little more than a bare chronicle in the words, which

I WILL COPY VERBATIM:

"'I've reached land here, and will wait till warmer, so builted a snow-house October—Nothing of other boats crews. Hares plenty. Thermometer broke and no cold reckoned.

"'Jany The 9—Star died. All sick.

"'22 [Name not decipherable, but begins with W]. Died.

"'27—Dth Died.

"'Peter kild wolf.

"'Mar. the 2—Sharvell, that is all.'

"The interrupted record has no further language. There are no tracks of any other writing in the book." The names of at least four of the castaways were A. Kuehne, Star, Peter or Peters, and Sharvell.

THE ABOVE LETTER

is signed by David L. West, an American artist who resided in Paris for several years. The following are the names of those who formed the party in the second cutter from the Jeannette, under command of Lieut. C. W. Chipp: Capt. W. Dunbar, Albert Sweetman, Henry Warren, Peter Johnson, Edward Star, —— Shawell, and Albert Kaihne.

FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.

A Hide and Leather Establishment on Fire This Morning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 7—2 a. m.—Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the tannery of the Milwaukee Hide & Leather Company, in the north part of the city. The first alarm was followed by a second and third, calling out the whole fire department. The fire spread with great rapidity, and, in spite of the efforts of the firemen, it now appears likely that the tannery will be a total loss. The property is valued at $97,000. The company carries an insurance of $33,000. At this hour it is impossible to learn in what companies the insurance is placed.

Shelley Kimball, bookkeeper of the concern, was badly injured and is out of his mind.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed that a lamp used by young Kimball, who was posting his books at a late hour, exploded. He is unable to give any account of the matter.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 6.—A panic was caused by a fire on the altar in St. Patrick's Catholic Church during the Epiphany services this morning, and many persons in the congregation were bruised, but no one was killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—The conservatory of the Golden Gate Park was partially destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $15,000. A valuable collection of exotics was ruined, which it will take years to replace. Further damage may arise from the derangement of the heating apparatus.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7—1 a. m.—The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin: The barometer is lowest in the Upper Lake region and highest in the Upper Missouri Valley. General rains have fallen in the Southern States and rain or snow in the Northern States. Northerly winds prevail in New England, the Middle and West Gulf States, and southwesterly in Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the Lake region. The temperature has risen from 10 to 20 degrees in the Lower Lake region and St. Lawrence Valley, and has fallen nearly 20 in Dakota, where a cold wave is now central. The following special temperatures were reported at 3 p. m. yesterday: Washington, 28; Norfolk, 39; Savannah, 74; Atlanta, 55; Jacksonville, 73; Pensacola, 67; New Orleans, 71; Galveston, 55; San Antonio, 59; Tucson, 54; Los Angeles, 61; and San Diego, 60. On Monday colder weather is indicated in all the States east of the Mississippi River.

INDICATIONS.

For the West-Gulf States, fair weather, northwesterly winds, stationary or lower temperature, and higher pressure.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, local rains or snow, warm southwest veering to colder northwest winds, and falling followed by rising barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, cloudy weather with light rain or snow, warmer southwest veering to colder northwest winds, and falling followed by rising barometer.

For the Upper Lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, occasional light snow, followed by clearing weather, northwesterly winds, and higher pressure.

For the Missouri Valley, colder fair weather, northerly winds, and higher pressure.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Alpena	21	24	S.W.	Light	*—	L.snw.
Bismarck	—12	—19	W.	Light	0	Clear.
Buffalo	25	28	S.E.	Light	*—	L.snw.
Cairo	42	41	S.W.	Fresh	0	Th'ng.
Cheyenne	41	41	W.	High	0	Clear.
Chicago	27	26	S.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	41	37	S.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Denver	53	49	S.W.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Des Moines	29	17	N.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Detroit	31	29	S.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Duluth	8	2	N.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Escanaba	19	14	N.W.	Fresh	.02	Cl'dy.
Indianapolis	34	34	S.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Keokuk	31	29	S.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	23	13	N.W.	Brisk	.05	Clear.
Leavenworth	33	32	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Marquette	24	15	W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	27	22	W.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Mackinaw	24	23	N.W.	Brisk	.25	L.snw.
Omaha	37	14	N.	Brisk	0	Fair.
Pittsburg	35	36	S.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Springfield, Ill.	33	30	W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
St. Louis	31	32	S.W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Paul	14	3	N.W.	Fresh	.03	Clear.
Toledo	31	32	S.W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Yankton	34	—1	......	Fresh	0	....

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.037	23.7	77	S.W.	5	0	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	29.963	26.0	92	S.W.	8	0	Cloudy.
2:18 p. m.	29.842	26.9	89	S.W.	9	*—	Cloudy.
6:18 p. m.	29.780	25.0	77	S.W.	10	0	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.795	26.0	84	S.W.	13	0	Cloudy.

*Too small to measure.
Maximum temperature, 30.7.
Minimum temperature, 22.9.
Mean daily barometer, 29.891.
Mean daily thermometer, 25.5.
Mean daily humidity, 66.7.

LEGAL AMENITIES.

An Ex-Senator and Ex-Congressman Fighting in a St. Louis Court-Room.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 6.—The latest disgraceful scene between lawyers in a St. Louis court-room occurred this afternoon, and as the parties to it are of especially high standing and the circumstances of the encounter were of a particularly painful nature the affair has caused much more of a sensation than is usual when St. Louis lawyers utilize courts of justice as the scene of personal warfare. The belligerents this afternoon were ex-United States Senator John B. Henderson, a leading lawyer and politician, noted for his aggressive opposition against Gen. Grant's candidacy in the last Presidential election, and who figured recently in a rough and tumble fight in the United States Court with another lawyer named Henry Cunningham, for which he was preëmptorily fined $100, and Col. Don Morrison, an ex-Congressman on the Democratic side of the House, a brother of Congressman William Morrison, of Illinois, and one of the wealthiest citizens and most prominent politicians of this city.

An important land case was in progress in the Circuit Court, and Judge Horner had taken a brief recess, during which the counsel sat around in the court-room and discussed various topics. The conversation turned upon the affairs of the defunct State National Bank, and Col. Morrison made the injudicious remark that Gen. Henderson had made enough money out of the National banks.

The ex-Senator, who was examining a brief and taking no part in the conversation, turned in his chair and said: "Col. Morrison, you are a ——— liar!" The Colonel is a very spirited septuagenarian, and he could not stand this. He lifted a heavy stick which he carries and brought it down on the ex-Senator's head. Gen. Henderson was staggered by the blow, but rallied in a few moments, got to his feet and knocked Col. Morrison down with a couple of stinging blows, and was punishing him severely in the face when ex-United States Senator D. T. Jewell, the venerable gentleman who was so brutally assaulted with a bludgeon by another lawyer named W. H. Cloxton a short time ago, and several others rescued the old gentleman from his antagonist, whose lighter weight of years gave him a physical advantage which the Colonel's stick could not avail against. The belligerents, both of whom were severely wounded in the head and face and were covered with blood, were threatening to come together again when Judge Horner returned to court, and peace was resumed. Time was allowed them to repair their injuries, and in half an hour the gentlemen, who had since become reconciled, entered the court-room together, expressed regret for what had happened, and the case was proceeded with as quietly as if nothing had happened to mar the serenity of the occasion.

NEWBURGER & SONS.

Suits Instituted in Milwaukee Against the Bankrupt Firm.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 6.—For some days past reports have been in circulation that there was some crookedness in connection with the late heavy failure of Newburger & Sons, of this city. At the time of the failure it was reported that the embarrassment of the firm was in some degree traceable to the dishonest work of a trusted employé, who had left the city. This employé has written from New York stating that he can, if necessary, produce evidence that the crookedness was the work of others, and not of himself. A replevin suit was begun in the Circuit Court today against the firm and against the assignee in the case, the trial of which is likely to bring out the facts in the case. The suit is brought to recover goods consigned by Field, Morris, Church & Co., of New York, and most of the goods have been found. The plaintiffs claim that the goods were sold conditionally. They were bought for storing stock, to be delivered Dec. 31, and if sent before that time to be stored only, and the title not to pass to the firm buying them until that time. Before the time specified in the contract arrived, the firm made an assignment and included the goods now in dispute, to which it is alleged they have no title. The suit is an important one, and it tests the assignment so far as the goods in question are concerned. The Newburgers have sent their agents East, and have offered to settle on a basis of 35 cents on the dollar.

NILSSON'S VOICE.

Serious Throat Troubles Affecting the Swedish Nightingale.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 6.—Miss Nilsson's concert season has received a sudden and very serious check through the development of a very serious case of sub-acute inflammation of the larynx. At St. Joseph, Mo., where she was to sing Thursday evening, a $5,000 house was turned away, and the disappointed audience of this evening would have filled the Olympic Theatre and produced over $6,000 in receipts. It was freely stated here today that the injury to the prima donna's voice is even more serious than the management care to admit, and that only extreme care will prevent permanent deterioration. The company start this evening for New Orleans, where they are to give three concerts next week. Manager Marcus Meyer stated today that the situation is a very serious one, and it is feared that unless the balmy airs of the South produce a rapid remedial effect upon the fair Swede's voice the concert season will end in disaster. Fully one-half of the seats for tonight's concert had been sold by speculators at a premium of from $2 to $7 each, and irate holders have been hunting scalpers in a vain attempt to get back in full the money they paid for their tickets.

KILLED BY A DESPERADO.

VALLEY FALLS, Kas., Jan 6.—Constable Dan Weiser was shot and killed, and his son, Robert Weiser, severely wounded, while attempting to arrest a young man named Thomas Cobb at the house of the young man's father, five miles south of the town. After the shooting Cobb mounted his horse and rode off. He is about 19 years of age, and is supposed to have started for Texas, where he formerly lived.

A MISERABLE MAN.

He Was a Politician, Killed an Enemy, Went to Prison, and Yesterday Dashed Himself Nearly to Pieces.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 6.—Driven to a sudden fit of desperation by the tortures of remorse and a guilty conscience, Rupert Spencer, who was sentenced here a week ago to thirteen years' imprisonment for the murder of Robert Boss, attempted suicide this morning by leaping over the railing of the fifth tier of cells in the State Penitentiary, and plunging headlong to the brick floor forty-five feet below. It was just 7 o'clock, and the 200 prisoners were coming out of their cells to go to work when Spencer darted like a flash out of his cell, shoved aside two of his fellow-prisoners, sprang upon the iron-railing that surrounds the tier, and leaped downward. So quickly was it done that only a few of the convicts and the officers saw the terrible act. They picked him up in an unconscious condition, with fearful wounds on his head, his lower jaw broken, internal injuries which will no doubt cause his death. He was restored to consciousness, and begged those around him to end his sufferings, saying that he had committed the deed because he was tired of life. His old father is one of the most esteemed citizens of Baltimore, and though paralyzed and unable to walk, came to the penitentiary to see him, but the young man begged the Warden not to let his father see him, as the sight of his bruised and bloody body might prove a fatal shock to the old gentleman in his feeble health. Young Spencer, who is but 22 years of age, shot and killed Robert Boss, a well-known citizen, during an election trouble last September. He was tried and convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to thirteen years' hard labor.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 6.—Spencer and Boss were prominent politicians. At the close of the polls a fight occurred between them, resulting in the former shooting the latter, killing him instantly. Spencer has been very despondent since his sentence, and has hardly spoken to any one. It is impossible for him to recover.

OBITUARY.

S. P. Hopkins.

Sol P. Hopkins breathed his last at the Transit House yesterday morning at 6:20 o'clock, after remaining unconscious for five days. He was seized while standing in the office of the hotel last week with an attack of vertigo, which the best medical skill failed to relieve, and which terminated in his death as above stated.

Mr. Hopkins first saw the light of day fifty-five years ago in Dutchess County, New York. After passing some time in agricultural pursuits in his native State he removed to Wisconsin, where he resided for a number of years. He was on the eve of joining the volunteers on the breaking out of the Mexican War, when by the accidental discharge of a gun his arm was shot off. He subsequently returned to New York, where he studied law for over a year. He soon tired of the law, and subsequently commanded a steamboat on the Hudson River. In 1856 Mr. Hopkins went to California. While there he was elected Justice of the Peace of Alameda County, and was a delegate to the first Republican convention. He staid in California for four years, and in 1856 came to Chicago, where he resided until his death. Mr. Hopkins was extensively connected with the live-stock trade, and sold the first drove of cattle that were ever sold on commission in Chicago. For two years and a half he was live stock agent of the Eastern pool railway lines at the Stock-Yards. He was elected member of the House of the Illinois Legislature in 1872, re-elected in 1874, and again in 1876 as a Republican. His remains will be interred at Hopewell Junction, N. Y., where the funeral will be held at 11 o'clock Tuesday. In the death of Mr. Hopkins the community loses a valuable citizen, and his demise causes a vacancy that cannot be readily filled. He leaves a widow and one son, Fred P. Hopkins, aged 22 years; also a host of friends who will sadly miss the genial, whole-souled man.

Other Deaths Yesterday.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 6.—William Barrett, the famous jockey who rode Parole in England for Lorillard, and also rode many other famous horses, died this afternoon of consumption.

JACKSON, Mich., Jan. 6.—Samuel O. Knapp, a prominent and wealthy citizen of this place, a lifelong member of the Methodist Church of Michigan, and founder of Bay View, near Petoskey, died very suddenly of heart disease this afternoon.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 6.—Col. Edward C. Anderson, ex-Mayor, and President of the Ocean Steamship Company, died this morning. He was formerly an officer in the United States navy.

BEHIND THE SHUTTER.

A Curious Story Concerning a House in London, Told by the Tenant.

Most houses have a story; I don't mean the architectural division designated by the word, but the narrative of some episode connected with the inmates past or present. I know mine has, and though it deals neither with a crime nor with any incident of a thrillingly sensational character; yet I think it worth the telling, and sit down to do so in a moment of leisure, with nothing of graver purpose to hinder me.

The house in question, occupied by me and mine, is situated in London. For obvious reasons I shall give no closer indications as to its exact position, but shall content myself with saying that I chose it some years ago on account of its vicinity to one of the Metropolitan Underground Railway stations, and the facilities which its site afforded for getting about comfortably and speedily from one end of the town to another. Being a business-man, compelled by my commercial avocations to journey cityward almost every day of my existence, I was naturally on the look-out for such a convenient residence, and literally snapped at it when I heard it was vacant and to let. I took it on a long lease, and have ever since been able to linger at least ten minutes longer over my breakfast of a morning, a luxury which a man of my years and somewhat lethargic habit of body appreciates keenly, I assure you.

The building is an old one. No stucco, swiftly "run-up" enterprising jobber's speculation, but a good solid brick-and-mortar edifice, reared with care, and meant to endure. A passing brewer's dray does not cause its stout walls to vibrate, and if I had any pressing work to do at home in the evening my eldest daughter can stumble over a Beethoven sonata in the next room as much as she pleases without in the least disturbing me. A roomy house, with good lofty ceilings, quaint high marble mantelpieces cunningly carved, and other indications of past glories. It was built, I should say, not only when George III. was King, but a young King, too, and long before fashion had dreamed of migrating so far west as Belgravia. Goodness knows what lords and ladies held their refined jinks within its walls; what wits said good things over a pinch of snuff or a dish of tea—it is not of them I have to speak. I am but a plain citizen, and it is enough for me that the house is a thoroughly comfortable one, suiting me and my pocket, and more than big enough to hold the whole posse of my olive branches at such times when they all come home from school, and conspire together to remind me of my responsibilities as a father.

The event I am going to relate happened some three or four years after I had settled myself cozily in my new abode. I had returned one afternoon somewhat earlier than was my custom, for the purpose of celebrating my second boy's birthday, and sat at home in my easy-chair like Goldsmith's good old Vicar, surrounded by my young hopefuls of both sexes. Unlike him, however, owing to the din of romping and clatter, I entertained serious doubts as to whether I should not have been better off had I continued single and only talked of population, instead of marrying and endeavoring to bring up a large family. Suddenly one of the children, who was at the window, attracted my attention by a remark.

"Oh, do look!" she said—it was Minnie, our youngest but one, who had not as yet overcome certain difficulties with regard to the pronouncing of her "r's"—"do look at that old man in the steet! He's just like old Father Cwithmas, and keeps looking up here."

"Where? where?" said the rest, rushing to the window.

I myself—as great a baby as any of them—glanced out, and, to be sure, the little thing was right. There was an old gentleman to be seen—a very old gentleman, with a long, snow-white beard, who stooped very much and steadied his feeble gait by the aid of a stick—a real Father Christmas, but by no means a shabby one, for the black clothes he wore seemed to be in excellent condition. My house appeared to be the object of his attention, and he looked at it, hesitated, and then looked at it again.

"He's coming to the door!" cried my little ones, "Father Christmas is coming to the door!"

"Coming to the door!" said I. "Good gracious, so he is! Who can he be, I wonder, and what can he want?"

He was too respectable and venerable for a tax-collector; and the manner in which he approached the entrance of the house showed apparent timidity and diffidence. Surely he was making some mistake; I did not know him, and expected no strange visitors.

He knocked at the door, and I just peeped out of the dining-room, where we were sitting, impelled by a certain curiosity to learn what his motive might be singling us out.

"Does Mrs. Smith still live here?" he asked the housemaid, who ran up to him.

"Mrs. Smith, sir? No, there ain't no such party living here."

"Ah, gone, as I supposed," I heard the old gentleman say, as though speaking to himself. "It is many years ago."

There was a pause after this; and I could see that Mary, our girl, was doubtful as to what she should do next. The old gentleman did not seem disposed to go, but stood at the door reflecting in silence.

"Can I see the present owner of the house?" he said at last. "Here is my card; I should desire, if it is convenient, a few minutes' interview."

So there was no mistake, after all. Father Christmas had marked us for his own. I looked at the card which the girl brought in to me, and read—Count Pogliano, Brescia.

"Count Pogliano, Brescia!" I thought to myself. "That sounds Italian. What can a Count want with me?" However, the movements of the old gentleman had excited some interest in me, so I decided upon seeing him.

"Take him up-stairs to the drawing-room," I said to the girl. "I will be with him directly."

I packed the children off to the nursery, and, having informed my wife of the strange visitor's appearance, hurried up to wait upon him.

He had taken a seat, but rose on my entering, and bowed with grave courtesy. Face to face with him, I saw a man who, when young, must have been strikingly handsome, and to whom age gave a singularly distinguished and patriarchal appearance. But for the stoop of his body he would have been far above the average hight of men; his nose was well cut and slightly aquiline, and his eyes had not lost their lustre. A truly venerable old gentleman, whom it was impossible to mistake for anything else except a gentleman.

"Pray be seated, sir," I said, noticing that his great age—he looked over 80 to a certainty—made him rather feeble upon his legs.

He sat down again, and then glanced at me timidly, as though at a loss for suitable words with which to express his thoughts.

"I scarcely know how to explain my intrusion," he began at last, speaking with a slight foreign accent, but otherwise perfectly clear, and employing even well-chosen phrases. "My reasons for disturbing you will no doubt seem strange."

I nodded my head in silence and waited for him to continue.

"The fact is—that I lived in this house many, many years ago——"

"Indeed, sir!" I put in, observing that the old gentleman was growing more nervous and diffident.

"Yes, sir. A Mrs. Smith was the occupant at the time; but perhaps you have no knowledge of such a person?"

"No, sir, I cannot say I have," I replied. "My tenancy is of quite recent date—some three years and a half at most—and Smith was not the name of my predecessor."

"Ah, just so; thank you. It is many years ago; and things alter more than men. To me it seems as though it were but yesterday."

He looked about him with a saddened gaze, and I could see that some of the recollections of his past moved him deeply.

"In what way can I serve you, sir?" I remarked, after a brief pause, desirous of bringing matters to some precise and business-like stage.

"That is exactly what it puzzles me to explain," he answered, rousing himself from the half reverie into which he had fallen. "The—the question is a delicate one—one purely of sentiment—I—scarcely—I hardly venture upon broaching it."

But for his grave, sad demeanor, and the quiet courtesy of his manner, I should have been strongly disposed to consider my strange, foreign, noble visitor a lunatic who had by some means got astray from an asylum. Under the existing conditions my perceptions led me to think that the old gentleman had some genuine and powerful motive for doing violence to his natural timidity and bearding a Briton in his own castle.

"Well, sir," I remarked, "you will of course understand that unless you yourself choose to assist me a little I——"

"Bear with me, sir," interrupted the old gentleman meekly. "When you know all you will not fail, I hope, to excuse my trespass upon your good nature and patience. I am 85 years of age, and yet I have traveled all the way from Brescia for the sole purpose of visiting this house."

"Indeed, sir!" I once more observed, at a loss for anything more original or fresh. "You have come a long way."

"Yes, it is a long journey for one so old as I am, is it not? But I could not make up my mind to die in peace without seeing the place once more."

Judging that this was all the old gentleman required, I gave him the opportunity of taking a good look round the room. To my disappointment, however, he seemed but little interested in the apartment where he was sitting, and continued fidgeting about uncomfortably.

"You will pardon my presumption," he said, nervously, "but I am a little upset at finding the house changed into a private dwelling. It used not to be so in my time, but was let out into apartments to all comers."

"Really, sir!" I began, not a little astonished at this turn of the conversation.

"Do not misunderstand me," he resumed promptly, perceiving, no doubt, my look of amazement. "What I mean, sir, is that this alteration of circumstances makes the request I am desirous of putting extremely awkward and delicate. Had Mrs. Smith or any ordinary lodging-house keeper been here still, I should not have experienced such reticence."

"Pray do not distress yourself," I said, seeing that the old gentleman was in reality a good deal put out. "You need be under no very great ceremony with me. I am a plain man of business."

"Thank you," he replied, bowing with great courtesy. "Your extreme kindness gives me confidence. Well, then, you must know that my object in coming here was to visit the rooms which are just over our heads—particularly the one at the back, looking on to the garden. Do I express myself clearly?"

"Perfectly," I answered. "One of the rooms is occupied by myself and wife; the other is my eldest daughter's bedroom."

"Ah!" he said—his face, which had suddenly grown almost joyful and animated for a second, falling considerably at the latter part of my statement—"I was sure my request would be an awkward one, sir."

"Why, sir?" I asked. "Do I understand you to mean that you wish to go up-stairs and see those two rooms?"

"Exactly," he exclaimed, eagerly. "I—I was bold enough to hope that you would grant me the favor."

"Certainly, sir; nothing can be easier. Just one word to my wife, and I will return and show you myself to the rooms."

I rose and moved toward the door.

"One more question," he said, in a hesitating tone. "Have there—have there been great changes made in the house?"

"Changes? In what way, sir?"

"Well—do you think the walls and—and the windows are much in the same state as they used to be years ago?"

"So for as I am able to say," I answered, puzzled and surprised at this odd query, "the house is pretty well what it must have been when it was first built. Of course, I need scarcely mention that the rooms have been painted, papered, and freshened up from time to time."

"Ah, you say they have been painted, sir?" he asked anxiously.

"O dear, yes; I myself had the place done up from top to bottom before I came into it."

"Thank you," he answered regretfully, "thank you. My questions no doubt seem strange to you; but I had my reasons for asking. I was indulging in a hope which I fear is vain."

I then went down-stairs, and explained to my wife in a few words the result of my interview with the old gentleman.

"Good gracious! how extremely peculiar!" she exclaimed. "And you don't mean to say, John, that you have been imprudent enough to leave him all alone in the drawing-room, with all my blue china and things lying about!"

"Don't be alarmed, my dear," I answered, aroused by her dismay. "I will be responsible for his honesty. The china is perfectly safe with him."

"Well, then, he must be a lunatic," she replied, with a woman's logic. "Who ever heard of a sane man coming into a respectable house and making such a request?"

"I don't suppose he means any harm. He is very old and shaky, and has no doubt some sentimental reason for wishing to see the rooms. Surely there can be no great objections to my gratifying his wish."

"But—I don't like the idea of strangers going into the bedrooms. Besides, how am I to be sure that Carry's room is particularly tidy? it isn't as a rule, you know."

"O, he won't pay any attention to such trifles; and I can't, out of common civility, refuse such a small thing to a man who has traveled such a distance."

"Well, if you must take him, take him," said my wife at last. "Only get rid of him as quickly as you can. The teathings will be in presently, and the children will be so troublesome if you keep them waiting."

Armed with my gray mare's grudgingly given consent, I rejoined the Count.

"Sir, I am entirely at your service," I said. "If you will please follow me I will conduct you up-stairs."

Visibly moved, the old gentleman rose in silence, bowed once more gravely as I opened the door for him, and walked up slowly, under my escort, to the rooms on the next landing.

At his own request we entered my daughter's chamber. It was a pleasant room, looking to the north and on to the garden, or rather a succession of gardens; for the space at the back was an open one, studded with fine trees of goodly growth, which, in the summer, when in leaf, presented a charmingly green and rural aspect—quite a cheering and refreshing view not often to be obtained from houses situated in such a dense and central district as ours. I glanced at the Count. The sight of the room caused so deep an emotion in him that I made haste to procure him a chair lest he should fall. He thanked me feebly.

"I daresay you are surprised," he said, "at the effect produced on me; but you must know that forty years ago I lived in this very room. My poor Teresa—my wife, sir—was with me and died here. Our son Carlo was born here. He is also no more; he died the death of a brave man at Solferino, while fighting for the land of his forefathers. I am alone now in my old age, and this is all that remains to me of the past."

It would be impossible for me to adequately describe the sad, grave dignity with which he spoke—the broken voice, and the old gentleman's deeply sorrowful, yet resigned, attitude. I own that, though by nature not particularly impressionable or given to tenderness, I was myself moved by such utter and hopeless solitude. Desirous of respecting his honorable grief, I held my tongue.

"We were very poor," he resumed dreamily; "but we were young, full of hope, and rejoiced to have escaped a great danger. I had been compromised as an intimate friend of Count Confalionieri—you may have heard of the great Italian patriot, sir?—and I was about to be arrested. A companion warned me, and I succeeded in escaping from the Austrian bloodhounds. I fled to England, and my fond Teresa followed me here to this house, to this very room, and shared my lot. My land, my estates, were all confiscated. Though absent, I was sentenced to death as a traitor to my country, and I had to struggle for daily bread as a teacher of languages. But we were happy in spite of our poverty. When I came home, Teresa was waiting with a smile to receive me. In the summer, however poor we might be, that window-sill was gay with flowers; and those gardens, sir—those gardens, sir, were her particular delight. She gave them the name of Bosco Bello. All the birds knew her, and came to her, and helped her to sing songs to our little Carlo. They are both dead, and the room is a good deal changed, but the gardens, the trees, are here still."

The old Count's simple, touching words caused strange sensations within me. He put the picture so vividly before me that I actually seemed to see him young again, in the company of a loving and perhaps beautiful woman, looking out on the old smoke-stained trees, and deriving a little sweet comfort in exile from the sight.

"All is over now," said the old gentleman, making an effort to control his feelings. "My title, my riches, have long since been restored to me; but what are they to me? One more request, sir; I know I have been most selfishly intruding upon your time and privacy, but grant me yet one more favor before I take my leave. May I look behind that shutter by the window?"

"That shutter!" said I, surprised.

"Yes," he replied. "It is sheer folly on my part, I know, after so many years have passed; but I still feel a mad hope in me to find something there that I remember well in the old days."

"Look, by all means," said I, a trifle suspicious that grief had preyed upon the old gentleman's mind, and that he was not perfectly sane.

He advanced, drew the folded shutter out with a trembling hand, and peered anxiously at the board or panel behind it.

"Look!" he exclaimed suddenly, with a kind of choky sob. "It is still there! Gran Dio! it is still there!"

"What is still there!" I asked, approaching him.

He did not answer; he seemed to forget even my presence, and, falling upon his knees, began muttering to himself in Italian. I let him be, though rather curious to know what it was that interested him so much. What could he have discovered behind that old shutter? Not a jewel, or anything of intrinsic value, surely?

He got up again presently, having seemingly recovered himself, and looked at me, smiling a queer, sad smile.

"Come, sir," he said. "Your painters have been neglectful of their work; in spite of the lapse of so many years, they have spared my poor Teresa's humble lines."

At the Count's invitation I lowered my head against the panel and saw the cause of his emotion. In a corner, blackened by the dirt and dust of time, but still fairly decipherable, was a faint scribble in pencil, and in a woman's hand. Two lines of verse, which ran thus:

> Benche un esule si scrisse,
> Teresa qui felice visse.
> 13 Luglio, 1829.

and freely translated means:

> Although an exile here, she wrote,
> Contented was Teresa's lot.
> 13 July, 1829.

"She wrote them two months before she died!" said the old Count. "The verses are poor, but they mean more to me than the most beautiful lines of Petrarca. Her heart was in them. I am truly grateful to you for your courtesy and kindness. With your permission I will now retire."

"Sir," said I, with great sense of sympathy and pity for the old gentlemen's forlorn condition, "if you ever desire at any time to come here again, pray stand upon no ceremony. I shall be only too pleased to welcome you."

I held out my hand and he grasped it warmly.

"Thank you," he answered, "thank you. I hope to see you again—indeed, I have something more to ask of you: but not now, not now. I need rest, and I have wearied you quite enough."

I pressed him to take some refreshments, but he declined my offers, and with many repeated expressions of obligation, prepared to take his departure.

As I led him to the street door, through the hall, two of my impish, mischievous little ones put out their curly heads, and, giggling to themselves, as children will, called out in shrill, audible voices: "Father Cwithmas!"

The old gentleman turned round, saw them, and smiled benevolently. "Your little children, sir?" he asked. "What did they say? Did I hear them call me Father Christmas?"

"Do not pay any attention to them," I said, frowning portentously. "They are exceedingly rude and ill-behaved."

"Nay, nay, sir," he replied. "Father Christmas is a good name; it is a good name." He approached them as they came out timidly, one by one, and patted them gently on the cheeks and heads, saying a few kindly words, after which he took his leave and disappeared, hobbling round the corner.

The next day a van drove up, and a vast package of elaborate toys of all sizes and descriptions came to hand; and we knew the giver by means of a scrap of paper thrust into the parcel, on which the words "From Father Christmas" were scrawled tremulously. The good old Count must have ransacked and bought up the whole of a toy emporium, and my children were, of course, in ecstasies of delight.

"How kind of him!" said my wife. "Poor old gentleman! I hope you told him, John, that he would be welcome here as often as he pleases." N. B.—Mark the change which had thus suddenly come over the spirit of her dream since the previous day, and draw from it a maxim: toys to the children the surest way to the mother's heart.

But to return to the Count. Faithful to his promise, I saw him once again in the flesh. He drove up one evening—three days after his first visit—and when our preliminary meeting was over I sounded him as to his desire to see once more the room in which the happiest period of his life had been spent.

To my astonishment, he declined to trouble me. His pilgrimage had been accomplished, and he proposed returning to Italy in two or three days, but he had come to beg one more favor of me.

"It is my wish, if possible, to take that shutter back with me," he said. "I should like to close my eyes reading Teresa's lines."

The clauses in my lease relating to "fixtures" were of a sternly defined character, and, as a practical man of business, I felt some hesitation as to my right of disposing of another person's property.

"You cannot grant my request?" he asked, observing my expression of doubt.

"Well, you see," I said, "so far as I am personally concerned there would be no difficulty at all; but I think the landlord ought to be consulted."

"Ah, just so," he remarked, and looked so chapfallen that on a moment's reflection I felt myself justified in overcoming scruples, which, after all, were extremely absurd.

"Pooh!" I said. "What does it matter? I have no doubt that a cheerful consent would be given, and it is only a question of uselessly delaying your journey back. Come, I will take the responsibility on my own shoulders. The shutter can be easily replaced, and I will have it removed and sent to you by tomorrow."

He shook my hands warmly, and, as I think, invoked a blessing upon me and mine in Italian.

The dusty board, on which the faint lines were still preserved, was duly forwarded to Count Pogliano at his hotel. I myself never saw him again, but some years after the event, when the incident of his visit was almost forgotten, a letter bearing an Italian postmark came, informing me of the old gentleman's death, and advising me that, in accordance with certain instructions contained in his will, I should be in receipt of some small tokens of his regard, which I was earnestly desired to accept. The said tokens reached me in due course: a marvelous piece of gold plate, the genuine workmanship of that cunning artificer, Benvenuto Cellini (to this day in my drawing-room under a glass cover, and partly the admiration, partly the envy, of my friends); a host of curious and valuable trinkets—all family relics—for my wife and children, and a little beautifully-executed miniature portrait of the Contessa Teresa Pogliano, which I was begged to hang up, for so long as I remained in the house, in the little room where she herself had lived happily, and died.

There it is fixed at this moment against the wall, and as near the window as possible, looking on to the old smoky trees and greeting Bosco Bello with a serene, peaceful smile.

AN EARLY BLAZE.

Fire in the Excelsior Iron-Works Does $5,000 Damage.

At twenty minutes past 1 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the basement of the Excelsior Iron-Works Company's building, Nos. 89 and 91 North Clinton street. An alarm was turned in by Special-Watchman George Hollenbeck, of Hambien's police, from box No. 284, and the department quickly responded, and by hard work succeeded in confining the fire to the basement and main floor. The building is owned by the company, of which C. Mason is President, A. Mason Manager, and G. Mason Secretary. It is brick, two stories high, with a deep basement. There is no fire kept in the building, and the cause of the blaze was for a long time a mystery. Finally it was discovered that near where the fire started is a forge, the fire in which should have been put out at half-past 5 o'clock, when work ceased. It is thought that some sparks may have been left and in some way set fire to the woodwork. The building is filled with heavy machinery, boilers, and similar stock, which is damaged by water and fire to the extent of $4,000. The damage to the building will not exceed $1,000, and there is a full insurance. Matthew Lagg, an old man who is employed as a watchman by the company, says that he visited the burned building at half-past 10 o'clock, and that there was then no smell of fire. Had he been obliged to make hourly rounds an earlier discovery of the flames would have saved the company enough to hire three or four watchmen. The fire was struck out at 2:45 o'clock this morning.

COMPROMISED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 6.—Detective Fahey has paid James Baxter $300 to settle a libel suit, the charge being that Fahey had plaintiff's photograph placed in the "Rogues' Gallery" in Chicago.

LUCKY BALDWIN SERIOUSLY HURT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—E. J. Baldwin's condition is more serious than at first supposed. Blood-poisoning is feared. He may lose his arm, if not his life.

THOSE WOMEN FOLK.

How Hard-Headed Men Estimate Some Things which They Don't Understand.

Anybody who has led a domestic life knows how common such things as the backache and pains in the chest are among the women who do the work. Often—and perhaps generally—the distresses are borne without much complaint. The women get about, and the machinery of the house goes on. Beyond this, those coarse-grained animals whom New England women call "the men folks," seldom look. So long as their wives or daughters are not actually in bed, under the doctor's care, the average thick-skinned husband and father gives the subject no attention. At the same time the poor household drudges—who deserve a better fate—creep around, broom or utensils in hand, up-stairs, down-stairs, and out-of-doors, doing that woman's work which "is never done." Losses of loved wives and fair girls—losses whose suddenness and unexpectedness astonish those wooden-pated husbands and fathers—fall, seemingly out of a clear sky, and form the logical sequel to the story of neglect.

Now, you men who stand at the heads of ten thousand such homes, allow us to drop a word in your receptive ears. If these women of yours are worth having, they are worth saving. That back-ache—that pain in the chest! What are they but indications of some organic trouble of the kidneys, the heart, or the lungs? End it at once by the application of BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER. It will soothe that nervous distress, drive away that pain, banish that dull, weary back-ache, give new strength to the body and fresh hope to the heart. No other plasters will do this. The Benson's Plaster, however, is not made to sell—but to heal. It is a remedy which never yet broke its promise—and never will.

Your druggist has it. But before paying your 25 cents and putting the plaster in your pocket, look for the word CAPCINE cut in the middle.

Seabury & Johnston, Pharmaceutical Chemists, New York.

Corticelli
Sewing Silk.
Unequaled for Hand or Machine Sewing.
Every Spool Warranted Smooth, Strong, Full Length.
"CORTICELLI"
Is absolutely the best Sewing Silk made.
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R. W. HARE, Manager.

HOPKINS & CO.,
No. 227 Thirty-first-st.

We greet you at the beginning of the New Year with many thanks for past favors, and present you with our compliments for the coming season, with a full line of Fine Groceries, Provisions, and Condiments, which we offer you at greatly reduced prices from last year's rates. We make special inducements to consumers on TEA, COFFEE, and SPICES which are absolutely pure. We mix nothing without instructions, and goods which we sell for PURE are PURE, whether we warrant them or not; and we will sell them as low as any other dealer, not even excepting the Slick and Juvenile houses down town, always considering the quality of the goods.

We quote prices at the store where the goods can be seen, and we respectfully invite your inspection. There is luck in odd numbers says "Rory O'More," and in this case we have the majority.

227 31st street.

TREMENDOUS
REDUCTIONS
AND
NEW CASH BARGAINS
THIS WEEK.

3,000 Yds. Colored Dress Silks at 29c, worth 65c. Warranted pure silk.

2,000 Yds. Black and Colored All-Silk Moires at 69c. Retailed all around us for $1.25.

10,000 Yds. Rich Plush and Brocade Ribbons at 29 and 39c, worth 60 and 75c.

2,000 Ladies' Beaver Hats at 39c, worth $1.25.

900 Pcs. Black and Cream Spanish Laces at 18, 20, 23, 25, and 29c, slightly damaged by water, from Underwriters' Sale.

2,000 Lbs. Berlin Zephyr, all colors, at 5c per ounce, worth 10c.

500 Doz. Ladies' and Men's Cloth and Lisle Fleeced Gloves at 10, 12½, 15, 19, 25, and 35c, worth 20, 25, 30, 35, 50, and 75c.

300 Pcs. Cream Laces slightly damaged by water at 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, and 12½c. Half of regular prices.

10,000 Yds. Rem'ts Bleached Cottons at 3½c. Cheap for 5c.

500 Samples of made up Lace Goods, comprising large lines of Collars, Fichus, Ties, and Lace Handkerchiefs, at 5, 7, 10, 12½, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, 33, 39, 45, 55, 69, and 79c. Less than 50c on the dollar.

500 Turkish Rugs at 59, 79, $2.37, $2.85, $3.13, $4.14, and $5.15. Less than one-third their real value.

300 Pcs. White Goods, consisting of Piques, Check and Plaid Nainsooks, Dotted Swiss, and Victoria Lawns, at 6, 8, 10, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, and 25c. From the stock of Graham & Aitken. Awful cheap.

600 Doz. Ladies', Misses', and Children's Merino Underwear at 15, 18, 25, 28, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 55, and 60c. The stock of Graham & Aitken; 40 per cent less than former prices.

2,000 Doz. All-Linen Twilled Glass, Huck, and Damask Towels at 6¼, 8, 10, 12½, 16, 18, 22, and 25c. Guaranteed one-third less than regular prices.

500 Pairs White Blankets, from the Assignee Sale of Graham & Aitkin, at $1.29, $1.75, $2.25, $3, $3.75, $4.75, $6.00, and $7.00, worth double.

5,000 Bed Comforters at 75, 90c, $1, $1.10, $1.25, $1.39, $1.48, $1.59, $1.75, $1.79, $1.85, $2.25, and $2.50. Immense reductions.

400 Children's Suits at $2, $3, $4, $4.50, $4.75, $5, $5.50, $6, $6.50, and $6.75. Immense reductions from former prices.

2,000 Ladies' Corsets, a big job, at 19c, worth 60c.

1,000 Colored Real Ostrich Plumes at 50, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.50, and $2.75. About 40c on the dollar.

WILL CLOSE OUT
MONDAY
5,000 REMNANTS
REGARDLESS OF COST.

300 Remnants of Silk, Satins, and Plushes at half price.

500 Remnants Colored Dress Goods at 40 per cent off.

300 Remnants of Mourning Goods at 33 1-3 off.

500 Remnants of Crashes, Table Damasks, and Irish Linens at one-third off regular prices.

200 Remnants of Nottingham Laces, slightly soiled, awful cheap.

300 Remnants of White Goods, Piques, Check and Plaid Nainsooks, and Dotted Mulls one-third off.

500 Remnants of Flannels at 40 per cent off.

600 Remnants Cloths, Cloakings, and Waterproofs, a manufacturer's stock, at half price.

500 Remnants of Embroideries 25 per cent less than regular prices.

500 Remnants of Ribbons, Laces, and Veilings at less than half price.

Buying all Goods strictly for Cash, in larger quantities than any house in our line, enables us to offer many cash bargains unapproachable.

All goods marked in plain figures.

One price for all.

Money refunded at all times if goods are not satisfactory.

BOSTON STORE,
118 and 120 State-st.

Orders by mail and requests for samples promptly executed.

The Tribune.

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TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Rooms 63 and 64 Tribune Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.

GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 33, A. F. & A. M.—The officers and members are cordially invited to meet in the parlor of Oriental Hall, 122 La Salle-st., Wednesday evening, Jan. 10, at 7:30 o'clock, to confer with the W. M. By order
CHARLES CATLIN, Secretary.

NATIONAL LODGE, NO. 596, A. F. & A. M.—Stated Communication Tuesday evening, Jan. 9, 1883, at 7:30 o'clock, corner Halsted and Randolph. M. M. cordially invited to be present. By order of
J. D. ALMY, W. M.
A. C. WOOD, Secretary.

UNION PARK, NO. 610, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication at the hall, 679 West Lake-st., Monday evening, at 8 o'clock sharp. Business of importance. By order W. M. JOHN C. CLUETT, Secretary.

CLEVELAND LODGE, NO. 211, A. F. & A. M.—There will be Special Communications of this lodge Tuesday and Thursday evenings of this week for work. A full attendance is earnestly requested.
O. H. CHENEY, W. M.
G. A. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

FORT DEARBORN COUNCIL, NO. 278, ROYAL ARCANUM.—A Regular Meeting of Fort Dearborn, No. 278, Royal Arcanum, will be held at Oriental Hall, No. 122 La Salle-st., Monday, Jan. 8, at 8 p. m. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
H. S. BURKHARDT, Regent.
CLAY M. MARK, Secretary.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. M.—Special Convocation Friday, Jan. 12, at 7:30 p. m., for conferring the M. M. degree. Visitors welcome. By order M. E. H. P. CHAS. C. DOOLITTLE, Secretary.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—Special Conclave Tuesday evening, Jan. 9, 1883, at 7:30. The Order of the Temple will be conferred. Visiting fraters courteously invited. By order of the Eminent Commander.
SAMUEL M. HENDERSON, Recorder.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, NO. 2, R. A. M.—Stated Convocation Monday evening, Jan. 8, at 7:30. Work on Mark Degree. Visiting companions welcome. By order of W. E. POULSON, M. E. H. P.
WM. J. BRYAN, Secretary.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—Attention, Sir Knights. You are hereby notified of the death of Sir Tracy Town Oviatt. Funeral services will be held Monday, Jan. 8, 1883, at 2 p. m., at No. 80 Rush-st. Sir Knights desiring to attend will do so in citizens dress. By order of the Eminent Commander.
SAMUEL M. HENDERSON, Recorder.

COVENANT LODGE, NO. 526, F. & A. M.—187 East Kinzie-st.—Special Communication Friday evening, Jan. 12, at 7:30 o'clock. Important work. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
GEO. L. WARD, W. M.
GEO. A. WAIT, Secretary.

CHEVALIER BAYARD COMMANDERY, NO. 52, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—Stated Conclave on Thursday, Jan. 11, at 8 o'clock p. m. Visiting Knights welcome. By order of the Eminent Commander.
HENRY C. RANNEY, Recorder.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, NO. 35, K. T.—Special Conclave Wednesday evening, Jan. 10, at 7:30 o'clock. Work on the Order of the Temple. Visiting Sir Knights are courteously invited. By order of the E. C. J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, NO. 69, R. A. & M.—Stated Convocation Monday evening, Jan. 8, at 7:30 o'clock. Work on the P. & M. E. M. degree. Visiting companions are cordially invited. By order of
GEO. A. WAIT, H. P.
J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

WM. B. WARREN LODGE, NO. 209, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication Jan. 12, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., at Oriental Hall, 122 La Salle-st.
C. F. MAURER, W. M.
G. M. AYERS(?), Secretary.

CHICAGO COMMANDERY, NO. 19, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.—Special Conclave Monday evening, Jan. 8, at 7:30 o'clock. The Order of the Temple will be conferred. Visiting Sir Knights always welcome. By order of the Eminent Commander.
D. GOODMAN, Recorder.

BLAIR LODGE, NO. 393, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication Monday evening, Jan. 8, at 7:30 sharp. Very important matters will come before the lodge, and all members are expected to be present.
L. L. DICKINSON, W. M.
M. H. BURRILL, Secretary.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 7, 1883.

Occasional light snow, followed by clearing weather, for the Upper Lake region today.

The statement of Thursday last relative to a dispatch from a St. Louis correspondent concerning the proprietors of the *Missouri Republican* in the Slayback-Cockerill deposition case may now be supplemented as follows: We are satisfied the allegations of the correspondent were wholly and utterly untrue.

France as a nation united yesterday in paying homage to the memory of Gambetta, and the demonstration in honor of the greatest Republican statesman of Europe was one of the most remarkable historical events in the annals of France. It was not alone Paris that joined in making up the extraordinary funeral pageant; all France was represented by deputations from the various departments; all the liberty-loving world was present in sentiment and sympathy. A careful estimate places the number of people in the procession at 200,000, and probably 2,000,000 more were interested spectators along the line of march and at the cemetery. The display of flowers, flags, and funeral emblems is described as something perhaps never equaled.

The legislative situation at Springfield has completely flattened out for the time being, and while the four open candidates for Senatorial honors are still at the State Capital there is a noticeable scarcity of legislative material to work upon. They have accordingly set themselves to the task of catching up the ravelings, taking all the rest they could while the opportunity lasts, communicating with their scattered lieutenants in various parts of the State by letter or by wire, and, in short, preparing themselves against the approach of next Thursday night, when the joint Republican caucus is to meet and settle their respective fates. They will all go to church today, provided they get up early enough, but whether they will feel like treading the entrance to the sanctuary a week from tomorrow is somewhat apt to depend on the frame of mind they are in after the caucus has done its work.

In another column will be found an editorial article reprinted from the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* on the subject of Sunday newspapers. The article is signed with the familiar initials "R. S.," which in this instance cannot be mistaken for those of any other person than Deacon Richard Smith himself. (It may be interesting in this connection to notice that all the editorial articles of the new paper are signed with the initials of the writers.) In this discussion of the propriety and usefulness of printing Sunday newspapers Mr. Smith virtually admits that his policy in this respect in the past has been wrong; that Sunday newspapers are demanded by the public, and that a newspaper which does not print a Sunday edition is injured by its failure to give its readers the news on that day of the week when they have the most leisure to read it. Though the *Gazette* stood out during its whole separate existence very valiantly against the policy of printing a Sunday edition, Mr. Smith now says four-fifths of its subscribers bought and read other newspapers on that day. "No newspaper could live in Cincinnati," he continues, "that had for its subscribers only those who for reasons of conscience will not buy or read papers issued on Sunday." What is true of Cincinnati is equally true of all the other large cities. But the article, which will be found in full in another column, may speak for itself. It is calm, judicious, and rational, and puts a good deal of solid truth into very small compass.

It is now unofficially announced that a majority of the Aldermen will probably vote for an increase of saloon licenses to $104 per annum, if the license-fee be increased on lumyards, tugs, and other businesses which the Council has the power to license. This statement would indicate that the Council is ready to make some concession to public sentiment. But it is not enough. Indeed there is reason to suspect that the partial concession is suggested by a selfish motive, and that the city politicians hope by raising saloon licenses to $104 to head off the movement for the passage of a State law fixing the minimum of saloon licenses at $300 for the country and $500 for the cities. This is a shrewd little game, but it will scarcely work out as the politicians expect. The increase of saloon licenses to $104 will not satisfy public opinion nor produce the additional revenue necessary to the safety and comfort of the community. The Citizens' Association, and all other associations and individuals of influence, should concentrate their efforts upon the Legislature, and procure from that body a State law fixing a minimum license. This will be the surest and most enduring plan for making the saloons contribute their proper share to the support of local government.

That the troubles of cable roads are not confined to Chicago is shown by the following from the San Francisco *Chronicle*, referring to a letter from a correspondent complaining of the "cable-road Juggernaut":

> The apathy of the companies is a surprise to others besides our correspondent. Corporations are proverbially heartless, but their action in a case such as this is without precedent. A wire guard about the cars would not be expensive, nor would any time be needed in applying it. The matter is daily becoming more important. The danger of life is affecting the value of property along the line of the cable roads. Persons who would like to live on the streets used by them are prevented by fear for the life and limbs of their children. Others who are now living in these dangerous locations are desirous of moving to less perilous neighborhoods. Cable roads are rapidly multiplying. They are no longer confined to the steep hills, for the ascent of which they were originally intended, but are already laid on some of our level streets, and will soon be used on our most crowded thoroughfares. Whatever is done should be done speedily. If life is unsafe on the little-used streets the use of cable-cars on Market street will, unless precautions are taken, be followed by a disaster.

The *Chronicle* makes a strong appeal to the companies to use more care, and also urges the authorities to provide legal remedies. If such be the state of affairs in a city where the cable has been a long time in operation it is no wonder that all does not run smoothly in Chicago, where the experiment is new as yet.

RAISING SALOON LICENSES.

THE TRIBUNE has the satisfaction of noting that its persistent advocacy of higher licenses for saloons, supported by a strong public sentiment, seems at last to have made some impression upon the city official class. An informal talk between the Mayor and a number of Aldermen a day or two ago served to show that some of these gentlemen are convinced that those in control of municipal affairs will not be able to hold out much longer against the demand that the saloons shall pay into the City Treasury a sum that shall be a fair proportion of the increased cost of city government for which they are responsible. It is a solecism that a city containing 4,000 grog-shops should be deficient in police protection, for it should be a rule of city government that these "places of business" must contribute at least money enough to maintain a police establishment equal to violations of law they create and the demands of public safety. A municipal policy which is so liberal to the drunkeries as to tolerate fully twice as many as the bibulous classes need is to be deprecated under any circumstances, but such a policy becomes an outrage upon the people when the revenue from all other sources falls short of the actual necessities of the community. This is the case in Chicago, and it has led to almost a universal assent to the propriety of charging saloons more than $1 a week for their privileges.

Mayor Harrison seems disposed at last to lend his influence to some increase of saloon licenses under certain impracticable conditions. He would make it conditional upon the adoption of a general license system applying to all vocations, which he thinks would reconcile the liquor-shops to a high license; and he would recommend a graded system by districting the city in such manner as to make the "down-town" saloons pay $500 a year, the next district a smaller sum, and so on till the moral and pious "widow on the outskirts" who kept a gin-mill should pay only $52—the present fee—for the privilege of running a drunkery.

The objections to these two suggestions are obvious. To the first it may be said that very few people in the city are as anxious to reconcile the saloonkeepers to the proposed change as hizzoner seems to be; most people are disposed to take a business, and not a demagog, view of the matter, and are perfectly willing that the policy of high license shall reduce the number of saloons one-half; the saloonkeepers who shall survive the increase in the license fee will be entirely reconciled to a change that will assure them a larger "business." As to the "pious widow on the outskirts" who keeps a doggery there is not the public advantage in sustaining her in that "business" which hizzoner seems to think; as a matter of fact, the fewer pious widows there are in the doggery business the better for the widows and for their orphan children, if they have any, which they are bringing up in a way they should not go.

Concerning the political effect of raising saloon licenses, the reply that Ald. Cullerton made to Lawler seems to cover the whole ground. Lawler is a grog-vender as well as Alderman, and hence is of the opinion that "any Alderman who advocates a saloon license increase will be killed politically." Cullerton knows better, and says that Lawler's customers don't care a continental whether he pays $50 or $500 for the privilege of passing the bottle over his bar. This is the fact about it. The raising of licenses isn't going to increase the price of drinks, and hence the bibulous classes are not going to tear off their underwear if a million of revenue is raised from that source for better police protection and better lighted streets. The chaps who may be taxed out of "business" will not have the "infloo-ence" they had while they maintained a headquarters for low-down bummers, and those who shall remain in the traffic will find their "business" increased so much by the reduction in the number of liquor-shops that their "infloo-ence" will be exerted ultimately in support of the high-license system. The general public will be gratified with the improved order and decency of the saloons, as well as the increased revenue which shall furnish ample policemen, cleaner and better-lighted streets, and manifold improvements in city government.

SUBURBAN RAILROADING.

One class of the community at least have begun the new year without any of the foolishness of new and good resolutions. The railroads connecting Chicago with its numerous suburbs are obviously perfectly satisfied with themselves, and have nothing to offer to bring their service up to the standard of an easy-going rapid transit.

Paterfamilias will have to groan through another year as he totters home under the weight of parcels that are bringing his gray hairs in sorrow to the grave. He would cheerfully pay the road the little fee it would need to exact as a compensation for receiving and forwarding his wife's rather complicated bargains, but this is too little a thing for a great man to think about, and all railroad-men are great—in one way if not another. Packages will during 1883, as in 1882, tumble out of scanty racks, and crush the silk plug hats of the just and the unjust. Husbands fretting to get home to explain how they "just" missed the last train the night before, and had to spend a stupid evening with their "bachelor friend Brown, you know," will for twelve months more be agonized by the time lost in waiting for the down express—always late, because the managers when they increased the capital stock have always forgotten to increase the tracks. The lunatic asylums will get another annual installment of wild-eyed commuters made insane by trying to understand why their mothers-in-law could not go to town on their monthly tickets. The fat man and the German lady's basket will get jammed together crosswise 365 times more in the crevice called an aisle.

Every one of the 200 suburban trains that come and go every day will be kept waiting half a minute at every one of twenty stopping-places, because the passengers who are fighting their way out and those who are fighting their way in have to go through two narrow doors at the ends of the cars instead of four or five doors at the sides as might easily be arranged. Special trains will whizz by with junketing Directors and their friends; but will special trains appear to gladden the hearts of the knots of commuters kept waiting at the depots because there has been an accident up the line? No, not any.

Moneybags will be side-tracked the usual number of times every week in dingy cars, so that the right of way may be given to the "lightning-express," in which he will see his drummer flying past at ease in a palace-car, and he will multiply his own daily thirty miles by 300 days and wonder why the passengers who travel 10,000 miles a year, year in and year out, are not entitled to just as much precedence and palace-car as the occasional "through" travelers, who pay cut rates. When he gets tired of thinking about that he will go back to the conundrum which we have with us always, What do the accommodation-trains get their names from?

Lung refuse in ill-ventilated cars will for 730 more mornings and evenings compel the fresh-air fiend to order the brakeman to "open all the ventilators!" and chilling drafts will just as often make the hot-air fiend, with glances of pneumoniacal rage, slam them all shut the moment the brakeman's back is turned. The axes and water-pails will remain neatly tied up and hidden from sight, and the sizzling stove will stand in the corner, ready to break loose in case of a smash. Twelve months more will go by and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will refuse to recognize that commuters are animals, and the General Superintendent will refuse to recognize that they are anything but animals.

TEMPERANCE AMONG CATHOLICS.

In answer to an earnest invitation of several hundred Catholic citizens of Chicago, Bishop Ireland, of Minnesota, the ardent temperance reformer, has consented to deliver a lecture in this city Jan. 17 on the subject of temperance—not in advocacy of coercive teetotalism, but of voluntary temperance. This is not a new subject with the Bishop, who has devoted many years to the temperance cause, and whose successful efforts have given to him a widespread credit. Dr. Ireland is a Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church, and is conspicuous in his church for his intellectual ability, as well as for the other qualities which fit him for that office. He is in addition an orator, and thus qualified, officially and personally, it is not surprising that, making temperance a special purpose of his teaching, he has been able to do much in the cultivation of that cause not only generally, but especially among the people of his own creed.

He preaches and advocates temperance because of its own great benefits, not only to individuals, but also to communities and to the State. He preaches temperance as a religious obligation due by all persons, but also as a social and moral obligation from which no man can escape without injury to society and to good government, and as an obligation upon those who may be victims to intemperance, demanding of them that reform so essential to their moral and eternal preservation.

His appeals are not to the law, but to the moral and religious nature of men. He seeks the preservation of the human family not by stripes and penalties, but by the encouragement of virtue, the strengthening and elevation of the moral instincts of men, and the direction of men's minds to the necessities of avoiding evil and the cultivation of good. All this is part of religion, and temperance is by him made an essential religious doctrine. His appeals are to the reason of men, and not to the Legislature. Human frailties are not corrected by law, when the means for that purpose are first the personal degradation of the weak and their subsequent prosecution to the grave. The Bishop preaches a broad charity, generous encouragement, kindly advice, fraternal sympathy with a never-despairing zeal. He preaches prevention and avoidance, not severity and punishment; he never ceases to recognize the brotherhood and humanity of the intemperate and the value of efforts to rescue and save; he recognizes the fact that intemperance is a great evil, fraught with incalculable natural, personal, social, and political injuries and painful and widespread consequences. He offers no violence to human intelligence by asking that these be prohibited by statute, and that mankind be restored to perfect morality by a vote of the people. He would have all men temperate because it is best for them to be so, and because all the better instincts of nature require it. For the reasons which he knows how to state with a power and eloquence peculiarly his own, enlightened by ripe experience while laboring in a wide field, he will deliver one of his addresses in this city.

Considering how extended is the circle into which he comes to preach temperance, the wonder is, not that he has been invited, but that he has not been invited here before. He is an honored prelate of a church which has an immense membership, nominal and actual, in this city. It includes a population of all nationalities, and largely persons of Irish birth. As is the misfortune of all persons coming from abroad and settling and herding in large cities, intemperance is one of their most prominent and injurious vices, and is one of the most contagious character. It is the curse of all immigrants, and of the Irish worse than any other. The saloon is the open-jawed monster which swallows up their earnings, destroys their manliness, demoralizes and corrupts their children, and finishes their existence too often by pitching them in their impoverished condition into the street to perish or into the bridewell or jail to be disgraced.

The Catholic Church collectively, and its clergy individually, have almost exclusively whatever moral or religious control there is that can be exercised over such portion of the Irish and Catholic victims of intemperance as belong to that church. It has a controlling influence over the moral and religious direction and restraint of the children of these people. Of course intemperance interferes with and to a large extent destroys this influence, and children too often follow their parents in the corrupting abuse of strong drink. Notwithstanding all this, has this church done its duty towards these people on this subject of intemperance? Has it brought home to these people that the greatest degradation that overtakes them and their growing children is the result of the use of villainous alcohol? Have the clergy in the presence of such widespread intemperance made that sufficiently the subject of their teaching?

Dr. Ireland, who may be said to be an apostle in the cause of temperance, though residing within a day's journey of this city, and always ready to give his services, is formally invited to this city now for the first time; and even now he comes as the invited guest of citizens of all denominations. Judging by the results of his labors in other dioceses, it may be assured that had Dr. Ireland been Bishop here, the curse of alcohol would have been less flagrant than it is, at least among the members professing to belong to his own religious faith. It is to be hoped that, having come to Chicago, his mission here will be welcomed by all, and that it will not be suffered to end with a single address.

CRIME IN CHICAGO.

The exposure made by the Chicago papers during the last few weeks of the large number of crimes of violence committed with the purpose of robbery has naturally led the press of other cities to comment upon the condition of things in this city. In many cases these comments have exhibited an exaggerated estimate of the extent of crime in Chicago with the purpose of damaging the city, but such a result will be fully overcome by an improvement in the police protection which is pretty sure to follow an outcry in other cities. Chicago is not willing to lose any of its advantages by affording rival communities an opportunity to declare that human life is no longer safe here. Any such impression elsewhere will soon be met by such an increase of the police force and such stringency in the prosecution of the criminal classes that a reputation for lawlessness will be changed into a reputation for exceptional good order and police efficiency. Among the comments which have been made upon the existing condition of things, the *National Republican* of Washington has hit upon the following suggestion as to the cause of our present troubles and the remedy therefor:

> Carter Harrison is not so great and expensive a boss as was Tweed. He has less ability. After him there may arise a greater light of Democracy. Chicago is not so debt-ridden and notorious as New York City, because its plunderers are not so sagacious. The petty thieves of whom the papers complain are not they whom the people should most dread. The potent factors of crime are they who are elevated to high positions by the votes of criminals. These magnates must be lenient to their supporters and strikers. This is an axiomatic fact. What Chicago needs is purer politics and purer men in her city and county officers. These things can be remedied. They should be attended to. Any public man who will patiently and carefully investigate the Democratic methods of management for a few months, and do it carefully and shrewdly, can glean facts which would be interesting and effective.

There is a great deal of sound sense in the thought underlying these remarks. Good city government, representing the best elements in the community, would be able, in the face of an insufficient revenue, to accomplish much toward the suppression of lawlessness. To begin with, it would revoke the licenses of a number of disreputable saloons where the lawless classes meet and where most of the villainy is hatched. It would follow up this course with an increase of saloon licenses—a change calculated at once to reduce the number of saloons, wipe out the most vicious of them, and at the same time contribute revenue enough to increase the police force to the proportions necessary for the protection of life and property. It would also add its influence to the pressure brought to bear upon the Legislature for such a reform of the criminal law as shall insure the speedy conviction and adequate punishment of apprehended criminals. Bad government in Chicago received an important check in the defeat of McGarigle and his associates at the late election; but good government may be given an impulse not less important by the election of city officials who are entirely free from all obligation to saloons, gamblers, and the kindred props of vice and crime in a large city.

OPERA-TICKET EXTORTION.

Her Majesty's opera company, as Mr. Mapleson's troupe is absurdly called, announces an engagement of six nights and one matinée at McVicker's Theatre, commencing on the 15th inst. The operas announced, though of course subject to change, are "William Tell," "Semiramide," "L'Africaine," "Il Trovatore," "I Puritani," "La Traviata," and "Lohengrin." Three of these operas, "Il Trovatore," "I Puritani," and "La Traviata," have reached that condition where they may be called hackneyed with any artists in them. "William Tell" and "L'Africaine" may be almost called novelties. "Semiramide," of course, is put on for Mme. Scalchi and Mme. Patti, and "Lohengrin," we presume, for Mme. Albani. Besides these three ladies, the leading artists are Sig. Mierzwinski, Sig. Ravelli, and Sig. Galassi. There are numerous other people, and we presume the chorus and orchestra are no better and no worse than those which Mr. Mapleson has been accustomed to bring here.

For these entertainments, six in number, (the matinée not being included), Mr. Mapleson has decided to tax the opera-goers of this city $20 if they wish to sit in the orchestra, orchestra circle, or first balcony, and $8 if they wish to sit in the upper gallery, where no opera-goer ever wishes to sit. Should they prefer to be more exclusive they can have a private box for the week for $150. As there is but one box to be had, it is a little remarkable that the Colonel did not charge three or four times that amount, for there are people probably who would have paid it.

These figures are made to suit the purses of the wealthy. Meantime those who are not wealthy, who are not so ravenously fond of music that they care to mix up "Traviata" and "Trovatore" with "Lohengrin" and "William Tell," and who cannot spend all their nights in the theatre, will be allowed to purchase for single evenings. For these people special rates have been made. Any one who wishes to hear Patti can get a seat in the orchestra or orchestra circle for $7, in the balcony for $6, and "a reserved seat in the family circle" for $3. Summing up all the expenses, the young gentleman who wishes to treat his lady to a feast of music for one evening can accomplish it for perhaps $20.

These tariffs of prices are no more nor less than an imposition. Without at all questioning the excellence of the troupe—for that does not enter into the question—the prices are unjust, arbitrary, exacting, and outrageous. No opera troupe that can be organized can give performances worth that money. No living artist is worth the salary that is paid to Mme. Patti. Making every allowance, she is paid an exorbitant sum, and to make a profit upon such extravagance the people of Chicago who wish to hear music in one of its most dramatic forms are taxed in the most outrageous manner. There is a remedy, however, which might be applied if people had the courage to apply it. Expensive artists and expensive managers could both be brought to their senses if opera-goers would persistently refuse to pay more than a reasonable sum for opera. The old plea of managers that opera is a luxury and must be taxed accordingly would be silenced if people would show them that they could do without the luxury. The prices charged by Col. Mapleson are 50 per cent higher than they should be. The same people who still allow themselves to be taxed in this outrageous manner would bitterly resent it if they were charged for other luxuries twice what they are worth. It is time that all this overcharging were stopped, and it can be done if people are only so disposed.

A CONGREGATION OF TURVEYDROPS.

If ever a man was unnecessarily and unwarrantably persecuted it is the Rev. Roland Grant, late pastor of the Baptist Church in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Not a charge of unfaithfulness has been made against him. Not a suspicion of slanderous conduct has stained his skirts. Not a dogma of the Baptist creed has he violated. Not a ministerial duty has he neglected. Not an allegation has been made against his theological character as a minister or his moral character as a man. Not a complaint has been made against him of lack of zeal, of enthusiasm, or of industry, and yet his congregation has removed him from its pulpit, and for alleged causes.

The Rev. Roland Grant had on the other hand labored so indefatigably for his church that his health was impaired, and he was granted a leave of absence. He took his family and came West, but had no sooner arrived at his destination than he received letters from the church Trustees asking for his resignation. He was thunderstruck, not being aware of any reason why he should leave a church which he loved and which he thought loved him. Without delay he returned to Poughkeepsie, confronted his Trustees, and asked what charges they had against him. They replied they had none, but they wanted his resignation. At last he consented to give it, and meanwhile he discovered the charges. They are certainly unique. It appears that he rode with a friend to Vassar College on Sunday; that on one or two occasions he had declined to comfort some old ladies who had stitches in their backs; that once he sharply rebuked two men who were smoking in a street-car; that he wore a flannel shirt next to his vest at a fashionable watering-place; that he put his food in his mouth with a knife instead of a fork; and that he was seen sitting on a sofa with his wife, both eating from the same banana!

Riding on Sunday, neglecting old ladies, objecting to cigar-smoking on street-cars, and boldly and profanely wearing a flannel shirt next his vest are sins so defiant of Scriptural injunctions, so menacing to the Baptist creed, so dangerous to the private morals of his congregation that we do not wonder the Trustees rose up in horror and demanded the culprit's resignation, but surely the last two charges might have been omitted from the crushing weight of the burdens heaped upon his devoted head. The temptation to slide a knife into one's mouth has more than once been too strong for the weak flesh to resist. The knife runs back to the fathers, and even before them. The Apostles and the early Christians always shoveled in their food with it, and it was considered no offense, nor did it impugn their piety or necessitate their resignations. The fork is a latter-day invention. It has no holy associations lingering about it like the knife. Centuries of knife have handed down hereditary traits which now and then will break out before we are aware. It is possible that the Rev. Roland Grant's father never put his knife in his mouth, but this was only because the knife skipped a generation and reappeared in the son, so that he was really not responsible for this heinous sin. Many innocent souls and otherwise exemplary people have craftily yielded to the besetting temptation when others were not regarding them. The knife is the natural agency for establishing relations between the mouth and food; the fork is an afterthought, an artificial substitute, and however much we may recognize the absolute propriety, not to mention the morality of its use, there are times when the strongest soul will involuntarily lapse into forgetfulness, and to his horror find himself with his knife in his mouth. We all need forgiveness, for we have lapsed many times; we all need to have patience with others when they commit this fault.

Coming to the last charge, was it kind of the Trustees to set forth this display of homely affection as an error in the spiritual conduct of the Rev. Roland Grant? Was it well, from the standpoint of influence upon the young lambs in the Poughkeepsie flock, to publicly hold this minister up to opprobrium because he was sitting upon the same sofa with his own wife? Is this offense so uncommon that the Rev. Roland Grant should be singled out? With whose wife should he sit, if not with his own? Judging from the emphasis with which they assert this charge, even specifying what was being done at the time, we should infer that if the Rev. Roland Grant had been sitting on the sofa with some other man's wife he would have been regarded as fulfilling the highest duty of a citizen and a pastor. But, worse than this, they were both eating from the same banana. Why not? The banana is the most convenient of all fruits for a duet. It is long, convenient to handle, and can be easily bitten, and the juice does not run. If ever a fruit was made for two persons to eat at once, it is the banana. Did the Trustees stop to consider that there might not have been but one banana in the house at the time? Did they consider that Mrs. Roland Grant may have been the Eve who tempted the Adam on the sofa? But would the offense have been any less enormous had the guilty pair been caught on the sofa, each with banana in hand, munching its soft and fragrant flesh? Would these Trustees have had their pastor invite other women to tête-à-têtes and treat them to bananas? Do they consider the storm the old ladies with stitches in their backs would have raised about his ears? It is a little remarkable to us that the Rev. Roland Grant did not make a fight on the banana charge and sternly demand that the Trustees produce the section of the creed or the paragraph of the discipline that forbids a clergyman to eat bananas with his wife on a sofa. The guilty pair in Eden had been warned beforehand that they must not eat the forbidden fruit, and so could not complain when they were expelled from their garden; but, if there is no penalty in the Baptist creed against the practice, then most certainly the Trustees had no right to allege the banana act against Mr. and Mrs. Roland Grant as an offense. It looks to us as if the Rev. Roland Grant's congregation were composed principally of Turveydrops, with whom deportment is of more consequence than any interests of the soul, and if any of them are saved who have at any time been guilty of a lapse with their knife or a departure from artificial etiquet they will probably deeply regret it.

Hizzoner and a number of the Aldermen—Cullerton, Sweeney, Geohegan, Lawler, Purcell, and Riordan—were in the City Clerk's office Friday afternoon, and fell into a discussion about revenue for the city, hizzoner expressing himself very freely. He wanted a constitutional amendment to increase the bonded indebtedness of the city for improvements; he also favored an increase of saloon licenses—grading them by distance, $500 around the Court-House and $52 for the pious widow at the outskirts. Then up spoke the grog-vender, Ald. Lawler, who said an Alderman who advocated the increase would be killed politically. Ald. Cullerton remarked that that was all poppycock. The saloonkeepers might "kick," but his customers didn't care a d—n whether Ald. Lawler paid $100 or $500 on his doggery, and they wouldn't "interfere" to help him reduce his license on election-day. Cullerton's head is level, and he might have gone farther and told the Aldermanic ginslinger that a vast majority of voters who go to saloons for their drinks would like very much to have more police protection and better lighted streets. They don't like going about at night in the dark, stumbling or falling over impediments that cannot be seen, or being sand-bagged or brass-knuckled by footpads or "mechanics out of a job" when they turn their steps towards home. The 100,000 men who patronize saloons and leave in them $12,000,000 a year, of which two-thirds remain as clear profit, have no objection whatever if the City Government takes one-twelfth of the receipts of the bars and uses half of it to double the police force for the protection of their lives, persons, and homes, and the other half to double the street-lamp light and clean the streets. Ald. Cullerton understands the sentiments of the average voter on the high-license question a mighty sight better than the selfish, narrow-minded grog-seller of the Eighth Ward. Not one Alderman will lose his seat in the Council if he votes for a straight $500 saloon license, the money to be used to give the people adequate police protection and well-lighted and well-cleaned streets. Cullerton knew what he was talking about, and Lawler didn't.

Capt. Finerty's *Citizen* continues to press on its Irish readers the propriety of saving Mr. Parnell's estate by means of an Irish national subscription. In the last issue it says:

> The movement should spread at once with the force and rapidity of a prairie fire, not to destroy, however, but to save—not alone to save the homestead of the gifted Irish leader, but also to save the Irish race from the shame and scandal of allowing any individual to make such a sacrifice for them. Hereafter it will be said, and with justice, that, if Parnell's land is allowed to be confiscated, he has used his talents and expended his time for a people who cannot appreciate great qualities in a leader, and who shrink from his banner the moment it is found necessary to appeal to them to uphold it in a manner at once practicable and honorable—honorable to the object of the tribute, and doubly honorable to those who honor themselves in being just and honest toward a man who has been and is the guide and benefactor of millions. To raise such a tribute can in no way reflect upon Mr. Parnell, as some rather punctilious men have argued, and it certainly would be indelicate and improper to consult him on the subject when the common sense and the common decency of the Irish and Irish-American people themselves should convince them of the absolute necessity, because of the absolute equity, of the measure.
>
> Public meetings should be held in every city and town throughout the country, from New England to California, and Great Britain should be made to see that the Irish race will not permit the impoverishment of their champion while fighting a splendid battle for truth, justice, and liberty. If the Avondale property is allowed to fall under the hammer because of the apathy of the Irish people, the moral effect throughout the world would be quite as disastrous to Irish nationality as the loss of another Aughrim.

Another criminal trial has just been had at Innsbruck, the Tyrolean Capital, and has aroused almost as much interest in Europe as the Peltzer trial in Belgium. The accused was a Baron William von Pawel-Rammingen, the scion of an old German family of rank, who has had a very adventurous career, having served in the Austrian army to escape the Prussian service in the French army against his own country, besides living in the United States for some time, where he supported himself with his pen. Just before his arrest he was a hotel barber at Innsbruck. The prosecutors were a family in the Tyrol by the name of Stafflers, who believed that they were the heirs to a large property in India left by a military adventurer named Rheinhardt, who served with the Grand Mogul at Delhi. The Stafflers succeeded in converting many others to their opinion and a large sum was subscribed with which to prosecute the claim. The Baron, hearing of the matter, ingratiated himself into the good will of the Stafflers, offered to prosecute the claim, though he knew it was perfectly hopeless, got control of the entire subscription, amounting to about $50,000, and squandered it in having a good time among the European cities. He was convicted, sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, and deprived of his rank.

The recent alarming reports of a war feeling between Russia and Germany are not only shown to be untrue, but curiously enough it is discovered that they had their origin in movements which were intended to assure a continuance of peace between the two countries. They grew out of the recent visit of M. de Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, to the Courts of Germany, Italy, and Austria. The visit of a Russian Prince of the imperial family to Vienna, and lastly, the visit of Count Herbert Bismarck, the Chancellor's son, to the same city. Upon these visits was built the war fabric and the world was startled with stories of the construction of eight lines of military roads by Russia to the German frontier; of the mobilization of an army of 420,000 men for the invasion of Galicia; and of the construction of intrenched camps at Warsaw. The real object of the visit of M. de Giers, it now appears, was to open the way for the admission of Russia into the imperial alliance, only this and nothing more, and the pacific nature of the errand is confirmed by the indifference of both the German and Austrian Generals to the alarmist reports of warlike movements.

Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*: At the special election held on the 2d in the Seventeenth Ohio Congressional District to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Updegraff, member-elect, Col. Taylor, the Republican candidate, was chosen over his popular Democratic competitor, Mr. B. T. Alexander, by a majority of 1,893. The vote of the district at the last election in October showed a Republican majority of but 900. Col. Taylor's majority is more than double that given in October, and, considering the lightness of the vote, but a slight falling off from that of 1880. In the present contest the Democracy were confident of overcoming the October majority and returning Mr. Alexander. The result is probably a surprise to them, and, so far as it goes, shows that the estrangement of Republicans, which gave the State and the next House of Representatives to the Democrats, was but a temporary departure, and that Ohio is already prepared to swing back into the Republican column.

London *Figaro*: "An enterprising teetotaler, actively engaged in the propagation of his principles, has secured a consignment of Kala nuts, and is now organizing a method for disposing of them in the right quarters. For the Kala nut, it is said, not only is food and drink to all who eat it, but also serves to render the very flavor of alcoholic beverages nauseous to those who once taste it. Some thoroughgoing Good Templars have suggested the waylaying of drunkards and the administering of a dose of Kala nut by main force, while others propose to hold tea-fights for inebriates and get them to taste it unawares in the cup that cheers. But, at least, it would seem to be the duty of every teetotaler to carry his Kala-box about with him, ready to administer a pill or two of the nut to any drunkard he may meet.

The cowardice and silly caprices of the Sultan of Turkey are well illustrated in the history of the recent troubles of the Ministry. The Sultan fancied he had discovered a conspiracy against himself in which Fuad Pasha, the Lieutenant-General, and the household cavalry were parties. He decided to make a wholesale banishment of Pashas, as well as of the household cavalry, besides others whom he suspected of being friends of the heir apparent—the latter being his younger brother, who has always been harshly and even cruelly treated by him. At this point Said Pasha, the Prime Minister, protested, whereupon the Sultan summoned Vefyk Pasha, who had been removed a short time before from an inferior office, to take Said Pasha's place. Vefyk did so, but his very first act was to recommend that the Pashas who were sentenced to be banished should first be tried. By this time the Sultan discovered that all Europe was laughing at him, removed Vefyk Pasha and recalled Said Pasha, and then found that there was no conspiracy at all. This settled one mare's nest. In the present frame of mind of the Sultan it is only a question of time how soon he will be in the midst of another. From all accounts Abdul Hamid is a constant victim of fear, not only for the safety of his crown, but for the safety of his life, and is as much prisoner to those fears as the Czar of Russia is prisoner to the menaces of Nihilism.

The motto of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* is, "To the victorious partisan bummer belong the spoils of office," and it asks its Democratic brethren, "If our party does not live for office, what does it exist for?" Of course the old bummer is in a frantic rage at the passage of the Pendleton Civil-Service bill. Here is its heading over the telegraphic announcement of the passage of the bill in Congress:

> 'TIS DONE!—THE PENDLETONIAN BABY IS BORN—APOTHEOSIS OF SHAM, HUMBUGGERY, AND POPPYCOCK—THE BILL TO FOREVER PERPETUATE REPUBLICANS IN OFFICE GOES THROUGH THE HOUSE WITH A WHIRL, 155 TO 47—IT NOW ONLY AWAITS THE SIGNATURE OF THE EXECUTIVE—THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT WILL BE BOUND HAND AND FOOT, AND WILL BE MERELY AN ADMINISTRATOR WITH A REPUBLICAN WILL ANNEXED—THUS A DEAD PARTY IS RESUSCITATED, AND PUSHES A LIVING ONE FROM ITS STOOL—THE FEAST OF DEAD-SEA APPLES TO WHICH A DEMOCRATIC SENATOR INVITES THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The New York *Evening Post* notes another society innovation in that city—namely: that social duties are not absolutely binding on New Year's Day. It says: "Some fashionable people discovered that if they did not receive they got through the day more comfortably than if they did, and as soon as a sufficient number of people discovered this the work was done. Receiving and calling had both ceased to be necessary, and freedom was secured." It is a little singular that New York should have been so late in making this discovery, especially as she is the fashion-setter for the whole country. In this matter other cities seem to have had the start.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

"We hope the little boys will not forget to skate into us as usual this winter."—*Many Air Holes.*

The allowance of the Egyptian rebels who have been exiled to Ceylon is $150 per month. The exile business seems to pay pretty well in Egypt.

A New York woman tried to kill her husband because she found in his pocket a receipted bill for a $300 dolman. Hell hath no fury like a woman without a dolman.

Some one has discovered a poem written by President Arthur in 1851. It is doubtful whether President Arthur or the man who discovered the poem is most to be pitied.

Miss Sarah L. Hazelrigg has obtained a verdict for $3,500 damages against Samuel K. Newman, of Miami County, Indiana, for breach of promise of marriage. People who enjoy luxuries must expect to pay for them.

The State Treasurer of Tennessee is missing, as is also the sum of $400,000 intrusted to his care. A Treasurer is a man whose wife never knows what minute she may have to begin directing her husband's letters to Canada.

The Rev. Mr. Talmage says spanking children should be done coolly, quietly, vigorously, and with the aim to let the lesson sink deep into their little hearts. Mr. Talmage should purchase a book on anatomy and peruse it carefully.

There died at Lyons, France, a couple of weeks ago one Mme. Lacene, a sister-in-law of Camille Jordan, who had in her youth been a personal friend of Mme. de Staël and Mme. Récamier. She was 105 years old. Heaven will now have all the news.

A somnambulistic girl got out of bed at Prescott, Minn., and walked across half a mile of ice and snow to a railroad station, clad in her night-clothes only, and was waiting for a train when awakened. Men on the lookout for fire-building wives should remember that the fare to Prescott is only $7.

O, give me the love of your soul,
  My lily of sweetness and light!
I've got a real Palissy bowl—
  A Dragon—a beautiful fright!
The rarest Nankin! On the whole
  You'll think my old china too quite.
O, give me the love of your soul,
  My lily of sweetness and light!

I never use gas or burn coal,
  Sunflowers illumine my night;
I bend like a willowy pole—
  My hair is a wonderful sight.
O, give me the love of your soul,
  My lily of sweetness and light!
—*Susan B. Anthony.*

PERSONALS.

Her Majesty of England has been making a bed-quilt with her own royal hands, worked a crown on it and "1882," and donated it to the Royal Victoria Hospital. The patients who sleep under it will doubtless improve rapidly.

Ben: Perley Poor says that he has found proof in the Congressional Library that Jefferson was not inaugurated with the Democratic simplicity that has been supposed, but with cannons firing and whatever display was possible.

Capt. Joseph E. Trippe, who died in Baltimore last Thursday, was a pioneer in steamboating between Baltimore and Philadelphia. He commanded the steamers Philadelphia, United States, Carroll, and George Washington before the canal was cut across the Peninsula, and among his passengers were Lafayette, Adams, Clay, Webster, and Calhoun.

Mr. Froude, the English historian, appears in a new character as a contributor to the Christmas number of the *Rock*. In a parable or apologue entitled "The Merchant and His Three Sons," he ventilates his well-known ideas about Ireland, and foreshadows the coming of the good time when parliamentary government will be abolished and Irishmen vanish from the world.

Charles Reade told a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* that his favorite character of all his novels was Margaret in "Cloister and Hearth." "To me my characters have an existence," he said, "not always pleasant, it is true, but always fully individualized, thoroughly human, and with possibilities of an intimacy and an acquaintance." He thought that his weakest story was "White Lies," which he described as a splendid conception spoiled in the carrying out.

New York *Tribune*: In Mr. Gladstone's bestowal of Lord Beaconsfield's garter upon the Duke of Grafton is seen, as in his selection of Archbishop Benson, a desire to defer to the wishes of the Queen, with whom his relations have not been as pleasant as were his predecessor's. The present Duke of Grafton is, so far as public life goes, an absolutely unimportant and insignificant character. He is a very poor man, too, for his position, and, while his eldest son is married to a woman of disreputable antecedents, his daughter married, under most scandalous circumstances, that Major Harbord who was cashiered for cheating at cards—the marriage taking place after the event. But, on the other hand, the Duke, Lord Augustus Fitzroy, has for about thirty years been a valued member of the royal household, and entirely in the confidence of the Queen and the late Prince, whose dead hand remains, it seems, more potent than almost any living one in conferring prelacies and stars.

There is a general understanding that freezing to death is an agreeable mode of quitting the world, and many persons who have come near to making their exit in that manner confirm the common belief. James Humphrey, a Canadian who nearly froze to death in a recent storm while driving homeward from Wallacetown to Aldborough, has given the following description of his experience to the St. Thomas *Times*: "When he felt no longer able to hold the reins with any grip he determined to seek shelter in the first house until well warmed. His tongue became stiff, then his arms, sharp chills ran through his back, and finally it seemed as though his whole body was being congealed, causing an almost total cessation of the heart's action. This condition of extreme suffering and despondency speedily gave place to a feeling of grateful warmth suffusing the system and causing an exhilarating glow. By this time he had reached a house, but he drove on, thinking that nothing was now to be feared. The sleigh, instead of crawling along at a snail's pace, appeared to glide through the air with great swiftness, and the horses fairly flew like pigeons. A sense of exultation filled the farmer's breast and he urged the horses to a greater speed, and the woods on each side were passing so quickly that they became indistinguishable black [illegible]. Then the sleigh bells sounded fainter and fainter, until the chimes disappeared in the distance, the farmer fell gradually into a delicious slumber, which came near being the sleep that knows no waking, and he knew no more until brought to life under a vigorous treatment."

MARSH T. POLK.

Belief that Tennessee's Defaulting Treasurer Has Fled to Mexico.

Four Hundred Thousand Dollars of State Funds Successfully "Readjusted."

Wild Speculation and Fancy Mining Stocks the Causes of His Downfall.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 6.—State-Treasurer Polk, in whose accounts a deficit of $400,000 was discovered and reported yesterday by a special joint legislative committee, is still missing. From all the information and rumors regarding the absconding Treasurer it appears that he went from this city to Bolivar, his old home, and after remaining until yesterday or the day before left for parts unknown. It is even suggested by some that he may be concealed in the woods near that town. In the meantime, the investigation goes on, and some startling disclosures are expected. The idea prevails among a majority of the members of the Legislature that others besides Treasurer Polk are implicated in the swindle, and every effort will be made to ferret out the parties interested and bring them to justice. It is not known who they are, and suspicion rests upon no particular one, but in a general way half a dozen or more are accused of having shared the funds. A prominent business-man of this city said this morning that Mr. Polk's crime was the defeat of the 100 and 3 bill. The $600,000 was paid into his hands to meet the interest under that act, and when the injunction suit was begun he

HAD ALL THE MONEY.

Time dragged along until the 100 and 3 was declared unconstitutional, leaving the money in his possession. He dared not use it for State purposes, and hence he used it for his own, doubtless loaning out much of it to tide over friends in a close place. When called upon to produce he could not, and hence the deficit. Had the interest on the 100 and 3 been promptly paid he would never have been subjected to the temptation.

Throughout the city in circles where Mr. Polk was known and liked for his generosity there is universal regret at the disgrace which has come upon him, and perhaps no man's fall was ever more generally regretted, as was said by the Hon. R. B. Butler in the House this morning. He was not an extravagant man, wore no fine clothes, kept no horses and carriages, and was the victim of mad speculation.

It was rumored this morning that Treasurer Polk would return to the city today or to-morrow, but his friends are singularly reticent, and the general opinion is he has gone for good and always. His family, it is understood, will go to Bolivar, Hardeman County, where he owns a fine farm and a pleasant country house. A resolution was

INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE

this morning offering a reward of $20,000 for the apprehension of Polk. When it came up one member remarked that it would only be $20,000 more lost if he is found, as he has nothing by which the State can reimburse itself. The resolution was passed over.

The House adopted a resolution appointing a joint committee to ferret out all the guilty parties connected with the alleged default of the Treasurer, and to ascertain if possible where the missing money went. This morning, immediately after the assembling of the two Houses, the joint select committee appointed yesterday to settle with the Controller and Treasurer repaired to the office of the Treasurer and proceeded to make a detailed investigation of the Treasurer's books and vouchers. The committee state that the work will probably occupy several weeks, and the committee are now engaged in getting the books into shape so they could be turned over to a Treasurer as soon as the Senate sees fit to appoint one. The committee have not yet detected any further defects, but they say they are safe in saying

THE AMOUNT OF THE SHORTAGE

will be at least between $300,000 and $400,000. The committee find that, including checks, bank accounts, and cash on hand, the deficit is about $200,000. As soon as the committee get the books in good shape they will appoint experts to go over them again. It is thought more than probable that the Senate will appoint a temporary Treasurer some day next week, and the workings of the Treasury will be resumed. The committee say there has not been found, as was reported, notes for large amounts to various parties, among the papers of the Treasurer. It is believed that the Chief of Police has some information concerning the whereabouts of the absent Treasurer. Information was received tonight that when he changed cars at Milan he checked his baggage for New Orleans. This lends color to the belief that he has gone to Mexico.

The House today tabled a resolution to elect a Receiver of the Treasury on Tuesday and to require him to give a bond of $100,000 for the faithful performance of his duties.

A member of the committee said at a late hour tonight that

TELEGRAMS ORDERING THE ARREST

of Polk had been sent to every city through which he would be likely to pass, and that there is reason to believe he will be captured. Should he reach Mexico, said the committeeman, there is little hope of his being brought back to Tennessee, as there is no extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico. It will not be a difficult matter for officers to track Treasurer Polk, by reason of the fact that he has a wooden leg, with which he walks with difficulty. Friends of the missing Treasurer fear that he will commit suicide in the event of his arrest, as he could not face the people whom he has defrauded of such a large sum. Polk placed too much reliance on his friends, being quite confident up to a few hours before his departure from the city that they would come to his assistance before the legislative committee commenced the examination of his books.

WHERE AND HOW THE MONEY WENT.

To the Western Associated Press.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 6.—The House of Representatives today adopted a resolution for a joint committee to investigate the amount short in the accounts of the Treasurer—whether the money was lost by speculation or loaned to personal friends; whether the defalcation is of recent occurrence or of long standing; whether it was concealed by the Treasurer alone, or with the connivance of others—and to report the result as early as practicable. It has thus far been positively discovered by proof that the defalcation began five years ago, and also that one check drawn by the Treasurer for $57,000, went to pay for his interest in a silver mine in Mexico, and it is believed that he also supplied the money to pay for another interest of one of his partners. It is known that $125,000 of public funds belonging to the Treasurer's account are on deposit in two of the Nashville banks, and it is hoped there may be other sums in other banks. Polk had been interested in various speculative schemes in Tennessee in large amounts.

THE EFFECT IN WALL STREET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—There was much talk in financial and speculative circles today about the defalcation of Col. Marshall T. Polk, the State Treasurer of Tennessee, but it was impossible to learn anything definit in regard to his operations in the stock market. Houses which he was said to have dealt through reported without exception that he had no account with them. If Col. Polk desired to cover up his trading, he succeeded very well, but some of his transactions were known about. It was not believed by well-informed men that he lost the sum that is missing. It was concluded that his losses were so heavy that he saw no chances of making them up, and, taking what he could gather together, departed. Col. Polk said himself last summer in this city that he had lost about $7,000 speculating in Tennessee bonds. His main losses were supposed by brokers who knew something of his trading to have been in Richmond & Danville and Memphis & Charleston Railroad stocks and Tennessee State bonds. He was said to have been in a big pool, and that the transaction was closed out at a heavy cost. The defalcation had no perceptible effect on the market. The Tennessee compromise bonds sold Friday at 48¾, an advance of ¼, and today 45 was bid, but no sales were made. The general expression was, to use the words of a broker, "Polk got in and couldn't get out." His flight with the money was a great surprise to those who knew him.

SLASHED IN THE WRIST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 6.—At 5 o'clock this afternoon an angry dispute arose between the Hon. Allen Jumell, State Auditor, and Thomas B. Gill, an attorney, while both were standing at the Gravier street entrance of the St. Charles Hotel. Hot words brought on blows, and the former was finally cut in the right wrist. The wound bled profusely, and Jumell was hurried into a cab and driven to the Charity Hospital, where the wound was dressed. It proved to be a severe gash, one of the arteries being severed. The affray was hushed up by friends of the parties, and it is not definitly known whether Gill cut his adversary or Jumell was injured by his own knife, which he was drawing to use on Gill.

Innocent Honesty Rewarded.

A lady went into Fulton Market the day before Christmas, and, stepping up to a poultry-dealer, asked the price of chickens.

"Twenty-four cents a pound," said the dealer.

"Tough and tender all the same price?" inquired the lady.

"Yes; here are six—all the same price."

"Could you pick out three very tough ones for me?" asked the lady.

"Certainly, madame," said the dealer, glad to get a chance to sell his tough poultry. "Here are three very tough ones; just right for stewing. They would never boil to pieces."

"And the other three are too tender for stewing, are they?" asked the lady, half-regretfully. "I don't see any difference in them."

"O, I can tell the tough from the tender," said the butcher, pressing them with his hands. "I never make a mistake."

"Then," said the lady, "I'll take the three tender ones, I guess, for I'm looking for tender broilers. I'm a young housekeeper, you know, and have to use great discretion to get tender meat."—*Ull Perkins.*

THE CZAR'S CORONATION.

Why It Is Not an Occasion of Rejoicing—Imperial Crime and Popular Misery.

Translated from a French Journal for The Chicago Tribune.

How grand must be the coronation of an Emperor! What joy—what throngs of people—what enthusiasm! A superb, dazzling, magnificent spectacle, above all, in the capital where the ceremony takes place! In all the cities of the Empire, in all the little villages, how every heart throbs, and makes ready to celebrate the important event with all the éclat possible. But, at the scene of coronation itself, what animation, what a concentration of splendor! For a long time the city has been busy with preparation, as it wants to appear in all its glory on the great occasion. All are at work in earnest. Edifices are decorated, dwellings draped in national colors, and streets strewn with flowers on all the routes through which the Imperial cortége moves. At length the momentous day arrives. Volleys of artillery, a hundred times repeated, salute the auspicious dawn that heralds the coronation of the Czar of All the Russias. In all directions innumerable crowds of men, women, and children are coming from neighboring provinces, to salute the monarch who has such high claims to their respect and love. Young maidens are dressed in white, and all the multitude are carrying flowers to throw in the pathway of their sovereign. What luxury and mirth on every hand! Here wine flows like water, and every one hastens to fill his cup in honor of the day. There, an immense table, filled with choicest viands, extends the whole length of the street, at which men of all ranks and classes take their positions—soldiers, merchants, workmen, priests, peasants, and captains. O! it must be grand—very grand—this coronation of an Emperor!

But no! This is all a dream. The city is sombre and dismal. The inhabitants have inclosed themselves within their dwellings, where terror holds them captive, for they dare not venture beyond their thresholds. The old are silent; and with drooping heads look sadly on the children, who have ceased their play under a presentiment of wo. The father is gloomy, and the mother clasps her infant in her arms, as if a bloodthirsty tiger coveted this prey. All is quiet; not a murmur escapes, and even the breath is held. . . . The Czar is in the Kremlin!

The Kremlin! A collection of towers of all forms; of belfries and donjons, and turrets; of minarets and bells; of loop-holes, crenelated walls, ramparts, and fortifications of all descriptions. All in this vast monument—the ancient residence of the cruel tyrants of Russia—all announces disorder and violence; all betrays the continual surveillance required for the safety of a despot! The Kremlin—the work of a malignant mortal, whose power knew no bounds and who represented armed terror and desolation. Heritage of the dark reign of Ivan III., it stands a prison, a palace, a sanctuary, a bastile against the nation, a refuge for tyrants, a cell for the people!

The Czar is in the Kremlin! He conceals himself for the ceremony of coronation. He desires that none shall know the moment of his arrival. Communication by telegraph is forbidden, as well as public travel on the line to Moscow. Thirty thousand men guard the road; posts of soldiers are stationed on the embankments, and patrols are running night and day on both sides of the rails. Like his father, the Czar travels in a carriage cased with iron—fearing perhaps that his people, in an explosion of enthusiasm, in the wildness of their joy, might overpower him with their adulations, and smother him in their frenzied pleasure!

Why all these precautions? Why this terror, even at the moment the Czar is entering the cathedral to be definitly crowned and to receive the Holy Sacrament? Why endeavor to shuffle through the ceremony with closed doors, and thus make the coronation a secret affair in which the nation must have no participation?

It is because the son of Alexander II. well knows the dark and terrible history of his predecessors; because he well knows what rivers of blood have crimsoned their palaces, and what profound misery they have spread throughout the Empire. The spectacle of Peter appears before him in all its hideous surroundings; he beholds him furious, intoxicated, in a bloody orgy, showing with what address he can cut of innocent heads. He beholds the debaucheries of Catharine and the infamous licentiousness of Anne, and he remembers the cruelties of Elizabeth and Catharine II., so famous for her odious crimes, her extreme depravity, the history of which produces the effect of a horrible nightmare, and which even disgusted her most fanatical adherents. And time has rolled on unmercifully, without alleviating sorrow, or effacing the wide-spread gloom, and without power to wipe away the eternal tears shed by the Russian people! Groans, and sobs, and lamentations reach him from the deserts of Siberia; and before his eyes gibbets are ranged by thousands, all ready to receive their victims!

The coronation! Alas! the fatal moment has arrived that is to witness not merely a consecration of vain glory and pompous show, but a consecration of crimes, horrors, and desolations. For this, remorse overpowered the Czar, and terror overwhelmed him, before the consecrated crown that was to mark him as a sign was placed upon his head, and which perhaps may be one day a mark to aim at by some revenger of humanity. For who can hear the echoes of despair reverberating throughout the Empire without a desire to revenge the cruelty of the sovereign? From all the desolate places, and from the far-off mines of Kara, the same notes of misery are sounded. "Overpowering work," writes a political prisoner, "is crushing out our existence here. This is commenced at 6 o'clock in the morning, not to end until 8 at night, with so much rigor that we have scarcely time to breathe. O, if the rich knew at what price, with what sweats, with what fatigue each grain of gold was extracted for them from the depths of the earth! We dig in water frozen at its sources, which sometimes reaches our knees, when we must pump without cessation. The soil is composed almost exclusively of quartz in huge pieces, which must be broken by the pickax before they can be extracted. On returning to the prison in the evening, fatigued, wet, and in a state of utter exhaustion, all throw ourselves on the hard couches, totally incapable of reading or of other recreation. During the last year a number of prisoners have died, two of whom committed suicide, while others have become deranged, and among the number Mme. Kowaleroszy. The present number of prisoners is twenty-four (all political offenders); and these are inclosed in two narrow, uncleanly rooms. Our slow agony in the midst of this hell is frightful; and our longings for home and family sometimes become intolerable."

And these tales of suffering are pouring in from all the wilds of Siberia, from the subjects of the Czar of All the Russias.

M. M. HALLOWELL.

SMITH'S DISCLAIMER.

In the Washington dispatches of THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning it was stated that an institution known as "the American News Exchange," of Cincinnati, had been reported to the Post-Office Department by one of its agents as a scheme to defraud unsuspecting country newspaper-men by promising to furnish them with news through the agency of a number of correspondents all over the world, and not doing as they agreed to do. The dispatch further states that the "exchange" has a branch in this city operated by a man named Smith, and known as "the American Press Association." Yesterday afternoon a reporter called on Mr. Smith at his office on Clark street, and asked him what he knew of the Cincinnati concern. He said that all he knew of it was that he had sold the right to use his patent stereotype clasp to them, and had received his payment as per agreement. The man who is at the head of the Cincinnati institution was W. S. Capeller, the Auditor of Hamilton County, who was associated with Mr. Webber and Mr. Boyle, and the firm was known as Cappeller, Boyle & Co. Mr. Smith said he had started his agency two months before he had known of the existence of the Cincinnati agency, and that he furnished 200 weeklies and twenty dailies with stereotyped plates of news. He had no connection with the Cincinnati concern, and as far as he knew they were all right, as they had paid him for what they received from him.

THE TURF.

The Original Hiatoga—Stockholders in the New South Side Track—Notes and Gossip.

The Original Hiatoga and His Trick of Pacing Over Barrels.

Breeders' Gazette.

A few days ago we received a call from Mr. W. P. Dunlap, of Maquoketa, Ia. Mr. D. was born and raised in Rockingham County, Virginia; and, emigrating from that State to Iowa some twenty-five years ago, carried with him the characteristic Old Virginia fondness for a good horse, and also some of the horses as well. Our conversation turning upon Virginia horses and Virginia horsemen, he remarked that his father, Col. J. W. Dunlap, of Rockingham County, at one time owned the original Hiatoga, the sire of the famous Rice's Hiatoga, at one time so very popular in Southeastern Ohio. Col. Dunlap bought the horse in 1835, and Mr. W. P. Dunlap thinks his former owner was R. M. Johnson, of Richmond, Va. At the time of the purchase the horse was about 8 years old. Col. Dunlap kept him two seasons, and then sold him to Charles Sager, who took him to Ohio, where he died within a year. The old Hiatoga was a coal black, with a long white star in his forehead, and both hind feet white, and nearly all of his get were colored like him, although there was an occasional sorrel colt among them. He was highly prized as a saddle horse, was a fast pacer, and so pure and natural was his pacing gait that Col. Dunlap, in order to show his favorit horse, would sometimes lay down a series of nine flour barrels a few feet apart in the road, and ride the horse over them, landing him in a pure pacing gait without an effort. The breeding of Hiatoga is not known. He was a strong, muscular horse, weighing between 1,100 and 1,200 pounds, and evidently came of good stock. Some of his descendants were taken by the Dunlap family to Iowa, and to this day wherever any of this blood is found the pacing gait asserts itself.

The New Track.

It has been decided to call the new South Side track in this city Fairbank Park. The list of stockholders is as follows: N. K. Fairbank, S. W. Allerton, Marshall Field, Murry Nelson, E. W. Tabor, A. S. Gage, Charles Schwartz, John Dupee Jr., W. H. Bullen, H. J. McFarland, B. P. Moulton, James W. Oakley, John R. Walsh, H. C. Ayer, C. Hammond, M. B. Hull, John H. Dwight, Hiram Wheeler, Henry C. Rew, B. F. Stauffer, N. B. Ream, W. S. Linn, C. W. Brega, W. K. Linn, D. W. Irwin, O. H. Rogie, C. I. Singer, C. L. Taft, E. S. Alexander, George Bullen, A. B. Meeker, S. G. Spaulding, S. C. Merrick, J. H. McAvoy, S. H. Swart, James Stinson, W. W. Kimball, A. B. Jenks, C. M. Henderson, P. Pickering, John W. Doane, O. W. Clapp, H. M. Dupee, S. B. Barker, A. A. Munger, M. D. Wells, and R. W. Rollison.

Track Talk.

A mile track is to be built at Indianapolis next spring.

John Splan assumes his new position as driver of the Kittsondale trotters this week.

The trotter Little Dan is being driven by his owner, Mr. T. J. Gladwell, of Toledo, O., to a sleigh that weighs only twenty-six pounds.

Billy Bair, the driver of Maud S., was in Chicago last Monday. He says Maud is in fine condition, and is confident she will beat her record next season.

Jim Keene's English stable will hereafter be trained by Richard Marsh, a young man who is well spoken of by the English papers, and who succeeds William Day.

James Gordon Bennett is said to be in search of a fast pacer, which he proposes to name after his paper and make the tour of the Central Circuit with next season.

The race-horse Gen. Pike, by Enquirer, was sold recently at auction in Kentucky for $80. He belonged to the estate of Burt Scully, the trainer, who was shot and killed not long ago.

The stable of trotters and pacers owned by Dr. Hedges, of poker-notoriety, is being wintered at Augusta, Ga. The lot consists of J. B. Thomas, Novelty, Bessie M., and Bay Billy. They will be driven next season by Billy Weeks.

The thoroughbred brood mare Magentia, by imp. Yorkshire, dam Miriam, by imp. Glencoe died Dec. 10 at the Alexander Farm, Kentucky. She was foaled in 1857, ran well, and was the dam of thirteen foals, Duke of Magenta, being the only one of note in the lot, however.

Mr. J. A. Murphy, of this city, Manager of the Northwestern Grain Exchange, has secured the running qualities for 1883 of the 3-year-old fillies Amadine and Airline, and they will race in his colors during the coming season. They are by Amadis, the dam of Amadine being Ella Hankins, and the dam of Airline Lady Washington.

Mr. David Pulsifer, of this city, will run his colt King Robin and the filly Hanop, both recently purchased by him from Maj. B. G. Thomas, at all the principal meetings next summer, beginning at Louisville. Mr. Pulsifer has sold his half interest in Gunnar to A. J. Scott, but retains Punster, who is reported to be doing well. The price paid for King Robin and Hanop was $3,600.

Los Angeles County, California, with less than ten years' experience in the breeding of trotters, shows a fine roll of speedy ones. It has to its credit: Romero, 2:19½; Sweetheart, 3 years, 2:22¾; Gibraltar, 2:22½; Echora, 2:23¼; Belle Echo, 4 years, 2:23¾; Del Sur, 2:24; Tommy Gates, 2:24; Eva, 2 years, 2:26; Inca, 2:27; Sir Guy, 2:28¼; Beautiful Bells, 2:29½; Annie Laurie, 3 years, 2:30.

Of the winning stallions in England in 1882 Hermit stands out boldly in front, his progeny having won, during the time allowed by the Jockey Club rules, the immense total of £44,608 3s., beating his last year's record, when he headed the winning list with the total of £27,322. To acquire this large sum his descendants between them have won as many as eighty-one races. Macaroni takes second place with £18,772, and Rosicrucian next, with over £17,000.

Fred Archer heads the list of winning English jockeys this season, this being the ninth successive year he has gained that distinction in the eleven years he has been on the turf. Archer won 210 races out of 564 mounts during 1882, was second 118 times, third 79 times, and unplaced 157. Following him came Wood, Fordham, Barrett, C. Loates, Cannon, Osborne, S. Loates, Wyatt, Bowman, Martin, and Woodman in the order named. Cannon is ahead in special honors, having won the Two Thousand Guineas, Derby, Oaks, and Ascot Gold Cup.

Mr. W. S. Crawford won forty-six races and £25,798 in stakes on the English turf this year. Mr. C. J. Lefevre comes next with twenty-four races and £15,668½. The Duke of Westminster's thirteen wins realized £13,802¾. Then follow Lord Falmouth with twelve wins and £13,084½, Lord Bradford with thirteen wins and £11,968½, and Mr. L. Rothschild forty wins and £11,328. These are all the winners of £10,000 and over, though the Duke of Hamilton nearly reached five figures with the £9,778 taken in twenty-five races. Mr. J. R. Keene won but two races, which were worth £1,500, and the two successes of Mr. Lorillard realized a total of £1,018. Further down the list figures the name of Mr. F. T. Walton, who won £788¾ in three successful races.

The dispatches announcing the victory of Overman over Romero in the race between those horses trotted at San Francisco, on Dec. 16, gave absolutely no details of the contest, simply stating that Overman won in 2:24, 2:25, 2:26¼, but late California papers supply the deficiency, and also correct an error in the time of the last heat, as telegraphed, which should have been 2:23½. In this heat Overman trailed Romero to the half-mile pole, and then beat him home ten lengths, and this was the only time during the race that Romero ever showed in front. One reason of Overman's easy victory is thought to be the fact that Goldsmith hurried Romero too much in his preparation for the race, the horse having been thrown out of training a short time before the match with Overman was made.

QUIPS.

When an obituary notice ends, "No further seek his frailties to disclose," it means, "Whisky killed him."—*Texas Siftings.*

Bright child—"I know what they call 'em, mamma, when there's three twins." Mamma—"What, Katy?" B. C.—"Giblets."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

"No," said he, "I shouldn't mind being called a liar—only, you see, I can't deny it without proving to everybody that I am one."—*Boston Transcript.*

At a dance given in North Carolina the other night one man was stabbed, one shot, two clubbed, two had bones broken, one woman had an eye put out and the house burned up. Balance to partners.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A London paper describes an American girl in that city who "wears a gown with a flight of embroidered swallows, beginning on her left shoulder and ending at her right foot; and swallows also fly about her parasol." The American youth in London is also addicted to "swallows," but they don't begin on his left shoulder. They begin under his nose and run down his throat.—*Norristown Herald.*

Mrs. Fogg visited a second-hand auction the other day and bought a job lot of kitchen furnishing goods. Fogg says every article in the list has a hole in it excepting the pepper-box cover, and that everything leaks but the colander and milk-strainer.

A witness, having given before Lord Ellenborough some very rambling and rather discreditable evidence, was asked in cross-examination what he was. Witness: "I employ myself as a surgeon." Lord Ellenborough: "But does any one else employ you as a surgeon?"—*London Society.*

"Protoplasm," remarked the Professor, "is composed of carbonic acid, water, and ammonia, in which compound the water largely predominates. To what conclusion does this lead?" The pupil was a boy, and not easily staggered. He answered: "It leads to the conclusion that dad never takes any protoplasm in his'n."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

It was just before the curtain had gone up for the third act when Smith, who had been out to "see a man," noticed Brown seated a few rows in front of him. "Do you see that fellow over there?" he said to his wife. She nodded assent. "Well," he continued, "I hate that fellow like a cat hates hot soup, and if I ever get a chance I'll 'paralyze' him." Then his wife asked: "Are you going out to see another man after the close of this act?" Smith hiccoughingly allowed that he was. "Well, I tell you what to do, dear; when you come back you go over to Mr. Brown and breathe on him; that will 'paralyze' him."—*Rochester Post-Express.*

A young lawyer has been conducting the defense of a murderer, and has discharged his task with so much skill and energy that his client has been sentenced to death. When he goes to visit the condemned man in his cell his client ejaculates with feverish earnestness: "Have you given notice of an appeal? Where is the petition for a new trial, till I sign it." "Come, come, my good man," says the young advocate, "don't excite yourself. Leave the case in my hands. I ain't quite sure that we ought to move for a new trial. You see, even if it is granted we'll have to go before another court, and there's no telling how we might come out. Better let well alone."

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Judge Hilton Never Meant to Carry On the Dry-Goods Business.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Said I to Mr. John Hughes, son-in-law of Judge Hilton: "Are you not in the revived house of A. T. Stewart?"

"Yes."

"What kind of a business are you doing there now?"

"Excellent. No greater mistake has ever been made than for the public to have supposed that Judge Hilton ever meant to carry on the dry-goods business at all. From the moment that Mr. Stewart died Judge Hilton resolved to close out the business of that firm. It could not be done at once, nor could it be advertised, for there would have been a jump made on the property. You see, at Stewart's death there were from 12,000 to 20,000 persons directly employed by the house in the various mills they had. Then there were more than that number indirectly employed. Had it been announced that the business of A. T. Stewart & Co. was to be as soon as possible wound up, all this production might have ceased, and the labor would have made other arrangements."

"But how do you account for the Chicago house being started after Stewart's death?"

"Why, that was done to work off the mill goods. In the meantime the system of sales had changed. Mills that A. T. Stewart controlled at Utica, for instance, or Catskill, could no longer send their products to New York City, and then send them West again, where the sales really were made. The goods had to go from the mills right on to the West, and probably cost less to be transported those hundreds of miles than down here to New York. The Chicago house was meant to be an outlet for that production, till, by some systematic contraction, the huge concern could safely wind up. At last, when Judge Hilton did sell out, he realized $2,000,000 more than he could for the same goods today. There has been a decline of 40 per cent in nearly every grade of dry goods since the time the stock of A. T. Stewart & Co. in New York was put on sale. It was a triumph to close it out in that way."

"Then Judge Hilton was only playing 'possum all the time?"

"No; he was using only respectable mercantile skill. Mr. Sylvester, who was the main prop of the house in Europe, received a letter from Judge Hilton immediately after Mr. Stewart's death, which he is fond of exhibiting as a remarkable instance of business sagacity. The Judge wrote to him just what individuals were going to be reliable, just what accounts were worth prolonging, etc.; and Mr. Sylvester says that Judge Hilton did not make a mistake in a single case."

"Well, have you got the new firm in good order?"

"We have. It is made up of young men, and of men experienced in all lines of the business. We have little doubt that the firm will again take strong rank in the United States. It might be too much to say that it would take the relative rank of A. T. Stewart during and following the War."

"What is the trouble with the dry-goods trade, Mr. Hughes?"

"Excessive production. Almost every community is trying to manufacture something, and keep the full lists of hands employed, and, consequently, the trade here is overdone for the present."

NEW BANKS STARTING.

A Tremendous Increase of Wealth in the Northwest.

The best index to growth and prosperity of the country is the sales of a first-class safe concern, as their business is principally with bankers and merchants, who, when their business increases, are compelled to find security for their possessions. The Hall's Safe & Lock Company were rejoicing the end of last year at the magnitude of their business, but, judging from the sales of the past week, their business will be tenfold this year. Their sales this week exceed any previous since the commencement of their business, as twelve banks placed their orders with them for large burglar safes; four wholesale jewelers of Chicago, whose business having increased so that it requires six of their largest jewelers' safes; besides the demand for the smaller fire-proof and fire and burglar safes has been unusually large. When first-class work is desired by either the banker or merchant Hall's Safe & Lock Company never fail to secure the order, as they then make a distinction between price and security; and the fact of one of their burglar-proof safes never being robbed justly entitles them to the reputation they have.

MOSES JOHNSON DEAD.

Moses Johnson, of No. 4 Nebraska street, who was shot New-Year's night by Nicholas Redmond at the corner of Kansas and Throop streets, died last night at 8 o'clock. The Coroner was notified.

OFFICER KEARNS.

At a late hour this morning Officer Kearns, who was shot in a row in an Italian saloon, corner of Green and Randolph streets, New-Year's evening, was very low and not expected to survive many hours.

SLEIGHS.

The Abbott Buggy Company has had a prosperous sleigh trade this season, having disposed of nearly 2,000 cutters and about 4,000 sets of Abbott patent running attachments to wheeled vehicles shipped to all parts of the country, and by running their factory at State and Twentieth streets night and day are able to keep up a good assortment yet.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Allen's Brain Food is the most reliable tonic for the brain and generative organs. It positively cures nervous debility, nervous headache, loss of memory, and all seminal and sexual weakness. Sold by all druggists; $1 a bottle; six for $5.

Jean Marioux French Suppositories for women, never fails. None of the injurious effects of an injection. Far superior for any purpose whatever for which an injection is used. Price $1. For sale by all druggists. A sure cure.

Blair's Pills.

Great English remedy for gout, rheumatism, and kidney complaints. Sure, prompt, and effective. Oval box, $1; round, 50c. Of druggists.

Caution! When purchasing Electro-Silicon for polishing silverware see that it has yellow label.

Redding's Russia Salve meets with wonderful success in all cases of skin disease. Try it.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A practical young man of thorough business experience, with large acquaintance, particularly throughout the Northwest, seeks permanent employment in an honorable business offering good prospects to energy and capacity, or would associate himself with a young firm in need of a vigorous worker—not capital. Address K 53, Tribune office.

ETTLINGER'S

BANKRUPT STOCK,

Sold by the SHERIFF for the benefit of the creditors, will be offered to the public at

Private Sale

At Ettlinger's former Store,

107 State-st.,

And will continue until the entire stock of fine goods are disposed of. This elegant stock comprises a full line of everything desirable in Ladies' Outside Garments, both in

Cloth, Plush, Silk, Brocade, Sealskin, & Fur-Lined Goods.

Note the Bargains!

Satin Merveilleux Circulars, Squirrel Lined, only $17.

Sicillian Silk Circular, Coney Lined, $15.

Satin Dolmans, Silk Lined, $14.

Seal Plush Dolmans, Bishop Sleeve, double box pleat in back, 52 inches long, lined with fine quilted Silk for $20.

Alaska Sealskin Dolmans, trimmed with Pointed Beaver, $125.

60 Elegant Plush Jackets, Satin quilted, lined, $20; just half price.

350 All-Wool Imported Dolmans for the unheard-of price of $5.

These Cloaks cost from $15.00 to $25.00.

Seal Sacques, Fur-Lined Circulars, Carriage Robes, Fur Trimmings, Fur Capes, all to be sold at ruinously low prices, as the store must be vacated and the business closed.

107 State-st.

A NATION'S WEALTH

Is Founded on the Health and Vigor of Its People.

THE HOWARD GALVANIC SHIELD

HOWARD GALVANIC SHIELD

Cures LameBack, Weak Kidneys, Lack of Vigor, Lost Vitality, Weakness Of a Personal Nature

RESULTING FROM LOST STRENGTH and IMPOTENCY, EXHAUSTION, RHEUMATISM, and other DISEASES of the BLOOD, NERVES, MUSCLES, DIGESTIVE and GENERATIVE SYSTEMS that ELECTRICITY or MAGNETISM cures. Send for ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET showing cuts of our many other appliances, Electric and Magnetic. THE HOWARD GALVANIC SHIELD concentrates more ELECTRICITY and Magnetism over the NERVE CENTRES than ten of any other garments, belts, &c., made, and are WARRANTED FOR ONE YEAR.

Prices of Appliances in which ELECTRICITY and MAGNETISM are COMBINED in ONE APPLIANCE: SHIELD No. 1, 2 generators, [illegible]. No. 1 A, 4 generators, [illegible] No. 2, [illegible] generators, WITH PAIR OF INSOLES, [illegible] SPINALS, No. 1, 8 generators, with pair of Insoles, $15 upward. JACKETS, $20 upward.

PRICES OF MAGNETIC GOODS.

Narrow Belts, with pair of Insoles, $4. Double width, with Insoles, $6. Lung Protectors, with Insoles, $5. Shoulder Caps, each $2. Knee Caps, each $2. Leggings, each $2. Wristlets, $1 per pair. Anklets, $1 per pair. Hip Caps, each $4. Insoles, per pair, $1.

MONEY CAN BE SENT by EXPRESS or P. O. ORDER, or REGISTERED letter. GOODS sent by MAIL or C. O. D.

WARRANTED ONE YEAR.

The Howard Electro-Magnetic Insole

Warms the feet, perfects the circulation, and prevents colds, rheumatism, and disease. One dollar secures a pair by mail. Ask your DRUGGIST or SHOE DEALER for them. Send size of boot or shoe worn.

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DR. PEIRO

Devotes, as for years past, exclusive attention to the Homoeopathic treatment of

CATARRH,

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

Offices, 83 Madison-st. (opp. McVicker's Theater), Chicago.
Hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Rand, McNally & Co. for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company on Monday, January [illegible], 1883, at [illegible] o'clock p. m.
T. C. HAYNES, Secretary.

P. F. RYAN & CO.,

Madison and Peoria-sts.,

Beg to announce the continuation of their great

CLEARING SALE

Of Silks, Velvets, Plushes, Black Dress Goods, Colored Dress Goods, Hosiery, Heavy Underwear, Cloaks, Suits, Flannels, Housekeeping Goods of every description, Muslin Underwear, and Swiss Embroideries.

Genuine Reductions!

Unprecedented Bargains!

Silk Department.

In this department our prices at all times defy competition, and during this sale the reductions we have made on every class of Silk Goods make it an object for Ladies to purchase either for immediate or prospective use.

Plushes, Velvets; 69c for Black Silk Velvet.

Plushes, Velvets; $1.09 for Black Silk Plush.

Colored Plushes sold this season at $2 now $1.69.

Colored Plushes sold this season at $2.50 now $1.99.

Colored Plushes sold this season at $3.50 now $2.49.

Colored Plushes sold this season at $4 now $2.98.

24-Inch Black Brocade Plush sold this season at $3.75 now $2.39.

40 Pcs. of our 22-inch Colored Gros Grain Silk, guaranteed not to split nor crack, and never sold by us for less than $1.15,

SALE PRICE 99c. SALE PRICE

"Plushes and Velvets to match every color."

Black Silks.

Odd lots Black Gros Grain Silk of Foreign and Domestic manufacture, closing at 39c, 49c, 59c, 69c, and 79c, worth 20 per cent more.

21-Inch Black Gros Grain Silk, wear guaranteed, sold this season at $1.09, now 87½.

21-Inch Black Gros Grain Silk, wear guaranteed, sold this season at $1.19, now 99c.

21-Inch Black Gros Grain Silk, wear guaranteed, sold this season at $1.29, now $1.09.

22-Inch Black Gros Grain Silk, wear guaranteed, sold this season at $1.39, now $1.19.

22-Inch Black Gros Grain Silk, wear guaranteed, sold this season at $1.49, now $1.29.

22-Inch Black Gros Grain Silk, wear guaranteed, sold this season at $1.69, now $1.39.

24-Inch Rich Brocaded Cloaking Silk, sold this season at $2.49, now $1.89.

Black Goods.

48-Inch French Cashmere, all wool, sold this season at 75c, now 59c.

48-Inch French Cashmere, all wool, sold this season at $1.00, now 79c.

48-Inch French Cashmere, all wool, sold this season at $1.19, now 88c.

All 48-inch Novelty Goods marked down to close.

Colored Dress Goods.

22-Inch Silk and Wool Plaids, 10c; former price [illegible].
24-Inch Colored Brocades, 15c; former price [illegible].
24-Inch Bradford Serges, 20c; former price [illegible].
36-Inch Colored Cashmere, 25c; former price [illegible].
38-Inch Colored Cashmere, All-Wool, [illegible]; former price [illegible].
40-Inch Lupin's Cashmere, All-Wool, [illegible]; former price [illegible].
48-Inch Lupin's Cashmere, All-Wool, 75c; former price [illegible].
46-Inch Pinhead Checks, All-Wool, [illegible]; former price [illegible].
46-Inch Combination Checks and Stripes, [illegible]; former price [illegible].
40-Inch All-Wool Cameletts, 65c; former price [illegible].
Our entire stock of Combination Suits in All-Wool and Silk and Wool, all the latest Parisian designs, at half cost of importation. One lot of Combination Suits marked down to $11.95, sold this season for [illegible].

Cloak and Suit Department.

We have yet to hear the first complaint of the quality, the style, or the price of any Cloak or Dolman sold by us this season, and we will guarantee that for every square foot occupied by this department that we have sold this season $25 for every $5 sold in the same space by any house in the City of Chicago.

Come early, as our variety is getting smaller every day, and we are determined not to carry one single garment over. All must be sold, regardless of cost.

Fur trimmed Silk Dolmans down to [illegible]; worth [illegible]. Fur-lined Silk Circulars, [illegible]. Handsome Brocade All-Silk Dolmans, $22.50.

Rich Brocade Silk, Ottoman Silk, and Merveilleux Russian Circulars down to [illegible]; original prices [illegible] and $50.

Black Cloth Dolmans, trimmed Plush, [illegible]; worth 40 per cent more.

Ladies' Ulsters, Ulsterettes, Jackets, Paletots, and Dolmans, in colors, down to half price.

Misses' Cloaks, Havelocks, Jackets, Paletots, and Ulsters at equally low prices.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures; Former Price in Black, Reduced Price in Red.

Country Orders Promptly Attended to and Filled at our Reduced Prices. Send for Samples. Respectfully,

P. F. RYAN & CO.,

224, 226 & 228 W. Madison-st.

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OF J. B. HOBBS & CO.

FOR 2ND VICE-PRESIDENT:

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E. A. DRIVER, Of E. A. Driver & Co.
L. G. HOLLEY, Of Holley & Allen.
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G. G. MOORE, Of Murry Nelson & Co.

TO FILL VACANCIES:

GEO. D. RUMSEY (2 yrs), Of Rumsey Bros. & Co.
S. C. SPENCER (2 yrs), Of Schmitt & Spencer.
JAMES VAN INWAGEN (1 year).

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Choice Millinery

To close out our stock of

Plumes, Ostrich Tips, Ribbons, Velvets, Plushes

And a Choice Variety of

HATS,

At less than half its value. Now is the time to buy your Hats.

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A PRESCRIPTION FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Certain, harmless, rational, and most agreeable of all, no drugs necessary. By complying with the following suggestions all the symptoms of dyspepsia, such as distress of stomach, nervousness, insomnia, languidness, sick headache, heartburn, etc., etc., will disappear, the sufferer will again be cheerful, able to fulfill his duties and to enjoy life. Thousands have been profited already, and many thousands more can be made happy also. Now for the prescription:

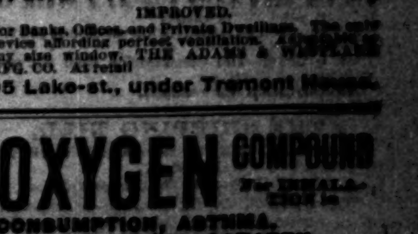
Breakfast—A slice or two of toast or oatmeal or cracked wheat, a cup of coffee or tea (if desired), and a glass of Arend's Kumyss.

Dinner—A moderate piece of lean beef or mutton, a mealy potato or two, a little bread, and a glass of Arend's Kumyss.

Supper—No solid food whatever, simply one or two glasses of Arend's Kumyss. A glass of Kumyss may also be taken on retiring. Most people sleep better on it.

Though this regimen of diet may seem scant to such as are in the habit of satisfying their appetite (not distinguishing between appetite and hunger), yet scientific investigation and experience has proved that it is sufficient for all but hard laborers. With above diet the dyspeptic grows fleshy, ruddy, hearty, where on a richer diet he stays poor, weak, and sickly. One week's trial will tell the story and prove the logic of above suggestions. If you do not know what Arend's Kumyss is you can have a treatise thereon mailed to you, gratis, by addressing

A. AREND, Chemist,
Madison-st., cor. Fifth-av., Chicago.



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For INHALATION in CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, NERVOUS DEBILITY, Etc.

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WASHINGTON.

Senate Debate on the Court of Claims and Presidential Succession.

Passage by the Senate of the House Free-Export Tobacco Bill.

Speeches in the House on the Shipping Bill—A Flowery Oration by Cox.

This Year's Pension Bill Calls for $81,000,000—River and Harbor Facts.

Canard About War with Mexico—The Yellowstone Park Affair—The Tariff Bill—A Funny Swindle.

IN THE SENATE.

DEBATE ON THE COURT OF CLAIMS AND PRESIDENTIAL-SUCCESSION BILLS—NO ACTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The Senate spent the day in debate upon two bills, the Court of Claims and the Presidential-Succession, and took no action upon either. It is generally admitted that the bill which proposes to relieve Congress by giving the Court of Claims authority to investigate and report the facts as to the claims which now occupy the attention of Congress should pass, but there is a disposition among the lawyers in the Senate to amend it. The amendments suggested do not appear to be of importance, but they would do very much to render the enactment of the bill impossible. The bill was

PASSED THROUGH THE HOUSE LAST SESSION

with very great effort, and its enemies are determined enough in their opposition to take advantage of the most technical amendment to secure its defeat. Congressmen whose principal stock in trade is the passing of claims bills, and the lobbyists who know that their schemes, which are so often successful in Congress, would not stand the scrutiny of judicial inquiry, are opposed to the passage of any bill which shall render it impossible for them to log-roll their schemes through Congress. The friends of the bill in the Senate, therefore, are very anxious that it shall not be amended. The bill, which provides for the regulation of Presidential succession, was further

DISCUSSED FOR THREE HOURS

today. Mr. Edmunds did not press his motion to recommit with instructions to report a bill which shall provide for succession through the two Houses. Although the pending measure does not seem to gain much strength in debate, the number of its friends appears to be increasing. One of the strongest practical and patriotic arguments advanced in favor of succession through the Cabinet is that such a succession would not offer to adventurers in time of political excitement such inducement to violent deeds as a succession through the two Houses, which might be antagonistic to each other in politics, and one or both of which might be opposed to the Administration.

JUDGE LAPHAM, OF NEW YORK,

who seldom speaks, delivered a long technical argument, in which he advanced some hair-splitting theories as to the Constitution and the Presidential term. He went so far as to say that there never could be but one President during any period of four years—that Arthur is properly not President, but an officer exercising the duties of the Chief Executive. Judge Lapham took the ground that, in the case of the disability of the President, the Vice-President should immediately assume the office, and there is no one else who can judge of the President's disability except the Vice-President. "We call Mr. Arthur President," said Judge Lapham, "out of courtesy, but he is really only Vice-President acting as President." To this Hoar and Jones smiled dissent.

"IF I HAD BEEN VICE-PRESIDENT

of the United States," said Judge Lapham, disregarding these smiles, "I would have refused to take any other oath than that which I took in accepting the Vice-Presidental office. This country should never be for a moment without some one to assume the Presidential duties in the case of inability. We must have a person with the power of the Presidential office in his hand all the time. Delicacy alone prevented Arthur from taking the responsibilities of the office

SEVENTY-NINE DAYS BEFORE HE DID."

Judge Lapham declared himself to be in favor of the pending bill, as the Cabinet were the constitutional advisers of the President under all circumstances, and are the fittest to carry out the policy of the Executive chosen by the people. He admitted his inability to come to a decision as to the point whether, in the event that any of these officers should succeed to the Presidency, they should perform the duties of that office for the remainder of the full term.

THE SPEECHES.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The Senate resumed consideration of the bill to afford relief to Congress and the executive departments in the investigation of claims and demands against the Government, which was discussed till 2 o'clock, when the Presidential Succession bill came up, and Mr. Maxey addressed the Senate. He said: "We ought not to go to the Legislative Department or the Judicial Department for successors to the Presidential offices in the cases contemplated in the bill, and the plan proposed of taking them from the executive departments of the Government was clearly the best that could be adopted."

MR. LAPHAM

said this bill opened up the whole question of the succession in the discharge of the duties of the Presidential office, and it was fortunate the subject could now be discussed free from the excitement and embarrassments which surrounded it at the time of the shooting of President Garfield. In his (Lapham's) judgment the "inability" of President Garfield began when the assassin's shot had been fired, and the Vice-President would have had a right to assume the performance of the duties and powers of the office at the time, and the fact that he had forborne to do so was a sufficient answer to the intimations made in some quarters that he had been

DISPOSED TO GRASP AT THE POWERS

and emoluments of the Presidency.

Mr. Jones asked Mr. Lapham whether the Vice-President was to judge of the existence of such an "inability" on the part of the President as would justify him in assuming the duties of the office.

Mr. Lapham replied that by the express terms of the Constitution, and as a matter of necessity, the Vice-Presieent was to be the judge in such a case, and if, after the inability of President Garfield began, a necessity had arisen for issuing a proclamation like that issued in April, 1881, and if the Vice-President had refused to issue it, he could have been impeached for such a refusal.

Mr. Jones could not see how that could be. Mr. Lapham was not correct in holding that the Vice-President was to be the judge of when he was required to assume the duties of the President.

Mr. Lapham still insisted that the Vice-President was the sole judge in such a case. The Vice-President, he said, did not become President upon assuming the duties of that office, but was still Vice-President, exercising the powers and duties of the President. He was not bound to take any other oath than the one administered to him as Vice-President, and if he (Lapham) had been in Arthur's place he would have declined to take any other oath.

Hoar asked him whether, upon his theory, he would not feel bound

TO DECLINE ALSO TO RECEIVE THE SALARY

proposed by law expressly for "the President of the United States". (Laughter.)

Mr. Lapman said: Yes he would have drawn the salary and given it to Mrs. Garfield if the American people had not provided for her so generously. But he did not think this question had been asked seriously.

Mr. Hoar insisted that it was.

Mr. Lapham replied that though the office of President did not devolve upon the Vice-President, "the powers and duties" of the office did, and he knew of no more important "power" than the power to draw its salary. [Laughter.]

MR. JONES ASKED WHAT WAS LEFT WITH THE PRESIDENT

when the powers and the duties of the office had devolved upon the Vice-President.

Mr. Lapham said that if the President was dead certainly not much remained with him; but if he was simply laboring under an inability to perform his duties, the office itself remained with him, and he might afterwards resume the performance of his duties.

Mr. Jones—The Constitution does not provide for that.

Mr. Lapham—The Constitution does not provide against it, either.

No conclusion was reached.

THE SHIPPING BILL.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE—SPEECH OF MR. DINGLEY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—After a slight parliamentary struggle this morning the Shipping bill was taken up, and Chairman Page, of the Commerce Committee, made some lurid remarks upon it. He was followed by S. S. Cox, who delivered a set speech, portions of which were published in the newspapers several days ago, when he expected to have the floor to deliver it. Mr. Cox broke ground in favor of free materials and free ships, subjects which were fully discussed in the minority report of the committee prepared by himself, a full abstract of which has already been published. Mr. Cox was emphatic in his declarations that the protective tariff is one of the prime causes of the decadence of American shipping, and that a revenue tariff will restore the glories of the American merchant marine.

DINGLEY,

another member of the committee, then obtained the floor, and held it until the hour of adjournment late this afternoon. While Mr. Dingley is not an orator, his grasp of the subject, and his familiarity with all of its details, challenged the close attention of the House. It is not often that a member receives the compliment of so close attention for so long a time on a subject which possesses so few popular attractions. Mr. Dingley has prepared a new section, which he proposes to substitute for one of the sections of the bill. It provides that in lieu of all other tonnage dues six cents per ton shall be charged at each entry upon all vessels from

THE WEST INDIES,

and from all other Central and South American ports, 12 cents a ton upon each entry of all vessels from other foreign ports, provided that upon vessels entering from Canadian and Mexican ports no tonnage dues shall be charged. Dingley said that he had asked the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the posibility that this exception might be in violation of any treaty stipulation with other foreign nations and that after an examination of the subject, the Secretary had concluded that it would not so be. To this opinion Mr. Abram S. Hewitt and some others who have examined the subject by no means agree, and it is probable that it will receive a very thorough discussion before the bill reaches its final stages. It is expected that the bill will pass.

MR. COX'S ELOQUENCE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The Shipping bill was taken up for consideration. Mr. Cox delivered a carefully prepared speech in support of the bill. After giving a detailed account of the Navigation laws, he said: "Amid a divided marine dominion, in which one power alone has half the rule of the ocean, America sits scepterless and forlorn, dethroned, ignoble, dispirited, and disgraced. The symbol of our nationality, taking its stars from the vault of heaven, by which brave men sail, is an unknown emblem upon the sea. We welcome every race to our shores in the vessels of other nations. Our enormous surplus, which feeds the world, is for others to bear away. We gaze at the leviathans of commerce entering our harbors and darkening our sky with pennons of smoke; but the thunder of the engines is under another flag, and the shouting of the Captain is in an alien tongue. Others distribute the produce, capitalize the moneys, gather the glories, and

ELEVATE THEIR INSTITUTIONS

by the amenities and benignities of our commerce, and we, boasting of our invention, heroism, and freedom, allow the jailers of a bold and selfish policy to put gyves upon our energy, and imprison our genius in sight of these splendid achievements. Mr. Speaker, if you would that we should once more fly our ensign upon the sea, assist us to take off the burdens from our navigation, and give us, first, last, and best, the indispensable condition of civilization by commerce—liberty." [Applause.]

Messrs. Dingley and Hewitt spoke in the same strain.

Messrs. Ellis and Morey gave notice of amendment looking towards a subsidy for American mail steamships.

SPEAKER PRO TEM.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, was Speaker pro tem. of the House today and will be during consideration of the Shipping bill, which will probably last till Tuesday next.

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

THE CONGRESSMEN BEGINNING TO TALK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—Representatives who did not assist in the preparation of the Jumbo River and Harbor bill are free with expressions of commendation of Secretary Lincoln's report. They particularly enjoy what they term the "slap" received by Page in reference to his Sacramento appropriation, and, now that their tongues are loosed by some encouragement from the War Department, they are not averse to telling what they individually know about particular appropriations. Neal, of Ohio, for example, said today: "I happen to know a good deal about some of those West Virginia appropriations that have been running through a series of years. There is

THE LITTLE KANAWHA,

for example. The harbor has been owned by the Jackson family for the last dozen years, and they have levied toll at every place where a pound of beeswax or a dozen eggs were sent over it, on account of some dams which they had built at a certain place. Year after year Judge Jackson has been here, and has managed to obtain an appropriation ostensibly for the benefit of the commerce of the Little Kanawha, but really for the benefit of the Jackson family. In the last act, I believe, the condition was inserted that hereafter no toll should be charged upon any freight that might be shipped from any point where the Government should establish slackwater navigation. No Democratic Congress, however, imposed any such condition, and

THE JACKSONS

have had their own sweet will. I might mention other appropriations in that State which were given in the name of American commerce, but which were virtually for the benefit of corporations or individuals." Mr. Neal then went on to give other examples where the money heretofore appropriated has been expended on streams that are of no commercial importance whatever, and expressed the opinion that the Secretary of War might have added a good many items to the black-list, and still kept far within bounds.

A CANARD.

SENSATIONALISTS SPREAD A RUMOR OF TROUBLE WITH MEXICO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—Several times during Grant's Administration did the sensationalists inaugurate a war with Mexico. They began another war between Grant and Mexico here today. A sensation was created by the circulation of a rumor that the Mexican Government had declared forfeited the charter granted for the construction of the Gould railroad in Mexico. This charter was granted about two years since, and the story was that several of the conditions upon which it was granted had not been fulfilled. It was said that Gen. Grant was not here in the interest of Fitz John Porter, or in behalf of the Nicaraguan Canal, or of his own bill, but to secure

THE INTERVENTION OF THE UNITED STATES

to prevent the Mexican Government from declaring this charter forfeited. It the matter could not be accomplished by the exercise of "good offices," he would endeavor to have the rights of the Gould railroad corporation protected by more forcible means. This is the charter that Gen. Grant secured for Gould when he was last in Mexico. Secretary Frelinghuysen said to THE TRIBUNE correspondent tonight that the State Department had received no official notice from the Mexican Government that the charter had been declared forfeited. He said, further, and he had seen Gen. Grant several times since had had been here, but he (Grant)

HAD NEVER MENTIONED THE SUBJECT TO HIM.

He had not heard of any probability of the charter being declared forfeited, and did not believe Gen. Grant's visit here at this time had any connection with the matter. He had heard the rumors afloat today, but attached little importance to them. The Mexican Minister is in New York, but Signor Covarrubias, one of the Secretaries of the legation, stated tonight to THE TRIBUNE representative that the rumors were groundless, and the subject had not even been agitated in Mexico. Thus another sensational bubble in connection with Grant's visit here is burst. The General preserves his characteristic silence, and all statements as to the real object of his visit are mere speculation.

YELLOWSTONE PARK.

THE INTERIOR PEOPLE SOMEWHAT SHAKEN UP BY SENATOR VEST'S REPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The officials at the Interior Department are not very well pleased with the report of the Senate Committee on Territories in regard to the Yellowstone Park lease to Rufus Hatch and others. They regard it as an insinuation against their judgment or honesty, and claim that, under the law, the Secretary of the Interior has an unquestionable right to make a lease of the kind objected to. "There is nothing improper in the matter at all," said Assistant-Secretary Joslyn today, in conversation upon the subject. "The question, as I look at it, is whether the park should be placed in charge of

WEALTHY, ENTERPRISING, AND REPUTABLE CITIZENS,

who are responsible for the maintenance of order, the proper entertainment of tourists, and the development and care of what is now a wilderness, or whether it is to be left uncultivated and uncared-for, accessible to all sorts of wild characters, outlaws, gamblers, and what not, who will surely flock there when it becomes generally known that the number of tourists, mostly people of means, is increasing annually. The names of the promoters of this enterprise are a sufficient guarantee of the responsibility and honesty of their intentions. There was one mistake, however, and that was the connection of Rufus Hatch with the scheme. He is

KNOWN AS A SPECULATOR,

and it is this alone which has aroused the distrust so evident in Congress and the public. The last report of the Superintendent of the Yellowstone Park shows that 10,000 persons had visted there during the year. This is an increase of over 500 per cent from the year preceding. There is no accommodation for these people except the house of the Superintendent. The Government will not build these hotels, so private capital comes forward to make an investment. There is money in it, of course, and those who are public-spirited enough to make more attractive this beautiful spot of nature

SHOULD BE PROTECTED AGAINST LOSS,

as far as possible, by giving them exclusive right. They will be under control of the Secretary of the Interior, and any violation or failure in the terms of the lease on their part could be remedied at once. The project has no hidden feature at all about it that I can see. It invites the public, and expects a constantly-increasing patronage. The action of Congress may delay the granting of the lease, but it must finally be made. Of this I have not the slightest doubt."

THE TARIFF.

SUGAR MEN ON HAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—Ex-Gov. Warmoth and one or two other Louisianans are here representing the Sugar-Planters' Association of that State. The object of the visit is two-fold. They will oppose strenuously any reduction of the duty on sugar, and they will unite with the representatives of the sugar trade in advocating the abrogation of the Hawiian reciprocity treaty. What the House Committee on Foreign Affairs will do with the treaty remains a mystery. A month ago a majority of the committee was pretty well understood to be against the abrogation of the treaty. Now, however, information has been called for from the State and Treasury Departments on the subject, and

CHAIRMAN WILLIAMS

and one or two other members of the committee say that whatever may be recommended by the departments will have a strong influence upon the action of the committee. Representatives of the sugar interests, who of course have made most careful investigation as to the standing of the members of the committee, express the opinion that a majority will favor the abrogation of the treaty. It is understood that Mr. Kasson is the leader of those who desire the treaty to continue.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The Ways and Means Committee today struck from the free list borax and boracic acid on the representation of the borax-producing interest of the Pacific coast, where deposits have been discovered but cannot be successfully worked without protection. A rate of 10 cents per pound will be recommended for borax. At the afternoon session the committee completed the free list, striking out the following items:

Regalia and gems, statues, statuary, and specimens of sculpture, where specially imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical, literary, or religious purposes, or for the encouragement of fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States.

Root flour, sago, sago crude, and sago flour.

Skins, dried, salted, or pickeled.

Soap stocks—terra alba.

Albuminous—tapioca, cassava, or cassada, yeast cakes.

THE COMMITTEE ALSO TURNED BACK

and began the revision of the chemical schedule, and taking all mineral waters, natural or artificial, from the free list, placed them on the tariff list at 25 per cent ad valorem for bottled waters, with three cents per bottle or jug on all holding a quart and three cents additional for all holding more than a quart, and a tax of 30 per cent ad valorem on all mineral waters imported otherwise than in bottles or jugs.

SPOTTED CIRCUS HORSES.

THE OPERATIONS OF A CLEVER SWINDLER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—A petty swindle, which has its victims in all parts of the country, has just been reported to the Post-Office Department, and an order will be issued in the case, directing all money-orders or registered letters to be returned to the senders. The person at the head of it is one Robb, who figured so notoriously in Cincinnati a few years since as the head of an alleged National Detective Agency. There his name was Byron H. Robb. He now turns up in Texas as Col. Byron Van Raub, proprietor of the Don Carlos Ranch. The circulars, which fell into the hands of the department through their wide circulation in the mails, thus describes the wonderful enterprise:

THE CIRCULAR

is much displayed, but, omitting this, the text runs as follows: "Don Carlos Ranch, for breeding fancy spotted horses and ponies. The only ranch on the globe where spotted and fancy colored ponies are bred exclusively. Byron Van Raub, proprietor. We breed only first-class spotted, Shetland, Andalusian, East Indian, and Zacatecas ponies. Also spotted and piebald horses. Very stylish in form, size, and in good training. Circuses, shows of all kinds, zoological gardens, watering-places, and the public generally furnished at short notice and at reasonable prices with fancy colored spotted horses and pones.";

COL. VAN RAUB'S COMMUNICATIONS

to his correspondents are what is known in diplomacy as identical letters. In them he expatiates on the great size of his ranch, comprising several thousand acres, the largest in America. His horses are "all sizes and colors, perfect pets, little beauties," etc. If his correspondents care to send for a description of the entire herd, the ranch, and everything about it, they will be able to inform themselves fully. The inquiries are, however, so numerous as to make it quite impossible to attend to them free, and so $1 has been fixed upon as a fair price, and sufficient to cover the time and trouble, and, of course, no one really desiring to purchase would care for

SUCH A SMALL CHARGE.

Further on, it is stated that it will be altogether useless to ask for an account of the ranch and its stock without inclosing the dollar. The reverse of this circular is its most attractive part. It is headed with a half letter-sheet picture of Shetland and other species of fancy horseflesh bounding about on a prairie or prancing around with great abandon after the approved styles of circus-posters. This work of art is entitled "Scene on the Don Carlos Ranch—A herd of Shetland and Zacatecas ponies." The circular continues: "This beautiful ranch is exclusively devoted to breeding fancy ponies for ladies and children and for the use of

CIRCUSES, SHOWS, ETC.,

and consists of Shetland, Arabian, East Indian, Zacatecas breeds of all colors, spotted, creams, duns (with flaxen manes and tails), snow whites, blacks, bays, grays, browns, and sorrels. We have from the very smallest specimens on earth to the ordinary size. Price on the ranch $15 a head and upwards, thus placing our stock within the reach of all. This being the only establishment on the globe, inquiries about it are countless, and so the dollar rule for full replies has been adopted, and it will be strictly observed in all cases." The Post-Office Department

SENT AN AGENT

to investigate the establishment, and in a late report he describes how he reached the post-office nearest the ranch, and found that correspondence was brisk from all parts of the country, and that Col. Van Raub was no other than Byron H. Robb, the Cincinnati gentleman so well known in the past as the originator and manager of several of the most successful frauds in the country. The Inspector found the ranch and the wonderful herd. All he could find consisted of

A DOZEN ROUGH, UNCARED-FOR SPECIMENS

that had no shelter, and took care of themselves the year around. The bookkeeper said there were fifty on the place, but he could not take time to show the rest. The agent closed his report as follows: "The result of my investigation was to satisfy me, first, that Col. Byron Van Raub is the Byron H. Robb who, under various aliases, has for so many years been swindling the ever-gullible public; and, second, that he is in the same general line now." The Attorney-General of the Post-Office Department has sent him the required ten days' notice, and at the end of that time his business will be excluded from the mails.

NOTES.

THE JAPANESE INDEMNITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The Committee on Foreign Relations has decided that the United States has a clear, moral, and legal right to retain the indemnity from Japan, and that if it is ever returned it should be without interest or premium.

DISGRACEFUL FACTS.

The investigation of the detective force of this city is developing the most startling details of their collusion with the thieves and monte-men. The Citizens' Committee have forwarded to the Commissioners of the District another batch of information, from which it appears that a stranger was fleeced of $200 by the monte-men at the Baltimore & Potomac depot. The stranger applied at the police headquarters for assistance, but was told by the detective who heard his story that nothing could be done. Next day an agent of the monte-men met this detective and another in front of the City-Hall and paid them $65, their share of the spoils. The names of the detectives are in the possession of the Commissioners, but they will not give them for publication at this time.

WHITE AND RAUM.

The resolution offered by White, of Kentucky, today calling for a report of the amount of distilled spirits on bond in Illinois affected by the Bonded Extension bill, was a piece of clap-trap, designed by White to injure Commissioner Raum, whom he bitterly hates. The resolution was simply made a vehicle for various insinuations against Raum, and would probably not have been offered if White had not supposed it would hurt the Commissioner in his canvas for the United States Senatorship. White's special grievance against Raum is, that the Commissioner has vigorously prosecuted the moonshiners in White's district.

LEVEE RAILROAD.

Last summer C. F. Huntington had his Memphis & New Orleans Levee Railroad bill referred to the Mississippi River Commission. The commission have sent a report to the War Department which is favorable to the bill, except that it advices that the Government be authorized to take charge of the road and levees in time of very high water, if the company neglects proper safeguards. Huntington is willing to accept the amendment.

CHARLES H. REED

said today that the last step had been taken in the Dickinson and Leach compromise, and that the Attorney-General had approved of the compromise which some two weeks ago, as indicated in these dispatches, had been recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The House Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice today examined J. H. McKenney, Clerk of the United States Supreme Court, in the matter of the receipts and expenditures of his office, during which it was developed that the net receipts last year amounted to $29,496, and for the year previous to $20,000.

THE SENATE CONFIRMED

Varnum B. Cochran as Register of the Land Office at Marquette, Mich. Postmasters: Eli J. Marsh, Chillicothe, Mo.; James H. Lloyd, Liberty, Mo.; John J. Heisel, Brunswick, Mo.; George R. Buckner, St. Charles, Mo.

MAHONE ANTAGONIZED BY GRANT.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—A curious meeting is reported at the White House. Senator Mahone went up to oppose the further recognition of Gen. Mosby, the noted Confederate guerrilla, now in the Consular service in China. The Senator found Gen. Grant there, who at once proceeded to defend Mosby to the President, and to tell the Senator that he regarded Mosby as one of the best men for the position that could be found. Mahone is reported to have become much warmed up over the matter, and to have been greatly annoyed and vexed at the tone of the President during the discussion. Out of it all have grown reports of a very positive character, to the effect that Mahone has declared that he will not again go near the President, nor ask any favors of him.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—Mr. Slater presented the memorial of the Astoria Board of Trade for an appropriation to improve the entrance to Columbia River. Petitions were also presented by Messrs. Blair and Cameron (Wis.) for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Morgan, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, the bill granting the right-of-way to the Rome & Decatur Railroad through the public lands of Alabama.

On Mr. Garland's motion, the bill passed fixing the terms of the United States District and Circuit Court in the Eastern and Northern Districts of Texas.

On motion of Mr. Beck, the House bill passed permitting the exportation of tobacco, snuff, and cigars in bond free of tax to adjacent foreign territory.

Mr. Morrill introduced a joint resolution providing for the termination of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty. Tabled till Monday.

After executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—The Speaker laid before the House a recommendation of the Naval Advisory Board asking an appropriation for $20,000 for testing defective armor. Referred.

Also a message from the President, transmitting the communication of the Superintendent of the Census asking an appropriation of $100,000 to complete the tenth census. Referred.

Mr. White, of Kentucky, offered a resolution reciting that large quantities of distilled spirits are now in bonded warehouses, owned by Illinois capitalists, who are petitioning for another extension of the bonded period, and calling on the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for information as to the number of gallons now in warehouses in that State, and inquiring whether or not the presence of the Commissioner is required at this time in Illinois, preparatory to the collection of taxes on the large quantities of distilled spirits which, under the Carlisle bill, have been allowed to remain in bond for three years, at a loss to the revenue of many millions of dollars. Referred.

Debate on the Shipping bill ensued.

Forney and O'Neill, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Fortification and Pension Appropriation bills respectively. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Fortification Appropriation bill appropriates $175,000, $100,000 of which is for the improvement of harbor fortifications.

The Pension Appropriation bill appropriates $81,000,000

Mr. Steele introduced a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors, and marines. Referred.

Adjourned.

THE SPRINGFIELD BOLT.

Its Inside History as Related by One Who Claims to Know.

"How is it," said a prominent Republican politician just arrived from Springfield to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday afternoon, "that the inside history of the White-Mamer bolt in the Senate has not been thoroughly written up, so that the constituents of the bolters could thoroughly understand the facts."

The reporter pleaded his ignorance on the ground that he had not been in Springfield—a very successful alibi—and asked for further information.

"Do you know anything of the inside history of the session of two years ago?" queried the nameless gentleman. Again the reporter was obliged to confess his ignorance.

"Have you any recollection of the Congressional campaign of last fall on the West Side?" To this last inquiry the reporter bowed his head in assent.

"Well, now, pay attention and then you'll learn something. Two years ago at the session of the Legislature there was a railroad and grain inspection investigation. It was conducted by a committee of the Senate. Senator White was a member of the committee, and he had been placated so as not to conduct himself antagonistic to the railroads. Mamer was the cause of the investigation. He wanted to bounce a Grain Inspector who had the temerity to work against the Eighth Ward statesman at the primary. Mamer's fight on the grain inspection was a failure. White was the friend of the railroads, and nothing ever came of the investigation. Possibly White was not the only Senator who had been placated."

"But what has this got to do with it?"

"At the extra session White and Mamer came together and gave each other mutual assistance in fixing up their rotten boroughs under the redistricting of the State."

"Anybody who read the reports of the extra session could see that," responded the scribe.

"True enough. Last fall came the Congressional elections. Mamer's Eighth Ward rounders and White's sailors from the Bethel Home proved useful in depriving the Republicans of the Eleventh Ward of the right of suffrage. They practically stuffed the ballot-box. For some occult reason the Democrats made no nomination in the First Senatorial District. Of course the influence which secured such a happy condition of affairs was of the most powerful kind."

"Well, what more is there to this tangled web?"

"It's not so tangled. Wait a bit. Hildreth was the Democratic Senatorial candidate in the Fifth District. As I understand it, White and Mamer favored him as against the Independent Republican, Ruger, and both wanted that Sheridan should beat Finerty."

"Wait a minute. You are traveling far away from the record of the Springfield bolt," said the scribe.

"Not at all. I am laying the foundation for my story so you will understand the deal. Finerty and Ruger beat Sheridan and Hildreth.

SHORTLY AFTER THE ELECTION

there were frequent Republican Senatorial consultations in a back room near the corner of Fifth avenue and Madison street. Only a small minority of the Cook County brethren participated. The slate was pretty well fixed up, and it was done without the aid of White and Mamer."

"I always thought the caucusing was confined to one thing alone—the election of Campbell to the Presidency of the Senate?"

"That of course was the main object, but to secure it a great deal had to be done in the way of fixing up the committees."

"Then, as you understand it, White and Mamer were left out in the cold?"

"Not exactly. Their names were placed on certain committees, but in places where they could do no harm to any one, and which would be of no benefit to themselves."

"And then they kicked?"

"Yes, that's the English of it."

"But how about Ruger, and Clough, and Whiting, and the others."

"They knew, or at least pretended to know, that Ruger might be influenced by 'Long' Jones and Dan Shepard, and for this reason he was not taken in. Clough they regarded as too positive and headstrong, and withal of not sufficient importance, as he had received his nomination by accident more than anything else. Whiting, who the record shows, would ask for a railroad pass at an investigation of railroad abuses, and indulges in nepotism to a limited extent, was regarded as too impracticable to do anything with unless after a month's explanation. Senator Rice, a well-meaning country gentleman, to whom the word machine is like a red rag to a bull, was made the catspaw to pull the expected chestnuts from the fire."

"So far I comprehend you. Go on."

"When the inside caucus fixed up things to suit themselves, and White and Mamer were given back seats in the distribution of benevolent places"—there was a sardonic grin on the face of the gentleman as he said "benevolent"—"the regular caucus was called, the managers hoping that the deal would go through all right."

"But it didn't."

"Not at first, my son. White and Mamer got on to the deal. Hank Evans was taken into their confidence, and asked to join, but on second thought it was considered better that he should attend the caucus and urge the claims of his friends, White and Mamer, who with the others were 'hived,' and could not be found on the eventful night."

"Now you are becoming interesting. Proceed with your music."

"'Long Jones' mistook the molehill for a mountain. In his eagerness to secure something big, he jumped in and backed up Ruger and Clough, and then wondered what 'them Cullom fellers would do' when the bolt got beyond control. He believed the bolt was the key to the Senatorial contest, and 'them Cullom fellers' would no longer be able to hold together. Jones was warned that if he persisted it would come back on him like a boomerang, and it did."

"Well, what does the next page of your mental tablet disclose?"

"White and Mamer began to dicker with the Democrats. You know what a nameless person offered Our Savior on the Mount. He couldn't deliver.

WHITE AND MAMER OFFERED MUCH—

in fact, as I understand, half the smaller offices. But it was of no use. Tom Merritt and two or three others on the Democratic side had entered into treaties offensive and defensive with White two years ago, and they proved to be of the jug-handle kind. They didn't pan out on Tom's side of the pitcher and he got left. Tom and his friends advised their Democratic brethren to enter into no alliance whatever with the bolters. Campbell's crowd soon learned that Merritt's ancient grudge was superior to a small political gain, and it did not take much persuasion to induce him and his friends to remain passive in the deal. Some thirty or forty ballots were had in the Senate on the question of organization, and when the proper time came Merritt and enough of his Egyptian brethren sought the seclusion of the cloak-room, lit their cigars, refrained from answering the roll-call, and Campbell's victory was assured."

"What's the moral?"

"Ask Senator Cloonan. He says, 'Phat's this man White, anyhow. Sure an' he's an Alderman, and a Sinator, and he wants to be Prisidint of the Senate, and by dang he'll be afther the whole wurrld if yez let him.' Seriously, it might have fared badly for the Republicans, if, instead of being engineered by White and Mamer, the bolt had been organized by gentlemen of education, standing, and responsibility—Republicans true to the core, who never trafficked in the sewers of Democratic politics—but in the nature of things it was bound to end as it did. I forgot to say that the spectacle of Ruger, the victor of Hildreth, joining hands with White, Hildreth's friends evinced a harmony that was altogether too, too—rich for Democratic comprehension."

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Essay by Dr. Thomas on Recent Changes in Religious Beliefs.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas lectured before the Philosophical Society last evening on "Recent Changes in Religious Beliefs." An unusually large audience was present.

The religious beliefs of the world, he said, should not be studied separately or apart from the beliefs of mankind upon other subjects, but rather as forming a part of the general intellectual condition and faith of any particular time. In an age of large credulity, when man reasoned little and believed much, we might naturally expect to find the religious beliefs of the world partaking of that character. In an age of superstition it would be very singular indeed if the religious beliefs of the world were not tinged by the causes that produced superstition in reference to other things. So in one age that was more rational, more analytic and critical, we should naturally expect the religious beliefs to be affected by the general condition of the public mind. Hence any great intellectual awakening, any large uplifting of the world, will uplift the religious beliefs along with others, or will affect them; so, with any great depression.

The beliefs of the world were affected by the incoming of the inductive philosophy, by the invention of the printing-press, the revival of learning, and the consequent growth of science—general terms covering the period beginning along in the sixteenth century, and traveling on down to the present time. These had enlarged the intellectual horizon—given us a broader vision—had affected the beliefs of mankind in the way of leading us to believe more in some directions than we once did, for then we had found more to believe and more reasons for believing it; and they had lessened the beliefs of mankind in other directions by showing us that we knew but little where it was once thought that we knew so much, and also by showing us that many of the things that we once supposed to be true

REALLY HAD NO EXISTENCE

outside of the human mind or the thoughts of men.

He then noted a few of the things or directions in which the religious beliefs of mankind had been affected by these general causes. The first referred to was the Bible. One of the causes of the change in belief as to it had been the many sects that had grown up in Protestantism. All appealed to the Bible as a final authority, and it had been found that they had each proved something from it different from what the others proved. This led men to think on the subject. Criticism had taught us to look upon the Bible not as one book but as many books bound in one—to look upon a larger part of it as what was recorded, not what was revealed; further, that there was a great deal of uncertainty as to the authorship and the date of many of the books. The more educated and thoughtful part of the world had come to feel that it was claiming entirely too much for the Bible to claim that it was an infallible record in reference to everything, or that it was inspired in reference to everything.

There used to be "five points of discussion" in the Christian world; now there were essentially but three—inspiration, atonement, and eschatology. From the days of Origen to Anselm, almost 1,000 years, the doctrine of the atonement was in this form: A sacrifice or a ransom to Satan; next, Christ was a ransom paid to Justice; now the doctrine, as held by many of the most illumined minds and finished scholars of the Christian Church, had changed its base, and, instead of making the death of Christ something to reconcile God to man, and to make good the threatened penalty of a broken law, the atonement was placed upon the great doctrine of the suffering of love to save.

As to the future world, the doctrine of the resurrection as once held was not held, as a rule, now by the most thoughtful people—the literal rising of the body. There was not so much discussion over this, nor was the change so marked and confessed as in reference to the

QUESTION OF FUTURE PUNISHMENT.

The moral awakening of the world helped mankind to think in this direction. They began to see that the greater a being the better he should be, the more learned, the more powerful; the higher position he held, the greater should be his responsibility and his accountability, and, as they began to reason in this way, they reached the conclusion that God should be the best of beings. As soon as this line of thought was really open men began to feel its influences. It led them to first question and then doubt and then deny the old views of future punishment. They were brought to this point: They had to say "God is not God," or "That is not true." And it was to the honor of the human heart that mankind, first and last, wanted to stand for the goodness of God. And mankind believed just as much as ever in law, in the necessity of law, in the necessity and strength of the divine government, in the accountability of man, and that all sin has its penalty, and that men must suffer or be rewarded according to their deeds, according to their character. And in this sense the whole future was being illumined, the great burden was being taken from the human mind, and we were feeling that when we buried our dead their souls were in the hands of God. There was a general feeling in the minds of men that they would trust to God, and, whatever the outcome, it could not be as bad as was once thought, but would be such as would be commended to the conscience and the judgment of each one.

Another change was in the doctrine of the natural and the supernatural. In the early ages, when men had little knowledge of the universe, little knowledge of law, they naturally supposed and everything that was beyond their comprehension—mysterious—was in some way supernatural. Science had enlarged the arena of natural law, and it had steadily gained until the belief of mankind had settled down generally to this: That everything was governed by law; and hence many were disposed now to question those things which were called supernatural. He thought, however, that the difficulty or the difference was rather one of terms than of fact, as it depended entirely upon where we drew our base-line, or where we made the plane of observation.

With all the changes that had come and were coming, the faith of the world was larger and would be larger; and the faith of the world would stand firmer as intelligence went on.

A BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

Yesterday was the sixty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Mr. Martin Ryerson, one of Chicago's pioneers, a sterling and enterprising citizen, who is putting as much money in substantial buildings as he can, because he believes in the city which is his home and where he has builded up a fortune through legitimate enterprise. Mr. Ryerson has just completed at the northeast corner of Wabash avenue and Adams street one of the finest and most substantial six-story buildings in the city, which is to be occupied by A. S. Gage & Co., the millinery and notion firm, of which he is a member.

As the firm took formal possession yesterday of the new house, the occasion was made one of pleasure, and during the afternoon Mr. Ryerson was accorded a reception in the building by a few of his many friends. On the top floor Kinsley had some "extra dry," sandwiches, crackers and cheese, and some good cigars on hand, which added zest to the well wishes and good fellowship. Under the American flag floating from the roof, and out in "the nipping and eager air," a toast was drunk to "the merchant and business man whose enterprise and energy was everywhere apparent in Chicago, and who always had a warm side for a friend"—Martin Ryerson. Gen. Anson Stager proposed the toast, and Gen. P. H. Sheridan made a happy response. There are two passenger and two large freight elevators in the building, and the ground floor will be finished throughout in cherry. Among those present were A. S. Gage, Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Gen. Anson Stager, C. D. Rhodes, John T. Lester, Edward Brewster, John De Koven, N. K. Fairbank, S. A. Maxwell, Martin A. Ryerson, Henry Wilmarth, W. K. Sullivan, H. H. Getty, Charles W. Wheeler, George Henry Wheeler, R. A. Peters, J. W. Polley, C. S. Longnecker, Karl Stephan, Daniel Squair, F. L. Burk, L. A. Downs, F. N. Gage, George Haliday, Charles Brewer, H. A. Morse.

THE RAILROADS.

Decrease in East-Bound Freight Shipments—A Still Further Decrease Anticipated.

As was to be expected, east-bound freight shipments from this city decreased considerably during the last week, yet business still continues quite heavy. It is quite certain that shipments will continue to decrease during the next few weeks. The decrease during the last week would have been larger but for the fact that the flour shipments continued unusually heavy. The decrease during the last week was entirely due to the falling off in the grain and provision shipments. There was an increase in the flour movement, although it was expected that the principal decrease would be made on this class of freight. It is the general impression that the bulk of the flour shipped during the last week was contracted for at the old rates from Northwestern points to Chicago, and that but for this fact flour shipments would not have been as heavy. This week it is believed the flour movement will suffer a great decrease, as most of the flour contracted for at the war rates has undoubtedly been carried forward. The shipments of corn will continue quite heavy for a few weeks, but it is not expected that they will be as heavy as they have been during the last few weeks. There is considerable corn in the country yet, but as the season advances farmers will not be as anxious to sell, and will prefer to hold on to what they have until the opening of navigation, when owing to the lower freight rates better prices can be obtained.

The "Nickel-Plate" still continues to secure a good share of the east-bound business from this city. During the last week it carried about 6,000 tons of flour, grain, and provisions east from this city. The bulk of this was corn. All the business this road takes out at present is from the elevators or from warehouses, which have independent tracks, and from Western connections. It has not yet secured any terminal facilities at this point for handling freight, and consequently is not able to take any freight-house business. It is hard to tell when it will be able to handle local freight, as no arrangements of any kind for freight-houses at which to handle its freight at this point have yet been made. Now that it is definitly known that Vanderbilt controls the "Nickel-Plate," as a large majority of the new Directors are Vanderbilt men, it is quite likely that some arrangement will be made by which it can come in temporarily over the Lake Shore tracks. But to do this it will have to build a connection with the Lake Shore at Grand Crossing and this connection cannot be made without permission from the Fort Wayne to cross its tracks at that point. If this difficulty can be overcome there is no doubt but that the Nickel-Plate will come into the city over the Lake Shore, as by doing this Vanderbilt will save the $250,000 per annum which the Illinois Central demands for the use of its tracks and terminal facilities.

As soon as the "Nickel-Plate" has secured terminal facilities at this point application will no doubt be made for admission into the east-bound pool, and there will undoubtedly be considerable trouble regarding the percentage which it is to receive. Still the road will have to be admitted into the pool, as it will not do to let it make such rates as it chooses, for that would necessarily force the anti-Vanderbilt lines to cut the rates. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, which is now also in the field for business between New York, and Buffalo, is also likely to cause trouble in the trunk line pool unless it is admitted into the confederation and given a certain percentage of the business. The question of admitting both of these roads into the Eastern poor will no doubt come up for consideration at the meeting of the Joint Executive Committee, and it is quite likely that a temporary arrangement will be made by which these roads are induced to maintain the tariff rates until spring. It will not do to make an arrangement beyond that time, because the Chicago & Atlantic will be in the field for business in the spring, and the percentages will then have to be rearranged again anyway.

The total shipments of flour, grain, and provisions for the week ending Jan. 6, by the six pool lines running east from this city amounted to 58,729 tons, against 63,699 tons for the week previous, a decrease of 4,970 tons. The total shipments by the same roads for the corresponding week last year amounted to 45,036 tons.

The following statement shows the amount of flour, grain, and provisions shipped by the various roads leading east from this city (excluding the "Nickel-Plate") during the last week, and also the amounts shipped during the corresponding week last year:

	Flour, brls.	Grain, tons of 2,000 lbs.	Provisions tons of 2,000 lbs.	Total tons.
Mich. Cent'l	61,557	5,985	1,058	13,193
Lake Shore.	22,836	11,513	3,020	16,816
Ft. Wayne..	30,720	1,777	3,565	8,414
Pan-Handle	36,970	2,640	1,983	8,320
Balt. & Ohio	3,416	5,488	946	6,774
Gr'd Trunk	10,909	3,318	805	5,212
Total, 1883	166,408	30,721	11,377	58,729
Same week 1882.......	90,515	23,429	12,500	45,036

The percentages this year were: Michigan Central, 22.50; Lake Shore, 28.60; Fort Wayne, 14.30; Pan-Handle, 14.20; Baltimore & Ohio, 11.50; Grand Trunk, 8.90. The percentages last year were: Michigan Central, 28.40; Lake Shore, 28.40; Fort Wayne, 16.30; Pan-Handle, 16.30; Baltimore & Ohio, 3; Grand Trunk, 7.60.

Splendid Results of the Chicago & Alton's Business During the Last Year.

The earnings of the Chicago & Alton for the year 1882 show an increase of $443,440 in freight and $301,096 in passenger, and a decrease of $90,779 in mail, express, and miscellaneous earnings. The latter is explained by the fact that in 1881 a large amount of earnings from mail was accounted for which belonged to previous years. The great increase in passenger and freight earnings is greatly due to the improvement in local business, although the through traffic during the year has also been better than during the year previous. The splendid wheat crops along the Alton line in Missouri have largely contributed to the fine showing that has been made. The passenger department has also given more attention to protecting and developing its local trade, which has been attended with fine success. The operating expenses will be about 55 per cent—the same as last year—leaving a handsome surplus, after paying 8 per cent dividend upon the stock of the company, to be expended for improvements on the road and its equipment, it being the policy of this company to spend every dollar above 8 per cent in improving its property. It is the intention of the company to purchase at once 5,000 tons of steel rails, 500 new cars, and fifteen new locomotives. Besides this, the Bloomington shops will be worked during the present year to their full capacity on new equipment and repairs. There will be few roads in the country which will be able to make a better showing for 1883 than the Alton.

Declined the Position.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 6.—It is officially announced tonight that General Passenger Agent Barker, of the Wisconsin Central Railway, has declined the position of Secretary and Commissioner of the Southwestern Railway Association, which was tendered him a few days ago. Mr. Barker has expressed his thanks for the honor, but respectfully and peremptorily declined to accept the position.

Low Tickets from St. Paul to Chicago in the Hands of Scalpers.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 6.—Scalpers here are selling through tickets over the Omaha and Rock Island routes to Chicago for $10, which is 50 cents less than regular rates with allowed commissions off. The agents of both lines deny any participation in the cut, but admit that by some means it is being done. The tickets are limited to two days.

Miscellaneous Items.

The gross earnings of the Illinois Central Railway Company for the month of December, 1882, were as follows: Freight, $428,550; passengers, $158,511; miscellaneous, $109,990: total, $697,051. The gross earnings for the corresponding period last year were $763,474.

Mr. John M. Osborn, President of the Illinois Freight Association, has requested H. O. Canfield, Secretary, to call a meeting of this association to be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city Wednesday, Jan. 17, at 10 a. m. Matters of importance will come up for consideration, and a full attendance is requested.

Mr. A. C. Bird, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, has issued a circular to agents giving notice of the following stations: Northern Division (Markesan Branch)—Utley, Wis., and Markesan, Wis.; Council Bluffs Division (main line)—Manning, Ia.; Chippewa Valley Division (Menomonee Branch)—Dunville, Wis., Downsville, Wis., Menomonee, Wis., Cedar Falls, Wis.

Mr. George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Company, calls the attention of the heads of departments to the resolutions passed by the Board of Directors governing the issue of passes, which must be strictly enforced. In accordance with these resolutions, the issue of both term and trip passes must be confined within the narrowest limits, and they must not be issued at all except where their use will clearly subserve the interests of the company.

Mr. J. N. McCullough, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Company; Mr. W. A. Baldwin, Manager of the Pennsylvania Company; Mr. J. C. McGrey, Manager of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis; and William Stewart, General Freight Agent of the Pennsylvania Company and Pan-Handle Road, were in the city yesterday to attend to sundry routine affairs connected with the end of their roads. Mr. McCullough and Mr. McGrey left for St. Louis last evening, and Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Stewart returned to Pittsburg.

THE FASHIONS.

Latest New York Modes for Ladies.

New York Evening Post.

Black matelasse is much used in mourning dress.

Amber satin cloaks, trimmed with Grecian lynx, are imported for opera use.

Some of the wide fur bands worn on promenade-dresses measure nearly three-quarters of a yard in width.

No dressy toilet is now considered complete unless a fancy muff is added, matching the dress and bonnet.

The most stylish round hats are tip-tilted over the forehead—the Langtry and the odd-looking Phrygian cap being favorite.

Surah satins, with grounds of pale primrose, brocaded with four-o'clocks, are much used for matinées, made up in Louis XIV. style.

The new shades of blue, electric, cobalt, royal, drake's neck, sapphire, hussar, gentian, and Presbyterian are all to be found in gloves and hosiery.

Wide, staight-brimmed sailor-hats of plush or velvet, having the crowns completely covered with short, fluffy ostrich-tips, are very much worn by young girls in their teens.

Lace fichus, ruffles, and kerchiefs of silk or mull are not fastened up high in the neck, but are arranged in a V-shape, coming to a point in front, and thus revealing a bit of the throat, which is usually ornamented by a velvet ribbon and a jeweled slide, or a twisted row of pearl beads.

Narrow bands of fur are quite frequently used as a trimming for evening-dresses. A magnificent velvet robe recently received from Paris was further enriched by sable-fur trimmings; and a tea-gown of snowdrop cashmere was simply bordered down the front, around the bottom, and at the throat and wrists, with three-inch bands of dark-brown fur.

Flower fichus for evening-wear are increasing in popularity. For some time past they have been made partly of lace, with flowers as a bordering or heading to the wide lace ruffles at the edge. Now they more frequently form the whole fichu, which almost covers the shoulders and curves to the waist, narrowing off in front in trailing ends of delicate vines and half-blown roses.

Among the many elegant accessories to bridal toilets are imported costly parures composed of high-standing fraise of white satin, nearly covered with pearl and crystal bead embroidery in fine Grecian designs, terminating with a single row of large pearl beads set close to the edge of the collar. Added to this is a mouchoir-pouch of satin, likewise embroidered, to be suspended from the belt by a tiny pearl and crystal chain. A beaded satin fan, and a double row of creamy Roman pearls for the neck, fastened in front with a small diamond clasp, complete this handsome set, which can be purchased for the sum of $280.

Charming little opera-hoods are made of lace—white or black—lined with a quilted satin of some bright color. They are fashioned like a child's hood, with a lined cape of the lace to protect the throat. The first row of lace upon the top of the hood falls in a negligé manner over the hair and forehead. It fastens under the chin with ribbons of satin matching the hue of the lining. When lace is not desired, white or pale-tinted satin is employed, with a bordering of white plush; or, better still, a trimming of white ermine, with pelerine and muff to match, lined with rose-color or light-blue. This makes a most comfortable and beautiful sortie de bal for a pretty girl who wishes to look prettier.

A very pretty walking-dress is made of dark green repped goods of soft wool. The skirts are attached to a jersey bodice, the front of which is braided in military style in a raised design, which is broad just below the throat, and then narrowing gradually until it reaches a point just below the waist. Here it meets with a wide design in the braiding, which extends from hip to hip. The effect is very becoming to slender figures. The bodice buttons down the back. The close sleeves are braided nearly to the elbow. The skirt is edged with a wide ruche, above which are broad, upright box-plaits long enough to reach to the scarf of twill, which is draped just beneath the braiding above described.

The latest in the way of millinery novelties is a leather bonnet, much resembling those of last year, made of kid. These new head-coverings might really hail from the saddler's shop, but that they are most of them decorated with pompons, feathers, and the like. The color of the leather is terra cotta. A few of the bonnets are appropriately trimmed with delicately-cut leather lace in various designs, and the only charm about these is that which consistency imparts. Leather lace is also a novelty. It has not met with the favor that pack-thread lace did. It is not as coarse or unpliable as one might imagine, and it has been used abroad combined with plush-lace and velvet, for trimming fancy articles, and also for dress-trimmings.

A lovely tea-gown, representing the genius of Hentenaar, is displayed by a Broadway house this week. Never did a Princess out of a fairy story own a more exquisit and dainty robe. It is made of mauve-tinted surah embroidered in silk, with white and blush roses entwined in leaves of palest gold. The back is cut a la Watteau, with a trailing vine of the embroidery reaching from the top of the pleat in the back to the foot of the trained skirt. Around the bottom is a wide ruche formed of four separate strips of silk—mauve, white, pale-pink, and pale-gold—fringed on each edge to the depth of two inches, and then plaited up together, the whole forming a feathery mass of coloring, matching perfectly every tint seen in the tea-gown itself.

One of the newest of the fashionable corsages for dressy wear is the vest Autrichienne, made of white cloth, open, over a waistcoat of white satin or moire. It fastens at the throat by a flot of ribbon matching the waistcoat. Around the neck, set close and high, is a full ruche of tulle neige. The back fits the figure closely, ending in a small postilion basque, and in front it is loose-fitting over the waistcoat, which is closed by a row of small buttons placed very near each other. Five rows of silk braid or a fine pattern of gold embroidery surround all the outlines of the vest. The sleeve is close and small, and buttons up the back of the arm nearly to the elbow. This vest is to be worn over skirts of any rich description, particularly those of velvet or brocade.

Ornamental slippers of all kinds for evening wear are now conspicuously exhibited. Many novel styles, silk-lined and arranged in handsome boxes, are intended for holiday-gifts. The dainty toes of those made of satin, silk, or velvet are in every case embroidered in beads and silk floss, hand-painted or otherwise; slender straps and ornamental paste buckles are in great vogue. The prettiest shoes are those called the Charles IX. shoes, with one strap buckled high on the instep. The front of the shoe is cut very low, and an Irish diamond clasp similar to the buckle above, is threaded with a satin strap to finish it. Another fancy shoe is made as above described, but the pointed heels are of an abnormal hight, reaching above the ankle nearly as high as a boot would do. Red silk boots for fancy-dress parties are fastened with tiny gold buttons and lined with pale-blue silk. The Louis XV. slipper of flesh-colored kid, with large satin bows and a huge buckle on the instep, is very stylish and chic-looking, but it makes even a small foot look large. No foot covering is so much of the Cinderella order as a satin sandal, cut very low, with no large buckle, no immense bow, but simply a tiny half-circle of small flowers and leaves, hand-painted, upon the flat surface which forms the toe.

Queen Victoria's Salary.

London Truth.

Her Majesty enjoys a very large income, which was voted to her in order to enable her to maintain the "state and dignity" of the crown. She lives in comparative retirement. Far from complaining of this, I think that it has its advantages; for it proves that the country gets on exceedingly well without "state and dignity" being maintained. But then one cannot help perceiving that her Majesty either had too little money when it was maintained, or has too much now that it is not; for the amount of the civil list was not calculated upon the assumption that a portion of it was to be put into a stocking. As it is, a considerable portion of the civil list is in reality a vote of money to provide means to corrupt the House of Lords, by giving those of its members who are true to their party allegiance large annual grants for walking backwards with a colored stick, or some other equally unpractical eccentricity. Much, indeed, of the expenditure of the civil list in no way fits the sovereign, who is no personal gainer by sitting in a gilt coach drawn by cream-colored horses. If any one profits it is the spectator. If the tax-paying spectator desires to pay for it, let him, but it is hard on the sovereign that she should be rendered responsible. Equally, if the taxpayer likes to pay a nobleman thousands per annum for walking backwards, he does what he pleases with his own money. But why should the fiction be adopted that these thousands go into the pocket of the Sovereign

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THE COURTS.

Judge Barnum Holds that Board of Trade Memberships Are Not Subject to Executions.

The State Savings Bank and the Republic Life-Insurance Company.

Liability of Vessel-Owners for Seamen's Wages When a Voyage Is Interrupted.

A Land Claim—An Actress Who Would Be Single—The Dearborn Street Condemnation.

Board of Trade Memberships.

The question as to whether certificates of membership on the Board of Trade are subject to execution or not is now involved in more doubt than ever by a decision rendered yesterday by Judge Barnum. Some years ago Judge Blodgett held they were not. About nine months ago Judge Gardner decided they were, and the Appellate Court has just affirmed his opinion. Now comes Judge Barnum and reverses the Appellate Court in effect. The case in which this last decision was made was that of Abraham Netler for the use of King & Curtis against the Call Board, a garnishee proceeding to reach Netler's certificate of membership. A motion was made some time ago for a special Receiver to take possession of the certificate, and yesterday Judge Barnum decided the application. The Judge reviewed at length the decisions of Judge Gardner and the Appellate Court, and said he regretted that he could not agree with them. He also referred to Judge Blodgett's decision, some years ago, and said it was one of the earliest ever made on that point, and it seemed to him conclusive. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Hyde vs. Wood, relied on as settling the case, went off on another question, and it was only in a dictum of Justice Miller that it had been held that a certificate of membership in the Stock Exchange of San Francisco could be seized on execution. Some courts had held such a certificate was not property, so that the authorities on the subject were conflicting. The rules of the Chicago board provided that before any one could become a member of the board he must be approved by the Governing Committee. The courts had no power to compel the board to accept an applicant for membership. The assignee of a certificate could not compel the board to receive him, and if he were to transfer the certificate his assignee would have no property. The certificate was a mere personal privilege, one essence of which was the personal qualification of the member holding the certificate, and his personal qualifications could not be assigned. The personal qualifications of the new assignee must enter into it, and therefore the thing which the assignee got was a different thing from what the assigner had. It was not property, but only evidence that a party had a right of admission to a certain corporation, and could not therfere be subject to execution.

A Favorable Showing for the State Savings Bank.

In the case of the State Savings Institution, the Receiver, Judge Otis, has just filed a semi-annual report before Judge Tuley of his disbursements from June 30, 1882, to Dec. 31, 1882, which shows as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Cash June 30, 1882	$167,492.52
Sales of real estate	100,676.08
Stock liability	21,535.63
Stocks and bonds	5,932.80
Desperate assets sold	2,683.65
Tax redemptions	1,882.50
Interest	1,254.64
Mortgage loans	510.00
Collateral loans	8.92
Miscellaneous loans	284.98
Total	$302,261.75

DISBURSEMENTS.

Account first dividend	$ 568.47	
Account second dividend	713.06	
Account third dividend	1,446.38	
Account fourth dividend	6,404.99	
Account fifth dividend	22,394.68	
Account sixth dividend	139,424.42	
Office expenses, etc	1,555.90	
Attorney's fees to Jan. 1, 1883	1,500.00	
Real estate expenses	1,350.00	
Set-offs	704.92	
Advertising and printing	465.47	
Costs and legal expenses	185.45	
Abstracts	28.00	
Account Receiver's pay	7,500.00	
		$184,241.74
Balance on hand		$118,020.01

The Receiver further states he has sold all the real estate of the bank, and has in part payment of the same $27,231 of mortgage securities, all bearing interest, and which he deems it advisable to keep until the final dividend is declared. All suits in which the bank is involved have been settled, and the desperate assets sold, so that the estate can be closed up almost immediately. The report was referred to Master-in-Chancery Waller for examination.

The Republic Life-Insurance Company.

S. D. Ward, Receiver of the Republic Life-Insurance Company, filed his annual report Friday before Judge Tuley of his doing as such Receiver from Jan. 11, 1882, to Jan. 5, 1883, which is in substance as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand Jan. 11, 1882	$84,163
Rents	1,199
Interest	2,304
Loans on mortgages	1,809
Real estate	5,850
Bills receivable	414
Furniture and fixtures	63
Old claims	150
Legal expenses	5
	$96,049

DISBURSEMENTS.

Real-estate expenses	$ 734	
Taxes	3,382	
Expenses in connection with suit against stockholders	457	
Legal expenses	5,364	
Dividends paid	3,106	
Office expenses	1,634	
Interest	876—	15,554
Balance on hand		$80,494

Of this amount $35,661 belongs to the first-dividend fund, it never having been called for. The remaining assets are as follows:

Loans on mortgages	$ 25,470
Loans on collaterals	5,900
Real estate as inventoried, the bulk of it being at Cornell	111,612
Stock in a bank at Milwaukee	650
Bills receivable	5,222
Loans on company's stock	1,615
Furniture and fixtures	5,252
Personal accounts, all uncollectable	3,280

In conclusion, the Receiver says he is pushing the suit against the stockholders to enforce their liability as fast as possible, having obtained a favorable decision from the Supreme Court. The case has been placed on Judge Tuley's calendar, but cannot be tried until the Judge's return from the Criminal Court in April. Only 15 per cent has as yet been paid, but besides the liability of the stockholders there are some assets still on hand—in particular some lots in Grand Crossing, the title to which is in dispute, which will ultimately help pay a dividend of from 5 to 10 per cent. The Receiver, however, is of the opinion that the estate will pay all its claims in full, with interest, and he advises the creditors not to sacrifice their claims.

Liability of a Vessel for Seamen's Wages When a Voyage Was Interrupted.

A decision of considerable interest to sailors was given Saturday morning by Judge Drummond in the case of Henry Boulton and others against Samuel Moore. It seems that the libellants, Boulton and others, shipped from Chicago to Erie in November, 1880, on the schooner Zach Chandler, the wages being $4 a day apiece. The schooner was obliged to lay up for the season at Escanaba, as the winter, it will be remembered, began about the 1st of November that year. The Captain offered to pay the crew their wages up to the time he laid up, but wanted a receipt in full. The crew, however, wanted, in addition, the expenses of their return to Chicago. This the Captain declined to give, and the men, after coming back here, filed libels for the amount of the wages earned, together with their expenses. The District Court granted the libellants their claim, and the Circuit Court affirmed the decree, at the same time intimating that if the seamen had demanded wages for the two days occupied in coming from Escanaba to Chicago they might have had them. Courts of admiralty were inclined to favor seamen more than law courts would favor parties in ordinary contract suits. The discretion as to laying up rested with the Captain of the vessel, who had the right to terminate the contract in such manner. If the vessel had to lay up before she completed her voyage the contracts with the men were thereby terminated, but the seamen were entitled to expenses of their return to the place of departure, and for wages up to that time. The Judge also called attention to the necessity of having a written contract in all such cases, which should contain all the terms of the agreement, so as to leave no room for dispute.

The Anglo-American Land and Claim Association.

A few weeks ago John Caldwell, W. D. Wylie, F. A. Wymans, and E. C. Boudinot filed a bill against Daniel H. Hale, Dwight K. Tripp, and the Anglo-American Land and Claim Association to compel them to account for shares of stock in the above association, which is very valuable. Yesterday Tripp filed his separate answer, in which he denies all the material charges of the bill. He admits that it was the intention that the Land and Claim Association should own and operate the Chicago, Texas & Mexican Central Railway Company, and that his subscription to the railroad stock was made for the land association. In September, 1880, the complainants pretended they had a controlling interest in the Dallas, Cleburne & Rio Grande Railway Company of Texas, which was a road in process of construction, and offered to sell out their interest. Hale and Tripp examined it, but found many of the representations made by complainants were false, and that it would not be best for the Land Association to take it. They, however, with some friends, bought it themselves and organized a new road, under the name of the Chicago, Texas & Mexican Central Railway Company, which was subsequently built by the Land Association. Tripp denies that the complainants were to receive 500 shares each full paid stock of the Land Association, but only fifty shares, which was paid them, and for which they gave a receipt in full. When the association sold out its interest in the above road it received payment in stock and bonds of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railway Company, which stock and bonds were divided pro rata among the stockholders of the association, including complainants or their assigns, and Tripp denies that he or Hale hold any stock belonging to complainants, or that the latter have not received their share, or that they have been defrauded in any way. On the contrary, he claims the complainants have always been equitably treated, and that the association has receipts to show it had settled with them in full.

Divorces.

Among the many other divorce cases heard Saturday by Judge Jameson was that of Rosa Lee Sauvalle against William A. Sauvalle on the ground of desertion. The complainant is an actress with the Rentz-Santley troupe, whose professional name is Rosa Lee. She has also more recently been playing in "The Banker's Daughter." She proved her case and will get a decree.

Another case heard by the same Judge was that of Maude Ehrman against Edward P. Ehrman, or "Chicago Ed," a faro-dealer at No. 98 Randolph street. She was only 14 years old when they were married on the sly about two years ago, and he then represented he was a commission merchant. He supported her for three long weeks, and since then has lived largely on his mother-in-law. His wife showed some very equivocal letters she had found in his pockets, which left no doubt he had been unfaithful to her, and the Judge granted her a decree.

The Dearborn Street Condemnation Case—A Motion Made to Transfer It to the Federal Courts.

Thursday last Jane E. Martin, of Michigan, filed a petition before Judge Smith and was made a party defendant in the Dearborn street condemnation case, she being the owner of a lot along the proposed street. Saturday her attorney, Gen. Hawley, made a motion to have the case transferred to the United States Circuit Court on the ground that she was a non-resident. The Judge, however, overruled the motion, holding that the motion had not been filed in time. The case could have been tried at the May term of the court, and had actually been set for trial two or three times since. The act of 1875 provided that the application for removal must be made at the first term of court at which the case could have been tried, but that had not been done. Moreover, the case was not one which could be fully determined between the City of Chicago and Jane E. Martin, for there were other defendants interested. Nor was it a case which was contemplated at all by the act of 1875 as one which was subject for removal. The trial of this condemnation case will begin tomorrow before Judge Smith.

Items.

It was expected an application would be made before Judge Tuley Saturday for a rule on the officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt in cutting off the market quotations from the Metropolitan and Cosmopolitan Grain Exchanges, or bucket-shops, Saturday, Dec. 31, 1882. Mr. Swett, however, appeared and said the company had acknowledged its error, and he would not press the motion. The injunctions were granted about six months ago, and have never been dissolved.

The habeas corpus cases of Theodore Funk and Joseph M. Kennedy were heard Saturday by Judge Barnum and both parties discharged. They were arrested on capiases, and both asked to be discharged because their jail-board had not been paid in advance, as required by statute. The Judge adhered to his former ruling and released them.

RIGHT KIND OF ROBBERS.

Two of the Lemont Gang Tell All They Know—The Horses and More than Half the Money Recovered—The Fourth Man Still Out.

Yesterday's developments in the Lemont robbery confirm the first impression that Davidson, who was one of the robbers, was the "sucker" of the party. Early in the morning Lieut. Shea and Detective Jim Bonfield visited Davidson in his cell and handed him a copy of THE TRIBUNE containing as much of the inside of the case as the detective would give away, and let him read it. When he had finished he was in prime condition to tell what he knew about it, and Detective Bonfield took his statement in writing. From this, which is very minute, it would appear that Carver, Shelly, and the stranger of the party, whose identity the police have as yet failed to discover, met at his house, No. 410 West Jackson, street, Wednesday, between noon and 1 o'clock and asked him to accompany them on a horse-buying expedition. Carver seemed to be at the head of the party. They took an Ogden avenue car to Western avenue, where they got off. Carver furnished Davidson with money to purchase a ticket for himself and the stranger, and they took the first train for Downer's Grove. Carver and Shelly got off at East Grove, and Davidson and his partner, the stranger, went on nearly to Downer's Grove. They alighted and at about a mile from where they got off they met Shelly and Carver at a cross road. Carver told them to go ahead, but Davidson, who was

GETTING RATHER TIRED,

said he didn't propose to walk all day, for he was hungry and thirsty. They passed a house where he wanted to go and get something to eat, but Carver wouldn't permit it, and so they kept on till just about dark, when they reached a place, Arnold's, where there was a new barn and a windmill. Davidson claims that he did not know whose place it was. Shelly and Davidson were told to stay by a hay-stack near the barn, and Carver and the stranger went into the house, returning presently with one of the hired men—Peter Blanche. This fellow, Davidson says, appeared to know what was going on, and spoke to Carver and the stranger about the old man. He also called out Charley Peters, the other hired man, who was made a prisoner. He stated at this point that he and his partners wore masks, and that they were armed. The hired men were taken to the barn, where Blanche pointed out the best stock and told where the bridles could be found. All this was without any prompting by Carver or any one else. The hired men were then tied with their hands behind their backs and left in charge of Davidson, while Carver, Shelly, and the stranger, after having been told by Blanche that they would have no trouble with the old man, went out, and were gone some time. The horses had previously been bridled and stood ready for their riders. Carver, Shelly, and the stranger were gone perhaps twenty minutes, when they suddenly reappeared, Shelly first, and then Carver and the stranger. All four

MOUNTED AND RODE AWAY TOGETHER,

Carver going directly to the front and rapidly disappearing in the distance. Davidson became separated from the others, and finally leaving his horse walked to Sag bridge, where he got a freight-train for Chicago, arriving here late Wednesday night. He found Carver at his house when he got there, and upbraided him for having got him into a fix. "Never mind," said Carver, "you're in it now and have got to stay, and it will be a sore day for the first man who squeals." It is a little singular to note in this relation that Carver himself was the first man to squeal. Carver had given Mrs. Davidson $10 upon reaching the house, and promised Davidson $25 more, giving him $3 with which to pay Mr. Arnold, as he owed him a small amount. Davidson says that Carver told him that he had taken $940 from the old man, and that he had already given $10 apiece to each of the other fellows. Davidson went to Mr. Arnold's on Throop street to pay his bill, and was there informed that the old man's house at Lemont had been robbed by three men, who had ridden away on horses taken from the barn. This, Davidson says, was his first intimation of the identity of the man whose house they had robbed, and he began to feel pretty badly. He said nothing, however, fearing Carver, and Thursday morning saw "Lame" Arnold, a son of the old gentleman. "Lame" Arnold told him that the old man suspected Carver, but that he was willing to bet that Carver didn't know a thing about it, that if Carver was guilty Shelly was, for they were together, and that he, "Lame" Arnold knew Carver wasn't the man, because he had seen him in a certain place in this city at 7 o'clock Wednesday evening, at the time the robbery occurred.

Horace Shelly, the first one of the robbers arrested, has refused all along to acknowledge his complicity in the affair, despite his knowledge that the police had him "dead to rights" immediately after Carver, the ring-leader, confessed everything—or nearly everything—connected with the robbery. The police were not particularly anxious to get a "squeal" from Shelly, except for the purpose of ascertaining what he had done with his share of the stolen money. When they arrested him and searched his room the only thing they found worth noting was a pair of pants freshly decorated with

THE HAIR OF THE HORSE

which he stole from Mr. Arnold's barn, and on which he rode away. Mr. A. H. Arnold, of 78 Throop street, son of the robbers' victim, felt sure that somewhere in Shelly's room could be found a portion of the greenbacks carried off by the robbers. So yesterday afternoon he sent to the detectives a request to make a second search of the room where Shelly was arrested. This request, for some reason, was not taken notice of by the officers, and about 8 o'clock last night young Mr. Arnold concluded to search the room himself. He is well acquainted with the family with whom Shelly boarded—they live only about a block from No. 78 Throop street—and he was given full permission to ransack the robber's room. He was rewarded in a very few moments by discovering under the carpet in one corner of the room

A FAT ROLL OF BILLS.

He counted them and found that they footed up to $315—Shelly's share of the "swag." Arnold at once notified the detectives of his discovery, and in the course of an hour the money was turned over to them. They are entitled to none of the credit so far as the finding of it is concerned.

It was learned yesterday that Bill Carver worked for old Mr. Arnold a few weeks last summer, and was discharged because his employer suspected him of tampering with the safe, and because he treated the horses cruelly. When Carver entered the farmhouse Monday night his late employer at once recognized him, and it would appear, therefore, that the detectives knew from the start exactly who one of the robbers was and about where he could be found. Shelly was located still more easily, but in what way the "fly cops" are not yet willing to tell. The horses stolen by the robbers were all taken care of by people living on Archer road, where they had been abandoned, and were yesterday returned to the owner safe and sound. All the police have to do now is to find the fourth robber and recover the balance of the $1,200, of which sum $737 can be seen in the safe at the Central Station. The missing man doubtless has $200 or $300 of the money.

THE "INTER-OCEAN."

S. C. Griggs Jr. and His Hopes—A Thousand Shares Out of Three Thousand—How He Came to Make the Investment.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

WINDSOR HOTEL, NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—My attention has been called to an editorial paragraph in THE TRIBUNE of Thursday which declared that, despairing of obtaining a majority of the stock of the *Inter-Ocean*, I had sold out to Mr. Nixon and his friends. The paragraph also contains an extract from editorial in the *Inter-Ocean* which it is said favors this view. It is due to all parties concerned that I should state that I have not disposed of my stock in the *Inter-Ocean*, but, on the contrary, I yesterday purchased enough additional stock to make my interest what it now is—1,000 shares—and which is as much and, I believe, more than any one man in the company owns. I have had no thought of abandoning the enterprise, and shall increase my interest to the desired point with all possible haste. I believe my investment is a judicious one, and am by no means willing to dispose of the same. The editorial in the *Inter-Ocean* is calculated to give the erroneous impression that Mr. Nixon has achieved a victory, and that he retains his position by virtue of his large and increased share in the company. Mr. Nixon has but 300 shares that can properly be called his own for a brief time. Now the control of the paper is in the hands of trustees, who are bound to serve the best interests of the stockholders, and if Mr. Nixon was not considered the most efficient man for the position he holds he could be removed in short order. There will be radical changes in the personnel of the *Inter-Ocean* establishment as occasion requires, regardless of the wisdom contained in the head of an observer on a Chicago society paper. I have secured this stock for myself, and do not know a single politician in the matter. Mr. Nixon as the business manager of the *Inter-Ocean* is a success. That he should permit the paper to put him to the front as the one man of the concern, as it did editorially, is very surprising. These statements I can assure you represent the precise situation, and I should not thrust them before the public had not the *Inter-Ocean*, by Mr. Nixon, published such an unwarranted editorial. S. C. GRIGGS.

Information Gathered at the Chicago End of the Line.

Mr. William Penn Nixon was seen in reference to the above, and said it was the first he had heard of his having purchased any of Mr. Griggs' stock in the concern, and also the first he had heard of Mr. Griggs having become the possessor of 1,000 of the 3,000 shares. He said, furthermore, that the representation that he only held 300 shares was erroneous, and, that if Mr. Griggs had control of 1,000 shares, as he claimed, it would amount to nothing as far as effecting a change of management went. At least 2,000 shares were controlled by himself and his friends, and liable to remain so; and admitting all that was claimed in the dispatch there was nothing to alarm him as to the future of his paper.

It is understood that some time ago young Mr. Griggs stated to a gentleman in whom he had confidence that he was desirous of investing a large sum of money, which he was soon to enter into possession of, in some newspaper. During his younger years he had run an amateur paper, and at a later period had corresponded for several Chicago publications, including the *Evening Journal*. This gentleman advised him to buy stock in the *Inter-Ocean*, which, he said, would make a good permanent investment. Then, if he were wise, he would enter the office in some subordinate capacity in the counting-room, gradually familiarize himself with all its details, and in time would become qualified for the business, or the editorial management of a large metropolitan sheet. This advice seemed good and pleasant to Mr. Griggs, and he made a contract with the *Inter-Ocean* for the purchase of a number of what are known as "treasury shares"—unissued stock, which is the property of the newspaper itself. He expected that he would get his money, left him by his grandfather and invested in Rhode Island, by a certain time. Relying on that, he made a contract by which he was given an option to purchase a certain number of shares, the option expiring a few days before the date at which he expected to get his money. It is alleged that soon after he made this contract he became imbued with the idea that he might secure a majority of the shares of the paper and thus become at one jump its ruling spirit. So he began hunting around outside to pick up shares, but did so with so little secrecy that a number of persons learned that it was his intention if he could to get hold of the paper. In the course of time this news came to the *Inter-Ocean*. It reached there about the time when his option expired. He was accordingly notified that the time for which it had to run was near an end, and that if he didn't pay up by the time he would forfeit his privilege. He was not able to get the money he expected from his Rhode Island investments at the date when he fancied he would get it, and accordingly was unable to buy the treasury shares. He has, it appears, however, from his statement, purchased other shares, but as there are 3,000 in all he is very far from becoming the ruling spirit in the paper. It is thought doubtful by those intimately acquainted with the affair that he will succeed, for some time at least, in getting the 501 additional certificates which he has need of.

S. C. GRIGGS JR.'S NEW YACHT.

It was stated last summer that Mr. S. C. Griggs Jr. while in Europe had purchased a yacht for about $25,000. This statement was subsequently contradicted. It is now reported, however, from New York, where Mr. Griggs now is, and the statement appears to be made on trustworthy authority, that he has finally purchased the Triton, paying therefor $8,000 or $8,500. What he will do with her, or when she will be brought here, if it is his intention to bring her to Chicago, is unknown. The yacht in question is but little larger than the Cora, and not as large as the Wasp. She was built in 1872 at Bristol, R. I., by the celebrated blind builder Herreshoff. Her sails were made by M. Sawyer. The boat has been the property of George A. Thayer, of Brooklyn, since she was launched. She has not raced much, but in 1874, July 4, over the Seawanhaka course of twenty-five miles, took first prize, making the distance in 2h. 51m. 37s. Very good time. She is what is known as a centreboard, trunk-cabin schooner yacht of sixty-nine tons, old measurement, and 39.84 tons new—about one-third the tonnage of the Viking or Idler. The Triton belongs now to the Eastern, Atlantic, and Seawanhaka Clubs, and in 1875 was the flagship of the Atlantic Club. Her length over all is 70 feet; water-line, 61; beam, 19 feet; depth, 7 feet; draught, 6 feet without centreboard. She carries a crew of four men, and is tastefully fitted up below, having three staterooms, saloon, closet, kitchen, and forecastle with four berths. The area of her canvas is 1,151 yards. She has never been altered over since being first built. Her private signal is a blue swallow-tail burgee with white circle and five-pointed white star. Following is her racing record: July 4, 1874, first prize, Seawanhaka; June 9, 1880, first prize, second-class schooner Atlantic; same year, second prize, second-class schooner; June 11, 1881, first prize, second-class schooner; July, 1871, led squadron on annual cruise; May, 1882, beat schooner Agnes on Decoration-Day sail of Atlantic Club. She did not enter the June regatta or any other in 1882.

Mark all the belles that grace the ball,
Blonde or brunette, full-formed or slight,
And she, you'll find, transcends them all,
Whose teeth are the most pure and white—
Whose toilet never knows the want,
Of the victorious SOZODONT.

THE CHURCHES.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES WILL BE held in the Chicago churches today by the following clergymen:

CONGREGATIONAL.

THE REV. HENRY M. SCUDDER PREACHES IN Plymouth Church, on Michigan-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Evening lecture on the Book of Esther: "The Golden Sceptre and the Banquet of Wine."

THE REV. C. E. DICKINSON PREACHES IN Cook's Hall, Lake View, morning and evening. Morning subject: "Christianity Known by Its Fruits." Evening subject: "The Period of Youth."

THE REV. C. F. CLAPP PREACHES IN BETHany Church, corner Huron and Paulina-sts., morning and evening. Morning subject: "The Conqueror from Edom." Evening subject: "What We May Learn from the Deluge." Preaching during the week.

THE REV. F. J. BROBST WILL PREACH morning and evening in the Clinton Street Church. Evening subject: "The Present Dispensation."

THE REV. E. F. WILLIAMS WILL PREACH morning and evening in the South Church. Communion services in the morning. Evening subject: "The Covenanters."

THE REV. GEORGE H. PEEKE WILL PREACH morning and evening in the Leavitt Street Church, corner Adams. Morning subject: "Proving God." Evening subject: "How to Turn Time into Life."

PRESBYTERIAN.

THE REV. J. H. WALKER PREACHES IN THE Campbell Park Church, corner Leavitt-st., morning and evening.

MISS LUCY J. RIDER AND CHARLES H. MORton will speak in Railroad Chapel, on State-st., near Fourteenth, this evening.

THE REV. J. A. PRIEST PREACHES IN THE Sixth Church, corner Oak and Vincennes-av., morning and evening. Communion services in the morning.

THE REV. HERRICK JOHNSON PREACHES in the Fourth Church at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Evening subject: "Esau."

THE REV. R. H. JOLDERSONA PREACHES in the First Holland Church, corner Noble and Erie-sts., morning and evening.

THE REV. S. J. McPHERSON PREACHES IN the Second Church, corner Michigan-av. and Twentieth-st., at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Evening subject: "Starting Point in Character-Building."

THE REV. A. E. KITTREDGE WILL PREACH in the morning in the Third Church, corner Ashland and Ogden-avs. Subject: "Stephen, the Young Deacon and the First Martyr." The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the morning at 10:30.

THE REV. THOMAS E. GREEN, PASTOR-ELECT, will preach morning and evening in the Eighth Church, corner Washington-st. and Ogden-av. Morning subject: "The Summons of the New Year." Evening subject: "Cash in Hand, Yet Bankrupt."

EPISCOPAL.

THE REV. DR. LOCKE PREACHES IN GRACE Church at 11 a. m., and 7:45 p. m. Holy communion at 8 a. m.

THE REV. R. A. HOLLAND WILL PREACH IN Trinity Church, corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-sixth-st., morning and evening.

THE REV. W. E. McLAREN, BISHOP OF THE Diocese, preaches in St. James' Church, corner Cass and Huron-sts., at 8 and 10:45 a. m., and 7:45 p. m.

THE REV. ANTOINE LECHNER WILL PREACH in French at 4:30 p. m. in the Cathedral SS. Peter and Paul, corner Washington and Peoria-sts.

THE REV. H. C. KINNEY WILL OFFICIATE IN the morning in St. Bartholomew's Mission, corner Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st., Englewood.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

BISHOP FALLOWS PREACHES IN ST. PAUL'S Church, corner Washington and Carpenter-sts., morning and evening. Morning subject: "The Cry of the People as Voiced by Herr Most."

THE REV. R. H. BOSWORTH PREACHES IN the Englewood Church morning and evening. Communion services in the morning.

THE REV. J. D. WILSON PREACHES IN ST. John's Church, on Ellis-av., near Thirty-seventh-st., at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning: Formal opening of the new auditorium. Evening subject: "Why Am I a Reformed Episcopalian?"

BISHOP CHENEY WILL PREACH MORNING and evening in Christ Church, corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-fourth-st. Morning subject: "Shall Our Faith Grow in 1883?" The rite of confirmation at the morning service. Evening subject: "The Open Door Which 1883 Sets Before Us." All seats free at night.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

THE REV. L. McLEAN PREACHES IN THE Park Avenue Church, corner Robey-st. and Park-av., at 10:30 a. m., and the Rev. N. J. Harkness at 7:30 p. m.

THE REV. R. M. HATFIELD, D. D., WILL preach morning and evening in the First Church, corner Clark and Washington-sts. Sacramental service in the morning. Evening subject: "The Wickedness of Chicago, and the Feelings and Conduct that Become Good Men in View of It."

THE REV. MR. BURNS WILL PREACH AND administer the sacrament in the morning in the Indiana Street Church. Revival services will be held during the week of prayer.

UNITARIAN.

THE REV. A. F. ABBOTT, OF POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., preaches at the Church of the Messiah, corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-third-st., at 10:45 a. m.

THE REV. W. R. COWL PREACHES IN THE Third Church, corner of Monroe and Laflin-sts., at 10:45 a. m. Subject: "The Utility of Selfishness."

THE REV. J. L. JONES WILL PREACH IN THE morning in the Fourth Church, 3514 Vincennes-av. Sunday-school at 12:15 p. m.

THE GEORGE BATCHELOR WILL PREACH at 10:45 a. m. at Unity Church, corner of Dearborn-av. and Walton-place.

BAPTIST.

THE REV. J. SPENCER KENNARD PREACHES in the Fourth Church at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning subject: "Christ and the New Year." Evening subject: "How to Make the Best of Life."

THE REV. C. PERREN PREACHES IN THE Western Avenue Church at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

SERVICES WILL BE HELD IN THE NEW OAK Park Church lecture-room at 10:30 a. m.

THE REV. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., WILL preach morning and evening in Immanuel Church, Michigan-av., near Twenty-third-st. Morning subject: "Coming to the Mediator." Baptism. Evening subject: "The Factions of Society."

THE REV. W. H. PARKER WILL PREACH IN the evening in the Second Church, corner Monroe and Morgan-sts. The sermon will be followed by the Lord's Supper. The Rev. William M. Lawrence, D. D., commences in the evening the midwinter series of sermons. Subject: "The Life of Moses," the design being to show the relation existing between the morality of Moses and the Christianity of Christ.

THE REV. P. S. HENSON WILL PREACH morning and evening in the First Church, corner Thirty-first-st. and South Park-av. Evening subject: "The Great Themes of Earth and Heaven"—continuation of sermons on the "Transfiguration."

DR. KENNARD, PASTOR OF THE FOURTH Church, will deliver his first annual sermon to young men this evening at 7:30.

UNIVERSALIST.

THE REV. SUMNER ELLIS WILL PREACH IN the morning in St. Paul's Church, Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts. Subject: "Turning Over a New Leaf." Sunday-school concert in the evening.

THE REV. W. S. CROW WILL PREACH IN the morning in the Church of the Redeemer.

JEWISH.

DR. E. G. HIRSCH WILL PREACH IN THE morning in Sinai Temple, corner Twenty-first-st. and Indiana-av. Subject: "What Is Judaism?"

NEW JERUSALEM.

THE REV. W. F. PENDLETON WILL PREACH in the morning and administer the Holy Supper in Union Park Temple, corner West Washington-st. and Ogden-av. Sunday-school at 12 m.

THE REV. W. H. SCHLIFFER WILL PREACH in the morning in German in the Temple on North Ashland-av.

LUTHERAN.

THE REV. CHARLES KOERNER PREACHES in Trinity Church, Freja Hall, No. 155 Chicago-av., at 10:45 a. m.

THE REV. F. C. KOHLER PREACHES IN THE Wicker Park Church, corner Hoyne-av. and Le Moyne-st., at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

THE REV. L. M. HEILMAN PREACHES IN Grace (English) Church, corner Chicago-av. and Sedgwick-st., at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Evening subject: "Josiah Preaching Repentance in Nineveh." Communion at morning service. Services all this week of prayer.

CHRISTIAN.

JOHN W. ALLEN PREACHES IN THE WEST Side Church, on Western-av., near Van Buren-st., morning and evening.

HENRY SCHELL LOBINGIER PREACHES IN the Central Church, corner Prairie-av. and Thirtieth-st., morning and evening. Morning subject: "Christ the Teacher." Evening subject: "Christ Misunderstood."

TEMPERANCE.

A GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING WILL BE held in Temperance Church, corner Noble and Ohio-sts., at 4 p. m.

A UNION TEMPERANCE MEETING WILL BE held at the Ada Street M. E. Church in the evening under the auspices of the Church Temperance Committee. An address will be made by the Rev. A. Gurney, D. D., and experiences of reformed men.

INDEPENDENT.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, EVANGELIST, CONDUCTS services in the Chicago Avenue Church morning and evening. Evening subject: "From the Stage to the Pulpit."

SPIRITUALISTS.

THE FIRST SOCIETY MEETS IN MARTIN'S parlors, corner Wood and Walnut-sts., at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Mrs. Nellie Bingham will speak during January.

A SPIRITUALIST AND MEDIUMS' MEETING will be held at Schrum's Hall, corner Washington and Green-sts., at 3 p. m.

MEDIUMS' AND CONFERENCE MEETING IN Apollo Hall, 2730 State-st., at 11 a. m. Mrs. Fannie Kingsbury and Mr. Suydam Townsend will preside.

SECOND SOCIETY OF SPIRITUALISTS, MARtine's Hall, 55 South Ada-st. Services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Lecturer, H. H. Brown. Morning subject: "Hidden Things Revealed." Evening subject: "Is Life Worth Living? The Spirit's Answer." Medium's and conference meeting at 2:30 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRANCIS HINKLEY WILL LECTURE BEFORE the Liberal League this evening in I. O. O. F. Hall, corner Madison and Halsted-sts. Subject: "Recollections of the Anti-Slavery Movement."

ELDER WILLIAM H. KELLY (OR JOSEPH R. Lambert), of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints, will preach at 213 West Madison-st. at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

THE REV. J. H. KNOWLES WILL CONDUCT the jail services for the Prisoners' Aid Association at 2:30 p. m.

THE REV. J. C. ARMSTRONG WILL CONDUCT "everybody's meeting" in Farwell Hall at 7:45 p. m., for the Congregational Church. L. McLean will conduct an inquiry meeting in the lecture-room. A fine musical program has been prepared.

COL. GEORGE BABCOCK, OF SAN FRANCISCO, will speak in the chapel of the Washingtonian Home at 2:30 p. m.

THE DISCIPLES OF JESUS THE CHRIST WILL assemble at 4 p. m. at 156 Evergreen-av., opposite Wicker Park school-house. All are invited.

CENTRAL MEETING OF FRIENDS MEET AT 10:30 a. m. in Athenæum Building, Dearborn-st., near Randolph.

THE ORTHODOX SOCIETY OF FRIENDS HOLD a meeting this morning at their house on Twenty-sixth-st., between Prairie and Indiana-avs. One or more ministers will be in attendance. All are cordially invited.

NOTE—All announcements which it is desired to have printed in this column should be sent in in time to reach THE TRIBUNE office not later than Saturday noon.

Climatic Diseases.

How to Prevent AND HOW TO CURE THEM.

We now recognize two sources of disease over which as yet we have no control.

First—The sudden and extreme changes of temperature so common to our climate, often varying in this region from twenty to forty degrees inside of an hour's time.

These sudden and frequent changes of temperature tend to disturb the circulation of the blood and depress the vital powers, and in the alternations from heat to cold—by causing a too rapid radiation of vital heat—to produce congestion in some vital part, the first step in the development of this class of diseases, weaken the skin and its power of resistance to disturbing influences, and so derange its functions that a large per cent of the excretory matters that should pass off through its exhalations are retained and thrown back into the circulation, to be subsequently deposited upon the mucous surfaces of either the respiratory organs or of the alimentary canal, generally at the point where congestion has already begun. This deposit of foreign substance of necessity deranges the functions and poisons the secretions of the mucous glands, which, if often repeated or allowed to continue for any length of time permanently deranges the great functions of both respiration and nutrition. These poisonous secretions are further liable to become reabsorbed and deposited upon the tissues of the deeper-seated organs of the glandular, muscular, or nervous systems, and thus lay the foundation for a very large per cent of both the acute and chronic diseases which afflict our people. Says a distinguished physician: "A rise or fall of 20 to 40 degrees in an hour or two, by its effects upon the skin, will often make the well sick, and in case of those who are already ill cause them to relapse."

The second source of disease is the subtle meteorological disturbances of an electrical character, which attend these atmospheric changes and transitions, and which unquestionably act directly upon the nervous centres to disturb their equilibrium, and through these upon the blood and vital organs, deranging their functions and producing disease in those who are sensitive to them, or develop and aggravate the diseases already planted by the conditions described above.

In view of these unavoidable sources of disease, the importance of the Magneton, which so thoroughly protects the system against them, cannot be overestimated by the sensitive.

That this class of diseases are really caused by atmospheric influences, is further shown by the fact that all these sufferers will in certain states of the air be comparatively free from their complaints, yet constantly liable to be suddenly visited with the most intense aggravations, and often excrutiating suffering, from no other assignable cause than a sudden change in the conditions of the atmosphere by some electrical disturbance.

That these subtle, malign influences are of an electrical character is shown by the fact that the sudden recurrence of pain enables the sufferer to announce impending atmospheric changes often long before visible appearances indicate the same to observation, the character of the suffering being determined very largely by the direction of the wind.

The northerly winds of this region, being charged with an excess of positive electricity, induce a corresponding positive or inflammatory condition in those who are sensitive to their influence, while the southerly winds, being charged with negative conditions, induce corresponding negative states, both these results being modified by the prevailing direction of these winds, whether they have an easterly or westerly bearing, so that those who have carefully compared their suffering with the prevailing direction of the wind at its occurrence can immediately detect a change in the course of the wind and point out its direction by their own sensations, though completely shut away from all other indications.

THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS,

as a rule, are the centre of disturbance from the electro-positive influence of the north and west winds, its primary action being upon the numerous glands inducing congestion, commonly known as "cold," which, if often repeated or allowed to linger and become chronic, is known as "catarrh." This may involve the head only, or extend to the throat, bronchia, and even the lungs.

Its secondary action is upon the tissues of these organs and the arterial blood, inducing actual inflammation. Certain conditions of the atmosphere also cause an alteration of the blood from its exposure in the lungs, producing an excess of fibrin, one of the first manifestations of which is rheumatism, which may locate in any part of the body.

There is another form of rheumatism, however, caused by absorption of this catarrhal poison, following a sudden recession of catarrhal-fever, or acute catarrh of the gastro-enteric or urinary passages; its chronic form being developed and fed by the slower poisoning of chronic catarrh and mucous dyspepsia. Asthma and neuralgia often, and perhaps generally, result from the same cause.

THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS

are the main centre of disturbance from the electro-negative influence of the southeast winds, the primary action of their influence being confined to the mucous tissues and glands; while its secondary action extends to the deeper and larger glands, involving the venous blood and lymphatic system.

The acute forms of the primary disturbance are manifested in gastro-enteric catarrh and the various endemic stomach and bowel affections common to the warm season, and even the winter months while the south and east winds prevail for a considerable length of time, as was illustrated by the prevalence of the so-called "winter cholera" over a large extent of country last winter, during the protracted season of south and east winds.

For some time previous to the occurrence of this disease in Chicago and vicinity it had been observed that the prevailing northwest wind was attended with a corresponding prevalence of inflammatory affections of the respiratory organs, and of the rheumatic and neuralgic diseases, but when the wind changed suddenly to the south, and prevailed in that direction, the gastro-enteric affections immediately appeared and took the endemic character.

The chronic forms of disease induced by the primary action of the electro-negative influence of the south wind upon the digestive tract will be attended with impaired nutrition, debility, and a general negative state of the system.

The acute results of the secondary action of this negative influence upon the venous blood and larger glands will be manifest in gastric, bilious, and nervous fevers, attended with great prostration and a tendency to putrescence.

Those who have seated diseases induced by the electro-positive influence of the northerly winds upon the respiratory organs and the blood will suffer aggravations whenever those winds prevail, and feel their best when the opposite wind and influence assume the prevalence, while those whose centre of disturbance is the digestive system will have an aggravation of troubles on every recurrence of the south and east winds, and feel their best during the prevalence of the north and west winds.

From what has been said it will be seen that a very large per cent of our diseases are of climatic origin, and not so much the result of unhygienic habits of life as is generally supposed; but rather from the direct action of subtle disturbing influences over which we have no control. This truth is further illustrated by the fact that the greatest sufferers from these diseases are often found among those who take the best possible care of themselves, and attend to all the conditions supposed to be essential and conducive to a healthy life; while on the other hand there are those who live in continual violation of many of these conditions, and exhaust vitality and weaken the nervous centres, tend to induce this susceptibility. The same may be said of severe injuries and the effect of powerful medicines.

As these causes of disease are climatic and beyond our control, our only security will be, first, in protecting ourselves as far as possible against their hostile influence, and, second, to fortify and invigorate the blood and nervous system so as to overcome and remove the susceptibility to their disturbing power.

These important results are more nearly and thoroughly secured by the use of the Magneton than by any single or combined method or process ever before invented or tried by the medical profession.

By its use we may now insulate and protect our bodies, or any sensitive portion of them, from these subtle disturbing influences as effectually as we have hitherto insulated and protected our houses from the lightning's stroke; thus enabling us not only to prevent the formation of this large class of diseases, but also prevent aggravations where they already exist, and so secure the best possible conditions for recovery either through the natural recuperative power of the system, which is thus allowed to do its full and perfect work, or by the help of such special treatment—medical or hygienic—as the case may require.

The Magneton Jacket for Ladies, and Gentlemen and Children.

Cut showing Ladies' High-Cut Corset. Price $20.

Cut showing Gentlemen's High-Cut Vest. Price $20.

In calling special attention to this garment we wish to impress upon the mind the all-important fact that our Magneton Jacket furnishes full and complete insulation! Full and complete protection of all the vital organs of the body! Of the whole range of our appliances, none so fully and completely recharges the blood and revitalizes the nerve centres as does this admirable garment, serving at once all the purposes of a thick, heavy vest or waist, combining all the pleasant features of the corset, while at the same time it is a complete protection against malaria in all its forms and a positive curative agent of great power for any and all diseases of the thorax and abdomen. No lady or gentleman with impaired health or weakened constitution can afford to go without this jacket, combining as it does two of the most important garments of underwear, and at the same time furnishing life to all the tissues, vitality to all the capillaries, and warmth, tone, and redoubled strength and power to every organ in the human body. We believe there is no other equal protection against diseases and cure for the same now known. We have had experience to warrant all we say of these appliances, and people who have worn them will cheerfully testify to what we publish from their own experience.

The jacket fits and conforms to the body like a glove, and while exerting its healing and sustaining power, it imparts a genial warming, soothing influence upon the entire nerve ganglia. It tones and recharges the spinal nerves, imparts inward life and activity, until the whole being is aglow with magnetic warmth and energy.

It is no profanation to say that the wearer of this exquisite garment has been "born again" physically. This is the precise language of hundreds who have worn it and been taken from beds of sickness and pain and restored to complete health in a few weeks or months. Could the reader realize the full force of these facts none would pass through the rigors of winter in our climate without this grand safeguard and protection against cold, catarrh, neuralgia, rheumatism, pneumonia, scarlet-fever, and nervous prostration, from whatever cause induced. In reply to the oft-repeated question, "What diseases do these Appliances cure?" we answer by positively asserting that we know of no disease of our climate these Appliances will not cure except cancer; and in the earlier stages they will arrest and eliminate this terrible blood poison. Magnetism, properly applied, will cure every curable disease, whatever the cause.

This Jacket, with the Insoles, comprises in itself a whole suit, equal to all our other appliances combined. It is a thing of beauty, light, and easy to wear, convenient, and close-fitting.

In cases of Consumption, Paralysis, Spinal Weakness, Locomotor Ataxia, and all Blood and Nerve Disorders, it is invaluable. Many persons after wearing this garment for a season declare they would not do without it for $500. It will repay twice its cost in the health and comfort it imparts in a single month. By sending us correct measures we can send a Perfect-Fitting Garment to any part of the United States by mail or express. All letters of inquiry—inclosing stamp—will receive prompt attention, and certificates and testimonials from prominent Physicians and others will be furnished on application.

It is a true saying that "people cannot be too radical if right, while they cannot be too conservative if wrong." We take the former position and solicit the closest examination to ascertain the value of our Appliances as therapeutic agents in the curing of disease. There need not be a single case of Rheumatism, Sciatica, or Neuralgia in Chicago or the Northwest. We offer a sure remedy, and positively assert that our Appliances have not failed in one single instance when worn according to our instructions and in quantities sufficient to reach the case. If you are suffering and have tried for years and get no relief, it is hardly to be expected that Magnetism and Electricity will make you well in a few days. These healing forces work by law, and stimulate vitality and augment the healing energies.

Long-standing cases and persons in advanced age require more Appliances than those less advanced.

In very severe cases it is necessary to insulate and protect nearly the entire body, and limbs as well. The nature and severity of the case must be taken into consideration in determining the requisite Appliances.

We cannot afford any experiments, and must decline to sell our Appliances unless our instructions can be complied with. We furnish a few names of those who are now wearing the Appliances, and all persons can readily satisfy themselves of their merits before purchasing the same.

Persons who fail to derive full benefit from magnetism are those who do not follow the advice and instructions given in regard to wearing the Magnetic Appliances. Not one instance can be found where the Garments have been worn as directed without producing all the beneficial and curative effects promised.

Many persons suffer for years from chronic rheumatism, asthma, gout, lumbago, bronchitis, lung diseases, and other complaints which baffle the skill of our best physicians, and expend hundreds of dollars in popular remedies and receive no good results. These people, as a last resort, seek relief in Magnetism, but, instead of purchasing the Garments recommended for them, they consult their pocket, at the expense of health. It is not wise to place a higher value upon money than health. Having decided this question, then go ahead and secure the best, as the best is the cheapest in the end.

Send $20 in draft or in one bill in letter, at our risk, for jacket and insoles. See directions for measurements. They are designed for special relief and prevention of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Asthma, Nervous Prostration, Ague, Catarrh, Colds, Bronchitis, and all diseases caused directly by meteorological or climatic influences. Are specific also in Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Sleeplessness, Headache, Loss of Brain Power, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Prolapsus Uteri, and all forms of Pelvic Weakness of either sex, Kidney Affections, and all nervous and chronic diseases not attended with inflammation.

MAGNETIC GIRDLE
FOR MEN.

In Sending Measure for Jacket, Ladies or Gents, It is Well to Measure Over the Under-Garments Only.

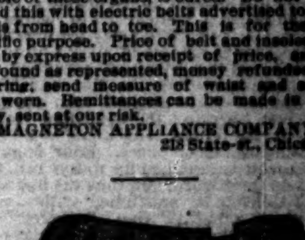
For Lady—Measure around waist, bust, the back, from nape of neck to end of spine, from under the arm to hip; and from the hollow of the neck down over the abdomen as low as can be comfortably worn. Use tape measure and be exact. This will enable us to send a perfect-fitting garment.

For Gentlemen—Send number of inches around chest and waist; length of spine; from hollow of neck to the lower portion of the abdomen, and from the arm pit to hip.

Are You Nervous, and Lack Vital Energy?

In all diseases of a nervous or muscular type, such as nervous debility, paralysis, overworked brain, exhaustion, or loss of vital energy, weak back, kidney disease, our Magnetic Belt, or Regenerator, is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the procreative organs. Whenever any debility of the generative organs occurs, from whatever cause, the continuous stream of magnetism permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. There is no mistake about this appliance. Years of use have tested it, and thousands of cures are testified to. Weakness from indiscretion, incapacity, lack of vigor, sterility—in fact, any trouble of these organs, is cured. Do not confound this with electric belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. This is for the one specific purpose. Price of belt and insoles, $10. Sent by express upon receipt of price, and if not found as represented, money refunded. In ordering, send measure of waist and size of shoe worn. Remittances can be made in currency, sent at our risk.

MAGNETON APPLIANCE COMPANY,
218 State-st., Chicago.



Ladies' Abdominal Supporter.

TO THE LADIES: If you are afflicted with Neuralgia, Nervous Exhaustion, Dyspepsia, or with diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Headache, or Cold Feet,

An Abdominal Belt and a pair of Magnetic Cork Insoles have no superior in the Relief and Cure of all these complaints. They carry a powerful magnetic force to the seat of the disease, and, by its tranquilizing influence upon the sacro-iliac plexes of nerves, and its powerful stimulus upon the blood, it possesses healing virtues rarely found at the best springs in Europe or America.

For Lame Back, weakness of the Spine, and Pain across the Kidneys this is the Best Appliance and Curative Agent known.

The belt does not interfere with any action of the body, but acts as a stimulus and support to the trunk and spine, while reinforcing the kidneys with Nature's own healing energy.

For all forms of UTERINE COMPLAINTS it is unsurpassed by anything ever before invented, both as a curative agent and as a source of power and vitalization. No lady would do without this admirable garment after knowing its powerful influence upon the Back, Spine, Kidneys, etc., for five times its cost.

Price of Belt, with Magnetic Cork Insoles, $10. Sent by express, C. O. D., or upon receipt of price, and if not found as represented money refunded. In ordering, send measure of waist and size of shoe usually worn. Remittances can be made in currency, sent in letter at our risk.

We positively assert that our Magnetic Belt and Insoles will effect what we claim, and we offer to refund money paid for same where they fail to do all we claim.

This offer is fair, and we await your call.

By the wearing of a pair of Magnetic Insoles a uniform, soothing, and pleasant warmth of the feet is constantly kept up, and all the ills and pains resultant from cold feet completely avoided. ONE DOLLAR secures them by mail at our expense and risk. In ordering send size of shoe worn. Remittances can be made in postage-stamps or currency, sent in letter at our risk.

Magnetic Insole.

Of all the appliances we manufacture for the preservation of the health and the curing of various morbid conditions, none surpass our Magnetic Insoles. These soles insulate the body from the damp, cold earth, and prevent the abstraction of its vital electricity. If we could only make our readers realize the inestimable value of these insoles, there would not be one without them. We place their price so low as to bring them within the reach of all, and no one should fail to experiment with our Magnetic Appliances to the extent of a pair of Insoles. Just think of it! Only $1.00 for a better protection than any one garment you wear. The health, warmth, and life-giving influence imparted to the whole body through these soles will convince the most skeptical minds of the value of our appliances. We intend these soles for the multitude, and have placed them at the remarkably low price of $1.00 per pair as a special inducement to all.

The wearer of these Insoles cannot fail to realize the value of fifty times their cost in the exemption from damp, cold feet. Try a pair and be convinced that magnetism is a positive force, and will keep your feet better protected and warmer than any overshoes you ever wore. No child should go without them. No protection ever before could so completely insulate the body from the earth as these do. It is a well-known law among scientists that the earth at times absorbs and draws away the positive electricity from our bodies. To prevent this loss it is only necessary to wear the Magnetic Insoles.

The Magnetic Garments are adapted to all ages, are worn over the underclothing without soiling, and should be taken off at night.

TO PRESERVE HEALTH

Use the Magneton Appliance Company's Magnetic Lung Protectors.

They are priceless to ladies and gentlemen with weak lungs, and no CASE OF PNEUMONIA was ever known where these garments were worn. They also prevent colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, catarrh, dyspepsia, sleeplessness, etc. Thousands today are rejoicing in regained health through the Magneton Appliances. By the peculiar construction of our Appliances, mild, continuous magnetic currents are conveyed to the blood, which, in every person out of health, is deficient in magnetism. Thus the nerves receive tone, the muscles are strengthened, the whole system is regenerated.

In sending for appliances by mail or express, write name and address, County and State plainly, so as to avoid mistakes. Be careful to send exact measure according to directions. Money may be sent by draft, money-order, registered letter, express, currency, or postage stamps in letter at our risk. Address Magneton Appliance Company, No. 218 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Over 100,000 people are now wearing these Magnetic Appliances in this country. The curative effects of these Appliances have been equaled by no other remedial agent since this earth was new. Electric and Magnetic Currents are wonderful powers to conquer disease. These are Nature's forces in harmony with her divine laws.

We would be pleased to have all the afflicted to call at our offices and examine our Garments, or inclose stamp for circulars and testimonials.

The

MAGNETON APPLIANCE COMPANY,

Sole Manufacturers Magnetic Insoles.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS, or sent to any address on receipt of One Dollar per pair.

218 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

Office Hours, 8 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

A DAY OF SURPRISES.

From the Corn-Crib to the Sausage Machine and Rendering Tank.

The Adventures of a Nebraska Hog in the Hands of a Lot of Utilitarians.

Yesterday at the Union Stock-Yards of Armour & Co., a Nebraska hog weighing 850 pounds laid down his leaf-lardful life. He was slaughtered in company with 11,000 other hogs hailing from Kansas, Illinois, and Iowa.

Coming to Chicago Thursday, his Nebraska hogship was assigned quarters in immediate proximity to a corn-bin. Yesterday, while out for an airing, he was abducted and put to death. This is the story of his taking-off:

He was gently urged up an inclined plane and onto a covered bridge extending from the neighborhood of the corn-bin to a huge brick building. Before, and as far as the eye could reach, he saw hogs. Behind, even to the horizon where the corn-bin met the sky, were hogs. Progress was slow and difficult, for hogs hemmed him in, and many times tried to stampede him. Over the long covered bridge fifteen abreast the swerving line moved lazily until the brick building was reached. A rush, a swinish roar, the cracking of great whip-lashes, and the 850-pound hog from Nebraska stepped from the bridge into a shackling-pen. The prison was ten feet long and eight feet wide. Great timbers and thick planking made it secure.

With the representative from Nebraska in the pen at the time were twenty common Kansas hogs and a Chicago man with a shackling chain. Stooping to the floor of the pen, the man adjusted the chain around the left hind leg, and

NEBRASKA WAS WHIRLED INTO THE AIR

as lightly as cork-puppet. Head downward and suspended by the leg to a wheel which revolved in a miniature tramway or "rail," the knife was applied to Nebraska's throat by a man called a "sticker," to whom Armour & Co. pay $3.50 a day for practicing like atrocities at the rate of sixty a minute.

The scene at the second of execution was one to be remembered. In the rear of the shackling pens were a dozen men cracking whips and hurrying the squealing victims ahead to the chain shacklers and their throat-slitting accomplices. Four hogs are simultaneously twitched up to the rail, four knives do their work, and thus the hog product of Chicago is multiplied with almost miraculous rapidity. One "sticker"—the one who tackled Nebraska yesterday—disposed of 3,500 hogs and did only an ordinary day's work.

After a hog's throat is cut he is allowed to hang twenty minutes. The bloodless carcass then passes down from the rail into the scalding-tub, where the temperature of the water is 150 degrees. In the tub he is turned and kept moving by men who manipulate him with poles and hooks. From the tub the animal is scooped up by a semi-circular rack, and thrown onto a bench where the bristles are plucked for brushes. He then travels through the scraping-machine, a wonderful labor-saving invention. Every portion of the body is exposed to the action of steel brushes, adjusted on wheels so that the brushes are mechanically governed in their operation by the size of hog which is being cleaned. Emerging from this machine six men with long knives remove stray bristles, and the carcass is shoved along to the end of the block where his head is severed, the gambrel strings of the hind legs are cut, and the animal is again hoisted automatically to a second rail, and suspended by the legs is sent spinning around to the point where he is disemboweled. This is accomplished by one stroke of the knife, and an expert will remove all the internal organs at the rate of seven hogs a minute. Still depending from the rail the carcass passes to the washer, and then to

THE HAM-FACER,

who dexterously removes the lump or layers of fat from the face of the ham. The next advance is to the lard-raiser, who extracts the leaf-lard. This product is carried to the lard-tank while the animal swings along to the tonguer, and thence per rail to the hanging-room, where he is "marked" by being split down both sides the backbone with a broadax, then scraped again to insure perfect cleanliness, and here left to hang with 15,000 other hogs for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. He is then trucked to a block of oak wood and subdivided by choppers into hams, shoulders, and feet. These, in turn, pass to benches where trimmers carve out the short ribs, short clears, long clears, and fat backs. The hams and shoulders drop to the floor below as fast as they are trimmed, while the cuts drop into the cellar and are trucked to a spread-room, an immense refrigerating department, where the temperature is 28 degrees above zero. The spread-room has a capacity for 75,000 pieces. Remaining in this temperature for forty-eight hours, all animal heat leaves the cuts, and they are also thoroughly dried out by a patent process. The succeeding stage of advance is to the curing-room, where the meat is packed in hogsheads and pickled with salt, water, saltpetre, and sugar. The curing-room is kept at a temperature of 38 degrees. Above this apartment and also above the spread-room is

THE LARGEST ICE-CHEST IN THE COUNTRY.

Its dimensions are 210x400, and the ice is twenty-two feet in thickness throughout. After being stored for about seventy days it is then fit to smoke. The storage capacity of the establishment is 80,000 tierces of hams, shoulders, and lard, 125,000 barrels of pork, and 100,000 empty packages.

When the long clears are trucked into the cellar they are put in salt, remaining ten days, when they are resalted and piled up again after the fashion of cordwood. After the third salting they are stored for sixty days, and are then pronounced cured meat. At present there are about 35,000,000 pounds of cured meat on hand. The smokehouse has a hanging way thirty-six feet high and a capacity of 50,000 pounds. The heat to which hams and shoulders are subjected is supplied by hardwood sawdust. From the smokehouse the next journey is to the sewing-room, where the porcine bundle is wrapped in paper, covered with cloth, stitched up, and the whole covered with a yellow wash. The wash is composed of chrome, flour, glue, etc., and is intended to protect the package from the flies. After this the label and the packing room, and the ham begins its marketable career. There is room for 3,000,000 pounds of ham in the storeroom adjoining the smokehouse.

Meantime a portion of this 850-pound Nebraska hog has been

TRAVELING THROUGH THE SAUSAGE-MACHINE,

and finally appears in the disguise of smoked bologna, pork strands, or the festive Frankfurter. One machine in the sausage department chops 15,000 pounds of meat per day, and the total product is 50,000 pounds every twenty-four hours.

In the case of a hog weighing 850 pounds a goodly proportion of that bulk finds its way to the lard-tanks. Here it is subjected to an intense heat, and a solution is added to cut the dirt and settlings from the greasy deposit. The air and steam are forced from below up through the fluid, carrying the impure matter to the top of the tank, whence it is skimmed from the surface. The refined lard is then removed to an agitator, through which cold water is pumped, and from this agitator or "jacket" is drawn off in required quantities from a three-pound can to a 335-pound tierce. After standing twelve hours the lard is ready for shipment.

In the canning department the visitor recognizes another section of his Nebraska hogship. His tongue occupies a handsomely labeled tin can, while the meat from his head has been carefully removed and fills a can bearing the inscription, "English Brawn." His feet reappear in boneless canned disguise, here we have him again in headcheese and tripe, and again he turns up either potted, corned, or compressed.

Yesterday, at the Stock-Yards, there were 3,700 men in the employ of Armour & Co. In every department workmen are crowded for room, and new additions are to be built as soon as possible.

A Corean Execution.

The punishment of the rebels who recently attacked the Foreign Legation at Séoul has been a subject of the most intense excitement throughout Japan. A French paper has secured the most authentic account of the ceremony—for it fully deserves such a name. The scene was the Bokwakan, or Government-House, in the interior of which the Commander-in-Chief of the Corean army seated himself in full uniform at about 5 o'clock in the morning. In the background were Corean foot-soldiers, and on each side a detachment of Japanese regular soldiers. In the house itself the commandant was surrounded by officers of the Corean army armed with bows and arrows. As the time for the great event drew near the bands, composed of drums of all sizes, trumpets, and gongs, began to send forth a tremendous and discordant sound. Then two salvos of musketry were fired by the troops. Two standard-bearers appeared in the open space, and after waving their yellow banners with the national arms upon them retired, leaving the ground clear. Next came the chief executioner with his assistants, and at last the two culprits arrived, pinioned and sitting in open sedan chairs. The jailers dragged them by the hair before the commandant, and, after they had ineffectually pleaded for mercy, they were touched on the head with the fatal arrow. Their faces were sprinkled with water and the ground spread with a white powder, and then finally the signal of attack was given. The executioners rushed upon their victims with drawn swords, of which, however, the edges had been carefully blunted for the occasion. Only at the thirteenth stroke were the two heads severed from the bodies, and, after being shown to the commandant, cast into the ditch destined for a burial-place.

MEISSEN CHINA.

The Royal Works in Saxony—How the Establishment Originated.

For The Chicago Tribune.

DRESDEN, Germany, Dec. 1.—Yesterday I took the first spare time I have had to visit the famous Royal china-works at Meissen.

Meissen itself embraces many points of interest—being a very quaint old city, beside the River Elbe, with a background of vineclad hills, which looked green and fresh, although the last day of November, and in a latitude far north of Chicago, where I fear you are hovering by your winter fires.

Of course, with the little knowledge I already have of clay-work, the visit to Meissen held quite a charm for me; and, in walking through the various apartments, I learned several points by making use of my eyes, and asking such questions as I thought might obtain direct answers—as I had been told before that I could get no information whatever. I found the guide (who himself had been a workman in the establishment for the last twenty-three years) very obliging. He even went so far as to give me a shape in the raw clay, and also some glaze, which I hope to make use of on my return. I hope to learn more by visiting Meissen often, as it is only one hour's ride from Dresden. Meissen china, which has such a world-wide reputation, is not as fragile as the Sèvres, but still has a semi-transparent look, and is made into thousands of lovely shapes.

I think that to pass through the store-room of the works where the finished ware is kept would drive one who has the china-craze frantic, unless his pockets were lined with gold, as the prices are by no means low even here on the spot where it is made, and where one expects to get that thing so dear to our American hearts—a bargain.

It may interest some of your readers to look over a short sketch of the origin of this particular establishment. I give it you as it was told me: A great many years ago, when China invented the ware the name of which was derived from that country, all European monarchs were possessed with a craving to get some of this precious stuff; consequently fabulous sums of money were sent to China for its purchase.

Among the many crowned heads who spent the most, and succeeded in getting together one of the finest collections in the world, which is still in the Zwinger at Dresden, was Augustus the Strong, Prince-Elector of Saxony. He once gave in exchange for a vase, to the King of Prussia, a whole regiment of soldiers.

But his love for china was not his only love. His court was filled with beauties; and the poor people of Saxony could scarcely raise the wherewithal to support his splendid court. So, when Augustus heard that a young man had discovered the means of transmuting common metals into gold, no wonder he was graciously received by this Prince. The one who claimed this great art was John Frederick Böttcher, the inventor of Meissen china. Böttcher had been an apprentice to a chemist in Berlin. There he found a paper which he claimed described fully the method of making gold. He was very good at his work, but rather wild and extravagant in his manner of living, and, being often short of money, would cheat his employer in order to acquire money for his expenses; and, to conceal these acts, pretended to know thoroughly the art of goldmaking. Of course, a rumor to this effect soon spread and reached the court-circle; and Böttcher, apprehending a trial of his feigned knowledge, ran away from Berlin to Wittenburg, which then belonged to Saxony. The officer at the fort sent word to Augustus, who had the young man brought to Dresden under a strong escort of horsemen. Here, in the capital, he entered into a business connection with an experienced chemist, Walther de Tzschirnhausen, and with the Governor, Prince Egon de Fürstenberg, under whose strict watch he was ordered to realize the great promises of which he had so often boasted. An attempt to escape caused the King to put a guard more strict over so valuable a subject. But all his trials to produce gold proved a failure, and, having pawned his own head as a guarantee of success, he was in one of the worst situations imaginable.

The King himself, when present in Dresden, came to look after the expected gold; and once he is said to have menaced Böttcher with the following words: "Fulfill my desire—else——" The wanting words were easily guessed by the frightened man.

Fortunately for him, in trying a new clay for crucibles he accomplished an invention which restored him to favor. The crucibles, when they were drawn out of the oven, showed some of the qualities of china; although of a brown color. The King gave him many presents, but still kept him a prisoner; and, in order to keep him in better custody, he was removed to Albrechtsburg Castle, in Meissen, where he worked under a never-ceasing watch of the guard and Tzschirnhausen. He was aided by five smelters and a bricklayer, who were kept in such concealment that not even their own families knew the place or purpose of their confinement.

During all this time he had tried in vain to imitate the white ware, until, one lucky day, a happy chance made him successful. At this time powdered wigs were worn, and his hair-dresser brought one day a new powder, which he got into his hands, and, seeing it was too heavy for the flour commonly used, he tried it in a chemical way. He found it to be a pure white, and not at all fusible, and to be had in quantities in the Saxon mountains.

To produce the brown ware he had probably mixed feldspar with a reddish clay found near Meissen. This ware had not a glaze, nor was it transparent in any degree. In similar ways he made various trials for a long period, and finally succeeded in bringing out a ware of a purer white color than the Chinese had produced.

This pottery required five days and nights baking, and it is said he never stirred from his place while needed. One day the King himself assisted at the baking, and was greatly amused at seeing a teapot taken out of the fire when white-hot and plunged into cold water without injury. On the wall of one room in the castle is a very fine painting, the subject taken from this incident. The King resolved to reap a profit from this new invention; and, as the laboratory in the castle was too small, the works were started which have proved such a success.

The first years Böttcher seemed to have great care in perfecting his work, but soon became careless, and died from the effect of drink at the early age of 34. At the time of his death there were only twenty-six persons employed, where there are now over 600. Since Böttcher's death improvement has been constantly going on in the work here; the best of artists are engaged; and Meissen china holds its own beside Berlin and Sèvres, and bids fair to continue its good work for many years to come.

JENNIE E. WRIGHT.

THE ROOF-TREES.

Under my roof-tree
  You never have been;
Or seen if its branches
  Are blasted or green.
You know me, a poet,
  As poets now go;
But the man here within me
  You never will know.

Under your roof-tree
  I never have been;
But I feel, since you sing there,
  The branches are green.
I know you as poet,
  For God made you so;
But the woman within you
  I never shall know.

Under our roof-trees
  Of palm and of pine
Two spirits are dwelling:
  The dark one is mine!
The bell tolls for midnight—
  In slumber you lie;
I yearn for you, call you—
  You never reply.

—R. H. Stoddard in the Independent.

OYSTERS.

The Enormous Quantity Received at Chicago During the Season.

The Supply Diminishing, and the Cost Sure to Go Up—Present Prices.

Oysters and fish are growing scarcer every year. As the population of the country increases the demand grows, and as the legislation touching our great fish preserves is in some places a dead letter, the supply is steadily falling off. Chicago is a great market for oysters and fish. The supply kept here in the season is fully equal to that in any inland market in the world, and one house in this city enjoy the distinction of being the largest dealers in fresh oysters and fish in America. Yesterday Mr. William B. Booth, of the house of A. Booth, said:

"The demand for oysters increases every year, and the supply decreases. This season, you remember, we had considerable warm weather before Christmas, and during that period the call for oysters was comparatively light, but as the cold has strengthened

THE DEMAND HAS BECOME ALMOST UNPRECEDENTED."

"What is the finest brand of oysters you handle?"

"The New York 'selects,' sometimes called 'counts.' We are receiving them by the car-load per express."

"What do they bring?"

"They retail now for about 50 cents a can. Next come the 'standard' brand, which bring about 40 cents."

"Is there much retailing by bulk?"

"More than I wish there was. We try to discourage the handling of oysters in bulk."

"For what reason?"

"Some dealers adulterate; that is, they add water; some leave the oysters exposed in their stores and very often they are accidentally flavored with preparations foreign to the bivalve. Then, again, the opportunity for getting rid of a stale stock of oysters in bulk is much better than where the oysters are canned. Further than that, they might in bulk take Tom, Dick, and Harry's oysters and sell them under a well-known brand."

"What are the facilities for getting oysters from Baltimore to Chicago?"

"The very best that can be imagined. The time consumed on the route is only thirty-six hours."

"What occasions the scarcity of 'select' oysters?"

"The laws of Maryland do not protect oysters while spawning, and consequently they are not allowed to improve the seed and growing-time which nature intended for them. This is a very important matter, and if it is neglected much longer the quantity of food supply, so far as oysters are concerned, will be materially lessened."

"When does your oyster season close?"

"We handle none from the first of May to the first of September. In my opinion no oysters should be sold between those dates."

"But isn't it possible to secure oyster-beds and so protect them during the spawning and growing season as to keep poachers away?"

"Yes, to a certain extent. We are trying this very plan ourselves. We have purchased three large tracts on the Delaware and transplanted oysters on these grounds in order to supply our trade next season. It is so important that oysters should receive protection during the spawning period that unless some decisive action is promptly taken Maryland, Baltimore, and all who eat and profit by oysters will be losers. The same is measureably true of fish, which are also growing scarcer every year. They must not be molested when spawning; fishermen must use nets with a larger mesh, and those who clean fish on the fishing-grounds must not throw the refuse back into the water. Whitefish and trout are the staple fish food of the Northwest. It is only a few years ago that we could secure them in abundance from Lake Michigan, but of late we have to go to Lake Superior."

"ARE FISH DEARER

food this winter than last?"

"Yes."

"What is the highest price you have paid for fish?"

"Well, A. Booth has been in business thirty-two years, and in that time I have known him to pay $1 a pound for Spanish mackerel and $1.50 a pound for salmon."

The reporter next called on E. P. Chatfield, the Chicago agent of C. S. Maltby & Co. Speaking of the present price of oysters, Mr. Chatfield said:

"They are selling at low figures. This is owing to a lack of agreement between dealers, which leads to a cut-throat policy."

"How about the demand?"

"It is greater than the supply, and the trade this year has been exceedingly heavy."

"What variation has there been in the price of oysters since you have been in Chicago?"

"I have 'selects' to bring 65 cents a can and 'standards' 55. We have sold 'selects' as low as 35 and 'standards' for 25 cents per can. At present 'selects' bring 37 and 'standards' 27 cents. They are, as you see, quite low. At 35 and 25 respectively we lose money on them, for it is less than the Baltimore price with the freight added to Chicago. But speaking of prices reminds me of what Mr. Maltby once said. He began the oyster trade in 1840, and on one occasion shipped 200 cans to Little Rock, Ark., receiving in payment a draft for $600."

"IS THE SUPPLY OF OYSTERS DECREASING?"

"Yes, rapidly. The prospects are that if they get extremely cold weather in and around Baltimore this winter, so as to form ice on the bay, there will be an oyster famine. We had such a famine two years ago, and for three weeks we couldn't get an oyster from Baltimore. The 'selects' are scarce, and liable to be more so. It is all owing to the want of legislation by which oyster-beds can be protected in Maryland. At present their custom is to dredge for oysters by machinery. In this way they keep the grounds drained and the seed has no chance to accumulate."

"Are oysters as large as formerly?"

"No; they are growing smaller every year. The same is true of New York oysters."

"But they don't dredge for oysters around New York and New Jersey."

"No, they use rakes, but there is an increased demand, and they are obliged to use the stock—or they think they are—before they reach the proper size."

"Is the quality affected by early harvesting?"

"No. But they have fallen away in size lately fully 30 per cent. I remember when 1,000 counts would fill thirty-five cans of select. Now the same number of counts fill but twenty-eight cans. I tell you the day is not far distant when they will pay $1 a can for oysters in Chicago."

"Can you give me an approximate idea of the extent of the oyster trade in Chicago?"

"Yes. Two freight and two express trains bring oysters to this city daily. In each train there are from three to ten cars of oysters designed for this city and the West. On a rough estimate I should say that in the oyster season

TWENTY-FOUR CAR-LOADS ARRIVE HERE EVERY DAY.

About one-half of them are unloaded in this city."

"What is the capacity of an oyster car?"

"It will carry 125 cases, weighing 21,000 pounds, which would fill 10,000 cans if they were packed in that form. Multiply 10,000 by twelve and you have a daily influx of 120,000 cans of oysters here during six or seven months of the year. It's an enormous trade. We ship to Kansas, Salt Lake, Winnipeg, and Manitoba. In the last seven years our trade has easily doubled."

"You shall have all the oyster talk and fish stories you want," said a member of the firm of Laflin & Co., "but there are no fish coming now. To be sure we get some cod, haddock, herring, smelts, and whitefish, but they are frozen. It's just between hay and grass, so to speak, with fish."

"What is the earliest spring fish?"

"The lake trout. We get them from St. Jo, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, and Green Bay. Then come, whitefish, pike, pickerel, and river fish, and later sturgeon. Whitefish, however, leads them all. It varies in price, selling sometimes for 10 cents and again as low as six cents a pound. There is no waste to it. Our better lines of fish in their season are Kennebec salmon, which is worth from 30 to 40 cents a pound, Pompano, and red snappers. The two last mentioned are from the Gulf of Mexico. We have paid from 25 cents to $1 a pound for Pompano. Red snappers run from 12½ to 15 cents a pound, and they are a fine fish."

"Is the demand for oysters increasing?"

"Yes, rapidly."

"How many grades of oysters do you put up?"

"Three. For 'mediums' we have received 25 cents a can, for 'standards' 30 cents, and for 'selects' from 40 to 45 cents. But oysters were high then. Now we get 23, 27, and 37 cents for the grades named. A gallon of solid meats of 'standard' oysters can be bought for $1.20."

"Where do your smelts come from?"

"Direct from New Brunswick. You would be surprised to know how many car-loads of those little frozen fish are sold in Chicago every winter. We get eight cents a pound for them now, which is two cents more than last year."

"I suppose these are Boston lobsters?"

"Yes, and they are 50 per cent higher than last winter. The crop was a slim one and the demand increases. Unless there is legislation in the interest of the supply of fish and shellfish prices must advance."

POSSIBLE MURDER.

A Woman Mysteriously Slugged—Refused Admission to the Hospital on the Suspicion that She Was Drunk.

The evidence heard before the Coroner's jury yesterday in the case of Sarah Green, a colored woman 50 years old, developed a possible murder, and reflected great discredit on certain officials at the County Hospital. Monday night the police at the Twenty-second Street Station were notified that a colored woman (Mrs. Green) was lying apparently senseless on the ground near the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Wentworth avenue. She was taken to the station in a patrol-wagon, and kept there until 11 o'clock the next morning, the officers evidently laboring under the impression at first that she was under the influence of liquor. As she was still unable to talk intelligently the next morning, however, the officers concluded that she was sick, and at 11 o'clock she was removed to the County Hospital. The clerk there called one of the physicians, and together they agreed that Mrs. Green was only drunk, and accordingly she was refused admission. The helpless creature was then lugged off to the Harrison Street Station and kept there until Wednesday afternoon, when her daughter came to the rescue and carried her home to 2735 Arnold street. Thursday the woman died, and the post-mortem examination made yesterday showed that her death was caused by a number of severe blows on the head, which caused a contusion of the brain. The jury so found in their verdict, but were unable to say how or under what circumstances the blows were received. The woman was too ill from the time she was found lying on the ground Monday night until her death to explain her movements previous to being picked up. She left home Monday morning, and was seen on Fourth avenue during the afternoon. She was probably on her way home when she received the injuries which caused her death.

GEBHARDT'S STATEMENT.

A Letter to the Public Rebuking the Scandalmongers.

Last evening Mr. Frederick Gebhardt furnished the following letter to the press:

SIR: Since my arrival in Chicago I have been made the subject of newspaper articles in which my habits, appearance, and intentions have been referred to at a greater or less length. I should not heed these articles if they concerned no one but myself, as I am satisfied that the portion of the community whose good opinions are worth having do not attach the slightest importance to stories containing a grain of truth to a ton of falsehood, and in some instances set on foot by persons who have formed their impressions through a keyhole, and interrupted errand boys to read the addresses of letters intrusted to the lads for delivery. Unfortunately they reflect upon a lady whose friendship I am proud to possess, and who is as painfully surprised as I am that in a country where chivalry and independence are supposed to exist every day should be marked by a new and coarse invasion into her private life. My attentions to Mrs. Langtry are such as any gentleman should, without comment, be privileged to pay to any lady. Mrs. Langtry is here in the company of her husband's sister, dwelling in a public hotel, and the object of such scrutiny as none but a person of irreproachable character would court. A little reflection would, I am sure, suggest to most people that many of the remarks made in relation to my acquaintance with Mrs. Langtry, a stranger in a strange land, and on that account the more dependent upon congenial friends for a few hours' relaxation after her duties to the public have been performed, are scarcely in consonance with justice, kindness, or decency. Your obedient servant,

FREDERICK GEBHARDT.

Mr. Schwab says: This is the only statement of any sort which Mr. Gebhardt has given to the press which refers to his acquaintance with Mrs. Langtry.

THE "MERRY CHRISTMAS" MOCKERY.

London Truth.

'Tis the custom at this season,
More by rote, perhaps, than reason,
Every one we chance to meet,
With a festive wish to greet;
Be they young, or be they old,
Blessed with beauty or with gold;
Be they well, or be they ill,
We the self-same task fulfil,
Wishing them, both great and small,
A Merry Christmas, one and all!

Do we think, though, what we say,
When we scores of times a day
Glibly this same wish repeat,
Parrot-like, to all we meet?

Do we truly feel one jot
What we're wishing? We do not!
No; our words, past all contention,
Are mere matter of convention;
And in truth the festive phrase,
"A Merry Christmas!" naught conveys.

Do you doubt us? Note the cases
Any normal life embraces;
Take a peep behind the scenes,
Move the mask which intervenes!
Look into men's inner life,
See the sorrows there so rife;
Find the anguish hid erewhile,
Seek the tears behind the smile;
Till you've learnt to full extent
What your "Merry Christmas" meant.

A city merchant hastens home, with anguish at his soul;
The cold, black tide of ruin now has risen past control.
He knows a day or two, at most, will see his house go down;
Will see his honored name besmirched, and sullied its renown.
All this he knows, yet not for him the luxury to grieve,
For friends are gathered round his hearth this festive Christmas-Eve;
He hopes 'gainst hope that some will guess the load that's at his heart—
That some stanch friend will ask to share, and then relieve its smart;
But 'tis in vain, for as he comes upon the scene at last,
Though sotto voce whispers as to his strange looks are passed,
Convention triumphs o'er concern, all with the same bland smile,
Advance, and give their hand to him, each wishing him the while—
"A very merry Christmas!"

A banker brought to ruin's verge by heedless speculation,
Who yet must with a brow serene seek Christmas relaxation;
An actor racked by cruel disease, and debts to press him down,
Who still with endless fund of wit amuses all the town;
A tradesman knowing that at most he can tide o'er the week,
And then must from remorseless duns in ruin shelter seek;
A gambler who has staked his all, and will on Christmas-Eve,
For the last time the ancient home, now his no longer, leave;
These are but samples of the types of men on every side,
With whom their callous fellow-men will meet at Christmastide,
On whom with thoughtless cruelty they will inflict fresh pain,
By wishing them with cheery smile, again and yet again—
"A very merry Christmas!"

Enough, though, we have said to show
How thoughtlessness can add to wo;
How kindly words, when idly spoken,
May wound a heart already broken;
And how a wish of good intent
May add to grief it would prevent.
Then let us ere we glibly speak
These frequent words this Christmas week,
See if there is a chance at all
A merry Christmas will befall!

Yes, let us, if true friends we'd be,
Be sure that we right carefully,
Before mere idle words we say,
Seek first if we in any way,
By kindly act or thoughtful deed,
Can help our friends in state of need.
Then only, when we've done our best
To give them aid, and hope, and rest,
Can we with right upon our side
Wish them a merry Christmastide!

ICE FOR SALE.

The fine sheet of ice in Garfield Park is now for sale, and bids are invited. Address
WEST SIDE PARK COMMISSIONERS,
THOS. J. SUDDARD, Sec'y,
184 West Washington-st.

Stockholders' Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings, Loan, and Building Association of Chicago, Illinois, will be held at their office, No. 125 Dearborn-st., Chicago, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., Jan. 8, 1883, for the purpose of electing Directors, considering proposed amendments to the by-laws, and such other business as may properly come before them at such meeting.
CHARLES G. FRENCH, Secretary.

BEATTY'S ORGANS, 27 stops, $125. Pianos, $297.50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Addr. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N.J.

"Parisian Suit Co."

Important
FACTS.

To Intending Purchasers.

We wish to call the attention of our customers and the public to the fact that every article in our immense stock of Ladies' and Children's Cloaks and Dresses has been reduced

25 Per Cent

From prices prevailing before Jan. 1st.

TAKE NOTICE.

Being a specialty house, selling nothing but Cloaks and Suits, we are compelled to keep up our assortments in all seasons. Ladies can always find something new in our stock with sizes complete. "REMEMBER," while the dry goods houses have nothing to offer you at this season of the year but the dregs of their stock, they turning their attention to selling other articles, linens, domestics, and cotton underwear, we are constantly replenishing our stock of Dresses, Cloaks, and Wraps. A lady can therefore find between seasons as large a variety as any other time, but at much lower prices, as we have to materially reduce in order to insure large sales and keep our manufacturing help employed during the dull season.

Examination solicited.

PARISIAN SUIT CO.,
State and Monroe-sts.,
Under Palmer House.
PROBY & TUTTLE, - Proprietors.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, Catarrh, and all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished or corrupted condition of the blood; expelling the blood poisons from the system, enriching and renewing the blood, and restoring its vitalizing power.

During a long period of unparalleled usefulness, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has proved its perfect adaptation to the cure of all diseases originating in poor blood and weakened vitality. It is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable and most economical blood purifier and blood-food that can be used.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

"AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I had suffered many years. W. M. MOORE."
Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882.

"Last March I was so weak from general debility that I could not walk without help. Following the advice of a friend, I commenced taking AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and before I had used three bottles I felt as well as I ever did in my life. I have been at work now for two months, and think your SARSAPARILLA the greatest blood medicine in the world. JAMES MAYNARD."
520 W. 42d St., New York, July 10, 1882.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures *Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin.* It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; price $1, six bottles for $5.

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
Relieves and cures
RHEUMATISM,
Neuralgia,
Sciatica, Lumbago,
BACKACHE,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
SORE THROAT,
QUINSY, SWELLINGS,
SPRAINS,
Soreness, Cuts, Bruises,
FROSTBITES,
BURNS, SCALDS,
And all other bodily aches and pains.
FIFTY CENTS A BOTTLE.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Directions in 11 languages.
The Charles A. Vogeler Co.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.)
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

A NOVEL CONTEST.
$400.00 IN CASH!
GIVEN AWAY

To Subscribers of the PEOPLE'S WEEKLY who subscribe during the months of January and February, 1883, at the regular price of $2.00 per year. A well-known clergyman of this city will select a verse from the Gospel according to St. Matthew, and the subscriber whose verse is the same as the one selected by that individual, or is nearest to it in the order of verses, will receive the highest prize, the one next nearest the second largest prize, and so on to the number of 84 prizes.

For rules and regulations governing the contest, send for a copy of THE PEOPLE'S WEEKLY, inclosing six cents in postage-stamps. Address
MANAGER PEOPLE'S WEEKLY,
150 Monroe-st., Chicago, Ill.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY
Morgan Park, Cook County, Ill.
Next term opens Thursday, Jan. 4, 1883. Send for catalogue.

HOME SCHOOL FOR SMALL BOYS.
Address L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis.

S. M. ROTHSCHILD
158 STATE STREET.

The fact that the Bargains offered by me are appreciated by the Ladies of Chicago and vicinity was clearly demonstrated by the grand rush in my Cloak Department last week. The sale still continues. This week I shall inaugurate the

GREATEST SALE EVER WITNESSED
In English, French, German, Scotch, and Swiss Fine
DRESS FABRICS.

Having just received an immense invoice of Dress Materials which were to have been delivered Nov. 15, 1882, but having been wrongly shipped, they were delayed on the road until now, in consequence of which I have been allowed 50 per cent, or one-half off the original invoice, as after New Year's the rush for Dry Goods is almost over. I have put in stock the entire lot and will sell them as less than cost to manufacture. I wish to call your attention to the fact that they are NOT old, shop-worn, and trashy, but ENTIRELY NEW AND FRESH GOODS, not in the house but three days. My entire Dress Goods stock will be marked down to a uniform low price with this last lot to insure a quick sale. COME EARLY. GET FIRST PICK. To start with I offer

125 PIECES FRENCH ALL-WOOL CASHMERES,
DOUBLE WIDTH, IN ALL FASHIONABLE COLORS, AT
33c.
WELL WORTH 65c.

$1.25 Cashmeres for........87c
1.00 Cashmeres for........75c
90c Cashmeres for........63c
87c Cashmeres for........57c
75c Cashmeres for........50c
65c Cashmeres for........37c
50c Cashmeres for........25c

10 CASES
ENGLISH CASHMERES,
ALL COLORS AND BLACKS,
DOUBLE WIDTH,
15c.
SOLD EVERYWHERE AT 25c.

50 ALL-WOOL BRAIDED COSTUMES,
Consisting of 12 yds of 48-inch finest French Cashmere, with one edge beautifully braided for trimming, all colors and blacks,
$15.00.
The first lot of these identical goods I sold at $27.50, at which price they were good value.

25 All-Wool Fancy Costumes,
Consisting of 12 yds. 48-inch finest all-wool materials, 4 yds. of striped, checked, or figured material for overdress, with 8 yds. of plainer material to match for skirt, or vice versa goods that are worth and were sold at $17.00, now
$7.50.

$10 Costumes reduced from........[illegible]
$12 Costumes reduced from........[illegible]
$15 Costumes reduced from........[illegible]
$18 Costumes reduced from........[illegible]
$20 Costumes reduced from........[illegible]
100 Fancy Silk and Wool Costumes, $12.50, reduced from $25.

150 Pieces Double-Width PLAIDS, 48 inches wide, - - - - 25c.
This lot comes in 50 different combinations and colors, and would be cheap at 75c.

SILK AND WOOL PLAIDS now........$1.00
Were $1.50.
ALL-WOOL PLAIDS now........75c
Were $1.25.
IMPORTED PLAIDS now........50c
Were $1.00.
Three Cases SCOTCH PLAIDS........12½c
Cost 25c to make.

TINSEL PLAIDS........11c, were [illegible]
(50 different colors and styles.)
BRIGHTON PLAIDS........15c, were [illegible]
(Beautiful for children.)
PINHEAD CHECKS........12½c, were [illegible]
(10 colors.)
Five Cases Polka Dot Novelty Suiting (all colors)........[illegible]
Worth 25c by the case.

Two Cases All-Wool Dress Flannels, 44 inches wide, all colors, 37½c.
These goods I have sold at 63c, at which they were cheap, but other houses get 75c for them.

25 Pieces All-Wool BAYADERE STRIPED DRESS FLANNELS, 48 inches wide,
69c.
Reduced from $1.25.

$1.00 DRESS FLANNELS now........[illegible]
$1.25 DRESS FLANNELS now........[illegible]
$1.50 DRESS FLANNELS now........[illegible]
$1.75 DRESS FLANNELS now........[illegible]
All the above are 54 inches wide, and all wool.

50 PIECES ALL-WOOL CAMELETS,
48 INCHES WIDE, ALL COLORS,
49c. Actually worth 90c.

75 PIECES
Striped Silk and Wool Suitings,
In plain and watered effects, at
50c.
Some in this lot were sold at $1.25, and none at less than 75c.

ONE CASE
All-Wool Fancy Mixed Dress Flannels,
48 inches wide in Bronze, Brown, Black, and Red and Gold effects,
63c.
COST $1.00 TO IMPORT.

Three Cases De Beiges, in Grey and Brown mixtures, 10c, worth 25c.

ONE CASE MANCHESTER MOHAIR LUSTRE,
IN 10 EFFECTS,
14c,
A BARGAIN AT 25c.

100 PIECES SELF-COLORED CHECKS,
12 COLORS,
15c,
REDUCED FROM 30c.

75 PIECES OMBRE MOMIE STRIPES,
25 DIFFERENT EFFECTS,
17c,
WORTH 35c.

TWO CASES COMBINATION STRIPES,
(TO MATCH MY PLAIN GOODS),
12 1-2c,
COST 15c TO MAKE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!
I have in stock not only the Staple Colors, but all the new ones as well, including all SHADES OF RED, TERRA COTTA, AND CRUSHED STRAWBERRY. Come in the morning and avoid the afternoon rush.
ALL GOODS AS ADVERTISED. NO GOODS MISREPRESENTED.
S. M. ROTHSCHILD, - - 158 State-st.

WILSON'S
Lightning Sewer
2,000
Stitches a Minute!
THE BEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD!

It is as much superior to the old-fashioned Sewing Machines, for doing a large range of work, as the telegraph is in advance of the tin-pipe speaking-tube.

Warranted for 5 Years!

It will sew anything from Nainsook to heavy harness tugs without any change of adjustment.

Sold on Easy Payments!

EDWARD H. KNIGHT, author of "Knight's Mechanical Directory," and PARK BENJAMIN, editor of "Appleton's Cyclopedia of Mechanics," two of the best known mechanical experts in the world, have examined the "WILSON OSCILLATOR," and pronounce it the greatest triumph of American genius.

SPECIAL TERMS ARE OFFERED

to purchasers in the country where we have no Agents, in order to introduce the machine.

Call or Write for Special Prices.

People are throwing aside their old-fashioned machines, and buying the
Lightning Sewer.
THE WILSON S. M. CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
255 and 257 Wabash-av.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

USEFUL
Holiday Presents

Desks, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Library Tables, Centre Tables, Carpets, Rugs, Upholstered Easy Chairs, Patent and other Rocking Chairs, Camp Chairs, Music Stands, Odd Pieces to suit everybody's pocket, elegant Parlor and Chamber Suits, also houses furnished complete on
EASY PAYMENTS
AT BOTTOM CASH PRICES.
298 to 300 West Madison-st.
F. COGSWELL.

GUNTHER'S CANDY
Suitable for presents. Try it once.
78 MADISON ST. CHICAGO
Send $1, $2, $3 or $5 for retail box by express (charges light) of the best candy in the world. Put up in handsome boxes.

TRUNK
Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

Turkish
ELECTRIC, Russian, Mercurial, and Sulphur Baths. The most favorable results follow their proper use. Dr. G. C. Somers, Grand Pacific Hotel. Ladies' and Gentlemen's hours, 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

REMOVED EVERY SYMPTOM.

——————, Dec. 28, 1882.
Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:
I have delayed thus long in writing because I wanted to make "assurance doubly sure" in the trial of S. S. S. in my own case, and am most happy to report that it has entirely eradicated every symptom of the disease from my system. Had I followed the advice of Tom Swift in years gone by, it would have saved me ten years of immense suffering. I have not felt the least return of the disease, and can fully and truly recommend S. S. S. to all suffering from the scourge, and especially to the physicians in Macon, who knew my condition; and when I can positively assure them that it has not only relieved me of pain, but has entirely removed every symptom of the disease from my system, it ought to convince even them of its infallible qualities. ... be published. I do not ... but you wish my ... are free name to ... to show my letter to those who formerly knew of my condition. It is a shame that human kind should suffer from the prejudices of physicians to anything not laid down in the text-books. Let me assure you of my gratitude, and believe me ever,
Yours truly, R. C. M.

SSS

About four or five weeks ago I was afflicted with a very aggravated type of Blood Disease. I commenced using S. S. S., and after taking the first bottle felt so much relieved that I bought five more, and am glad to say, after using four of them, that I am entirely cured, previously having been under medical advice for several months.
C. G. R., Richmond, Va.

If you doubt, come to see us, and we will CURE YOU, or charge nothing! Write for particulars and a copy of the little book, "Message to the Unfortunate Suffering." Ask any Druggist as to our standing.

☞ $1,000 REWARD will be paid to any Chemist who will find, on analysis of 100 bottles of S. S. S., one particle of Mercury, Iodide of Potassium, or any Mineral substance. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Proprietors, Atlanta, Ga.

Price of Small Size, - $1.00
Large Size, - 1.75

Sold by all Druggists. Trade supplied by
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO.,
COR. LAKE AND DEARBORN-STS.

CRANE'S
VICTORIOUS
ELEVATORS.

This Elevator is the only one that has ever been thoroughly tested by experts without showing radical defects in both SAFETY and economy.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between John Gubbins and Gerald Barry, doing business under name and style of Gubbins & Barry and Excelsior Machine Works, was dissolved on Dec. 30, 1882. The undersigned will continue business at the old stand, 315 South Canal-st.
JOHN GUBBINS.

DISSOLUTION.

To whom it may concern:
The firm of A. Sanders, Kewaunee, Ill., was dissolved Jan. 1, 1883. Mr. H. Burgheim, the remaining partner, taking full charge of the business.
[Signed] HERMAN BURGHEIM.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between Peterson & Prehm is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Chicago, Jan. 6, 1883.
O. PETERSON.
FERD PREHM.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
DURYEA'S
Satin Gloss Starch
No other starch so easily used or so economical.

AMERICAN SOC

Chicago Society M
Lapses into Abs
Gayety.

Entertainments to Which
Called and Many W
to Go.

The Promise of Furth
ity During the Cu
Week.

Great Doings in the Fashio
of Washington and New

Chicago.
As predicted in THE TRIBUNE
day, there was less calling o
Day than there has been for m
in Chicago. Cards were sent
paratively small number of lad
who "received" informally we
some extent by their friends,
that the custom of sending ca
generally observed. The car
the rule instead of the exceptio
few of them were filed to overfl
Sheridan and his staff, in full u
ceived" as usual at the Genera
No. 2004 Michigan avenue, and
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of her lady friends. During
the members of the Loyal Legi
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Harrison, and Miss Lina Harris
home" at the Ashland aven
during the day and evening.
Monday evening Miss Fannie
a "german" at the residence o
J. W. Doane, in Prairie
honor of her young friend
Lillie Doane, Bessie Arm
Gussie Elliott, of New York
favors were handsome a
and the "german" was led b
hostess and Mr. Horatio Stone
evening several ladies an
dropped in to witness the festi
them Gen. Anson Stager, Mrs.
Mr. J. Russell Jones, Mrs.
Anderson, and Miss Moulton;
of St. Louis, and Miss Rutter
The same evening Mrs. Marsha
a theatre party at Haverly's Th
dozen ladies witnessing the
ance of Mrs. Langtry. Gov. Sch
was tendered a breakfast by
Rozet at his residence in La S
At Bournique's Hall the South
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George M. Pullman, Mrs. Wirt
Mrs. John M. Clark are the
gave its regular weekly party,
Miss Kate Allerton, daughte
Allerton, gave a masquerade an
party Tuesday evening at the
her father, No. 1936 Prairie
affair was in honor of the
tie and Miss Bessie Rutter, daughte
Rutter, of New York City, wh
spending the holidays in the
those who witnessed the plea
young people were Mr. and
Keifer of San Francisco, Mr
Seaverns, Mr. and Mrs.
Lester, Mr. and Mrs.
New York City; Mrs. Lancaster
Mrs. Morton, and Miss Halen.
assisted in receiving the gue
peared in very pretty costumes.
among the guests Miss Hattie
Utica, N. Y., Miss S. Easton
phia, Miss Bessie Armstrong o
City, Miss Jessie Williams of C
At the Leland Hotel Wedne
Emery A. Storrs gave a receptio
to Gov. Schuyler Crosby, of
which a number of representativ
met the Consul-Governor. The
ple's Association of St. Paul's
entertained the same evening
dence of Mr. and Mrs. Russell,
enue. The Hotel Florence, at
visited Wednesday evening b
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and Mrs. F. R. Chandler, M
E. H. Noyes, Miss Penrose
waukee, Miss Rose Buckin
Hamilton, the Misses
Mary Buckingham of Zanesvil
Sutfield and Miss Whitney of
Messrs. W. T. Chandler, H.
George Keene, W. S. Noyes, R.
E. S. Heaton, and C. Fred Kimb
day noon Mr. Charles W. Dee
city and Miss Marion Deals
daughter of Gen. Whipple, o
Island, formerly on Gen. She
were married by the Rev. Mor
Trinity Church, New York.
Thursday evening, in Chris
the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Cheney,
Philpot, daughter of Bryan
and Mr. Edwin T. Lobdell wer
the presence of a large assemb
A reception followed at the res
bride's parents, No. 3443 Pra
Miss Fannie Parsons, daughter
Parsons, and Mr. W. S. Warre
ried at noon Thursday by the
Locke at the residence of the br
on Michigan avenue. In th
Mrs. C. M. Henderson, of No.
avenue, entertained a numbe
ladies, who were invited to me
Glenn, of St. Louis, who is a g
Florence Henderson. The a
Miss Emily Faithfull and her
Kate Pattison, were given a
Mrs. Fernando Jones and
Grant at the residence of
hours were from 3 to 5 o'cloc
that time there were present
Field, Mrs. Alfred Cowles, Mrs.
Mrs. Elbridge Keith, Mrs. Je
Mrs. D. B. Shipman, Mrs. Geo
ing, Mrs. C. B. Farwell, Mrs.
Mrs. Thomas Hoyne, Mrs. Her
and many other ladies. Mrs.
2944 Prairie avenue, received
friends Thursday afternoon.
Ky., Thursday, Mr. Stanley
this city, and Miss Anna Dou
were married by the Rev. B.
brother of the groom, of Chica
Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenso
avenue, received Miss Faith
Pattison Friday afternoon for
ly Club. Later in the day sh
the graduating class of the Wo
College. The Young Ladies'
Church of the Epiphany were
the evening at the residence of
ner. Miss Jennie Stearns, of
State street, gave an enjoyab
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The outlook for the comin
quiet in social circles, and stran
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A. Storrs will dine Miss Faith
Pattison at the Leland Hote
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Side Assembly will be given
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ception at her residence, No.
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The bi-weekly party of the
sembly occurs Tuesday evenin
Hall. The same evening M
Pullman has invited a select p
the opening of the new theatr
A special train will be furnish
one of whose members will
Woodford, of New York, who
an appropriate address.
Thursday evening the you
the Church of the Messiah wi
of a series of parties in Bou
Friday evening the Cinders C

CHILD
REET.
...lies of Chicago and vicinity was ... The sale still continues. This
WITNESSED
...d Swiss Fine
RICS.
...ere to have been delivered Nov. ...til now, in consequence of which ...r New Year's the rush for Dry ...t less than cost to manufacture ... and trashy, but ENTIRELY NEW ...oods stock will be marked down to ... GET FIRST PICK. To start
CASHMERES,
...LORS, AT
10 CASES ...LISH CASHMERES ...LORS AND BLACKS ...OUBLE WIDTH.
15c.
...VERYWHERE AT 25c.
COSTUMES,
...tifully braided for trimming, all
...they were good value.
...Wool Costumes, $12.50, reduced from $25.
...wide, - - - - 25c.
...uld be cheap at 75c.
...wide, all colors, 37½c.
...houses get 75c for them.
...ie 54 inches wide, and all wool.
...AMELETS,
...0c.
ONE CASE
...y Mixed Dress Flannels,
...onze, Brown, Black, and Red ...Gold effects,
63c.
...$1.00 TO IMPORT.
...tures, 10c, worth 25c,
SELF-COLORED CHECKS,
12 COLORS,
15c,
...DUCED FROM 30c.
COMBINATION STRIPES,
...CH MY PLAIN GOODS),
12 1-2c,
...ST 15c TO MAKE.
...E!
..., including all SHADES OF RED ...and avoid the afternoon rush.
...MISREPRESENTED.
158 State-st.
...VED EVERY
...YMPTOM.
...Co., Atlanta, Ga.: ...Dec. 28, 1881.
...yed thus long in writing be... ...d to make "assurance doub... ...trial of S. S. S. in my own ...most happy to report that it ...radicated every symptom of ...rom my system. Had I fol... ...vice of Tom Swift in years ...uld have saved me ten years ...suffering. I have not felt the ...of the disease, and can fully ...mmend S. S. S. to all suffer... ...scourge, and especially to the ...Macon, who knew my condi... ...n I can positively assure them ...only relieved me of pain, but ...removed every symptom of ...rom my system, it ought to ...n them of its infallible
S S S
...be pub... ...lished— ...but you ...are free ...etter to those who formerly ...condition. It is a shame that ...hould suffer from the preju... ...icians to anything not laid ...xt-books. Let me assure you ...le, and belive me ever, Yours truly, R. C. M.
...r five weeks ago I was afflict... ...y aggravated type of Blood ...mmenced using S. S. S., and ...e first bottle felt so much re... ...ought five more, and am glad ...sing four of them, that I am ..., previously having been un... ...vice for several months.
C. G. R., Richmond, Va.
...come to see us, and we will ...charge nothing! Write for ...d a copy of the little book, ...the Unfortunate Suffering." ...gist as to our standing.
...EWARD will be paid to any ...will find, on analysis of 100 ...S., one particle of Mercury, ...assium, or any Mineral sub... ...T SPECIFIC CO., Proprie... ...Ga.
...mall Size, - $1.00
...arge Size, - 1.75
...Druggists. Trade supplied by
...CK, STEVENSON & CO.,
...E AND DEARBORN-STS.
...E'S
...TORIOUS
...LEVATORS.
...ator is the only one ...er been thoroughly ...perts without show... ...efects in both SAFE... ...omy.
...SOLUTION.
...iven that the copartnership here... ...een John Gubbins and Gerald F. ...s under name and style of Gub... ...celsior Machine Works, was dis... ...S. The undersigned will continue ...and, 245 South Canal-st.
JOHN GUBBINS.
...SSOLUTION.
...ncern: ...anders, Kewanee, Ill., was dis... ...Mr. H. Burgheim, the remaining ...charge of the business.
HERMAN BURGHEIM.
...SOLUTION.
...heretofore existing between Pe... ...his day dissolved by mutual con...
O. PETERSON, FERD FREHM.
...R GROCER FOR
...RYEA'S
...loss Starch.

AMERICAN SOCIETY.

Chicago Society Momentarily Lapses into Absolute Gayety.

Entertainments to Which Few Were Called and Many Wished to Go.

The Promise of Further Activity During the Current Week.

Grand Doings in the Fashionable Circles of Washington and New York.

Chicago.

As predicted in THE TRIBUNE last Sunday, there was less calling on New-Year's Day than there has been for many years past in Chicago. Cards were sent out by a comparatively small number of ladies, and those who "received" informally were slighted to some extent by their friends, who believed that the custom of sending cards was being generally observed. The card-basket was the rule instead of the exception, though but few of them were filled to overflowing. Gen. Sheridan and his staff, in full uniform, "received" as usual at the General's residence, No. 2004 Michigan avenue, and they were assisted by Mrs. Sheridan and a number of her lady friends. During the afternoon the members of the Loyal Legion paid their respects in a body. Mayor Harrison, Mrs. Harrison, and Miss Lina Harrison were "at home" at the Ashland avenue residence during the day and evening.

Monday evening Miss Fannie Doane gave a "german" at the residence of her father, J. W. Doane, in Prairie avenue, in honor of her young friends, the Misses Lillie Doane, Bessie Armstrong, and Gussie Elliott, of New York City. The favors were handsome and unique, and the "german" was led by the young hostess and Mr. Horatio Stone. During the evening several ladies and gentlemen dropped in to witness the festivities, among them Gen. Anson Stager, Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mr. J. Russell Jones, Mrs. Garton, Mrs. Anderson, and Miss Moulton; Miss Glenne, of St. Louis, and Miss Rutter, of New York. The same evening Mrs. Marshall Field gave a theatre party at Haverly's Theatre, about a dozen ladies witnessing the first performance of Mrs. Langtry. Gov. Schuyler Crosby was tendered a breakfast by George H. Rozet at his residence in La Salle avenue. At Bournique's Hall the South Side Assembly, of which Mrs. Gen. Sheridan, Mrs. George M. Pullman, Mrs. Wirt Dexter, and Mrs. John M. Clark are the patronesses, gave its regular weekly party.

Miss Kate Allerton, daughter of S. W. Allerton, gave a masquerade and fancy-dress party Tuesday evening at the residence of her father, No. 1936 Prairie avenue. The affair was in honor of the Misses Hattie and Bessie Rutter, daughters of James Rutter, of New York City, who have been spending the holidays in the city. Among those who witnessed the pleasures of the young people were Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Keifer of San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. Seaverns, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Lester, Mr. and Mrs. Quinlan of New York City; Mrs. Lancaster, Mrs. Judah, Mrs. Morton, and Miss Halen. Miss Morton assisted in receiving the guests, who appeared in very pretty costumes. There were among the guests Miss Hattie Maynard of Utica, N. Y., Miss S. Easton of Philadelphia, Miss Bessie Armstrong of New York City, Miss Jessie Williams of Cleveland.

At the Leland Hotel Wednesday evening Emery A. Storrs gave a reception and dinner to Gov. Schuyler Crosby, of Montana, at which a number of representative gentlemen met the Consul-Governor. The Young People's Association of St. Paul's Church were entertained the same evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Russell, in Prairie avenue. The Hotel Florence, at Pullman, was visited Wednesday evening by a dancing party from Chicago, composed of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Noyes, Miss Pengree of Milwaukee, Miss Rose Buckingham, Miss Hamilton, the Misses Eliza and Mary Buckingham of Zanesville, O., Miss Sutfield and Miss Whitney of Louisville, Messrs. W. T. Chandler, H. W. King Jr., George Keene, W. S. Noyes, R. G. Chandler, E. S. Heaton, and C. Fred Kimball. Wednesday noon Mr. Charles W. Deering of this city and Miss Marion Denison Whipple, daughter of Gen. Whipple, of Governor's Island, formerly on Gen. Sheridan's staff, were married by the Rev. Morgan H. Dix in Trinity Church, New York.

Thursday evening, in Christ Church, by the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Cheney, Miss Annie Philpot, daughter of Bryan Philpot, Esq., and Mr. Edwin T. Lobdell were married in the presence of a large assemblage of friends. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 2448 Prairie avenue. Miss Fannie Parsons, daughter of Mrs. L. V. Parsons, and Mr. W. S. Warren were married at noon Thursday by the Rev. Clinton Locke at the residence of the bride's mother, on Michigan avenue. In the afternoon Mrs. C. M. Henderson, of No. 1816 Prairie avenue, entertained a number of young ladies, who were invited to meet Miss Hattie Glenn, of St. Louis, who is a guest of Miss Florence Henderson. The same afternoon Miss Emily Faithfull and her protégé, Miss Kate Pattison, were given a reception by Mrs. Fernando Jones and Mrs. George R. Grant at the residence of the latter. The hours were from 3 to 5 o'clock, and during that time there were present Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. Alfred Cowles, Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mrs. Elbridge Keith, Mrs. Jesse Spalding, Mrs. D. B. Shipman, Mrs. George F. Harding, Mrs. C. B. Farwell, Mrs. Daniel Jones, Mrs. Thomas Hoyne, Mrs. Henry W. Fuller, and many other ladies. Mrs. Kelley, of No. 2344 Prairie avenue, received a number of friends Thursday afternoon. At Maysville, Ky., Thursday, Mr. Stanley Fleetwood, of this city, and Miss Anna Douglass January were married by the Rev. B. F. Fleetwood, brother of the groom, of Chicago.

Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, of Michigan avenue, received Miss Faithfull and Miss Pattison Friday afternoon for the Fortnightly Club. Later in the day she entertained the graduating class of the Woman's Medical College. The Young Ladies' Society of the Church of the Epiphany were received in the evening at the residence of Judge Gardner. Miss Jennie Stearns, of No. 432 North State street, gave an enjoyable "german," led by Prof. A. E. Bournique, at her residence Friday evening.

The outlook for the coming week is very quiet in social circles, and strangely so, considering that the Lenten season is close at hand. This afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Emery A. Storrs will dine Miss Faithfull and Miss Pattison at the Leland Hotel. Tomorrow evening the regular weekly party of the South Side Assembly will be given in Bournique's Hall, and Mrs. W. C. Grant will give a reception at her residence, No. 1610 Indiana avenue.

The bi-weekly party of the North Side Assembly occurs Tuesday evening at Martine's Hall. The same evening Mrs. George M. Pullman has invited a select party to attend the opening of the new theatre at Pullman. A special train will be furnished the party, one of whose members will be Stewart L. Woodford, of New York, who will deliver an appropriate address.

Thursday evening the young people of the Church of the Messiah will give the first of a series of parties in Bournique's Hall. Friday evening the Cinders Club, composed of young society people, will give one of their regular assemblies at Martine's North Side Hall.

The *Saturday Evening Herald* says: On the evening of Thursday, Dec. 28, at the Jefferson Avenue Church, Detroit, Miss Mary De Garmo Whiting, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Whiting, of Detroit, and Mr. William Borden, son of John Borden, Esq., of Chicago, were united in marriage, the Rev. Dr. Kellogg officiating. At 7 o'clock the bridal party entered the church in the following order: Miss McMillan and Miss Lizzie Whiting, Miss Wendell and Miss Hattie Lewis, Miss Ferguson and Miss Maggie Talman, Miss Borden, of Chicago, and Miss Colby. Then followed the ushers, Messrs. W. F. Blair, F. A. Keep, W. F. Keep, William Irving, J. H. Norton, C. D. Lathrop, William Kellogg, all of Chicago, and Mr. Alex. T. Whiting, brother of the bride. Mr. George W. Montgomery, best man. The bride wore an elegant cream-colored gros-grain silk, duchess lace trimmings, flowing train, corsage Louis XV.; diamond ornaments. Miss McMillan wore pink gros grain silk; Miss Whiting, Nile green silk; Miss Wendell, shrimp pink silk; Miss Lewis, sea-green silk; Miss Ferguson, crushed strawberry satin; Miss Tallman, gros grain corn-colored silk; Miss Borden, lemon-colored silk; Miss Colby, lavender moire. The church was profusely decorated for the occasion and presented a very handsome appearance. After the ceremony an elegant reception was held at the residence of the bride's father, and on the same evening the happy couple left for the East. The Chicago party returned home in a special car. The party included those already mentioned, and Dr. Rutter, John Borden and wife, J. H. Trumbull and wife, and Miss Trumbull. It is likely that Mr. and Mrs. Borden will visit Europe.

Washington.

The festivities of the New-Year's season have been continued, but the slush and sleet of the latter part of the week have made the street-scenes less brilliant. The events of the week have been the New-Year's reception at the White House and the visit of Gen. Grant. The gayest scenes which have graced the White House under Arthur's Administration were stopped by death. The Hawaiian Minister fell dead in an ante-room. The President is said to be much moved by the event.

Tuesday was a gala day. The Bachelors' Club gave their second german. Countess Löwenhaupt presided. The dressing was notably elegant. Countess Löwenhaupt was attired in a ball-dress of turquoise-blue satin, the front of which was covered by three deep flounces of Venetian point embroidery. Her ornaments were diamonds and rubies, and pale-blue ostrich tips were placed in her hair. The wife of Attorney-General Brewster wore black velvet with point lace, diamond tiara, and other ornaments.

The same night the Speaker and Mrs. Keifer gave a large reception. Mrs. Keifer wore an Ottoman silk, plain and brocaded, in marine and electric blue, and carried a cluster of gift roses in her hand. Miss Keifer wore navy-blue velvet and surah. The wife of the Rev. Dr. Powers, Chaplain of the House, proves to be the little girl who was Speaker Keifer's young nurse when wounded in the battle of the Wilderness. Tuesday also the Hon. John W. Foster, ex-Minister to Mexico, gave a pleasant reception to the alumni of the Indiana University. Mrs. Philetus Sawyer held her first reception, and had the aid of her daughter, Mrs. Goodman, in receiving. One of the pleasantest receptions was held by Mrs. Senator Logan, at her rooms, assisted by Mrs. Payson, Mrs. Bane, and Mrs. Joslyn.

Gen. Beale, late Minister to Austria, gave a reception to Gen. and Mrs. Grant. The return of the Old Commander is generally made the occasion of a brilliant social event. The guests quite filled the roomy apartments of the famous mansion built and lived in by Commodore Decatur during the closing years of his career. The beautiful drawing-rooms on the first floor were the scene of a brilliant company. The host met his guests at the head of the grand stairway leading to the parlors, inside the elaborately-draped main doorway of which stood Mrs. Beale, graciously welcoming each newcomer, and wearing a reception-dress of black satin, plain and pekin-striped, in combination with sumptuous laces and jewels, the latter including a necklace of pearls. Miss Beale wore white merveilleux, covered with the finest white Spanish lace—a lovely toilet. The eyes of each guest immediately after greeting them caught Gen. and Mrs. Grant, who stood in front of the mantel, opposite the doorway, the General in ordinary evening dress, his wife in a black Lyons velvet, the skirt parted in front and disclosing a petticoat of kilt-pleated white satin. Large diamonds blazed upon her wrists and at her throat, and shone in the horseshoe-band which encircled in front of her abundant brown hair.

The residence of the Postmaster-General was brilliantly open for the first Wednesday reception, as, owing to the then recent death of Mrs. Howe, they took no part in the social observances of last year. At the residence of the Secretary of the Navy it was practically a first reception also, as Mrs. Chandler, whose health was so delicate last year as to be nearly secluded from society, is now fully restored, and the newly enlarged and renovated house of the Secretary presents a most attractive freshness and hospitality. Mrs. Chandler and her sister, Mrs. Kinsley, are "to the manor born" in dispensing the social courtesies of official position, as their father was not only a leading United States Senator for many years, but Minister to Spain for years under the appointment of President Lincoln.

At the Attorney-General's Wednesday Mrs. Brewster was assisted as hostess by five charming ladies. Callers derived pleasure from glancing at the newly-furnished library of the Attorney-General, with its orange-wood book-cases.

Friday came slush, and sleet, and snow. Visiting was checked. But cards were showered upon Grant like snowflakes. President Arthur invited Grant to be his guest. The invitation was declined. Time was in Washington—and in Grant's time—when a President's request was a command. Grant attended Don Cameron's reception. Ex-Secretary McCulloch gave a dinner party.

Saturday the brilliant week ended with receptions by the Commissioner of Agriculture and the Portuguese Minister.

New York.

The New York *Tribune's* society gossip says: The ladies and gentlemen who went out of town for New-Year's returned the fresher and better for their trip. The party entertained by Mr. Travers was especially gay, and Mrs. Elliott C. Cowdin's Mount Kisco entertainment, with Miss Lawson, Miss Richardson, Miss Cowdin, Miss Leavitt, Mr. Marion Storey, Mr. John Condon, and Mr. Lauer, has the reputation of having been singularly successful. Mrs. Hamilton Fish Jr. matronized a bright company at Garrison's, while at the Kennell's a hunting party, under the severe and venerable chaperonage of Mrs. Frank White, had riding and driving and dining enough to last for several days.

On Tuesday evening occurred the last F. C. D. C. ball, the german being led by Lady Mandeville and Mr. Lispenard Stewart. Without doubt it was one of the most enjoyable balls of the winter. Among the young married belles Mrs. Schlesinger was conspicuously lovely, and Mrs. George Bend most beautifully dressed. As for the rosebuds, they are always fresh, and many of them adopted tulle with dewdrops as an appropriate dress. One dress of pale pink and deep-green velvet, "to simulate a moss-rose," was much admired.

The avenue was crowded with carriages driving from Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan Jr.'s to Mrs. J. H. Stebbins', at the corner of Thirty-seventh street, where a perpetual stream of ladies tasted her Russian tea and examined the masterpieces of art on the walls.

Friday brought about the important receptions of Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew and Mrs. Gov. Hoffman, and both were crowded. Mrs. Hoffman received in the handsome parlors of the Clarendon, assisted by her daughter, Mrs. Edward Landford, who is living at Yonkers. Of course, official and judicial celebrities and much of the fashion went through the most severe snow-storm of the winter to attend this reception. At Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew's a distinguished company assembled, many stopping on their way to pay their respects to Mrs. Dorsheimer, at No. 101 Park avenue.

On Thursday evening Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt entertained the dancing class. This was one of the prettiest, as it was one of the most enjoyable, of the many dances of the winter.

On Friday evening the Amateur Dramatic Club gave two comedies at the Turf Club Theatre, which were admirably played, "The Little Sentinel" bringing out the cleverest young amateur comedienne—Miss Kate Shippen—whom it has been our good fortune to see.

Mrs. Frederic Tappan and her daughters had a german on Friday, and Mrs. John Taylor Johnston entertained Mrs. Post's dancing class. Mrs. De Ruyter gave a dinner to Mrs. Samuel Colgate.

Mme. Modjeska gave a farewell reception at her rooms at the Clarendon, where many members of the Gilder and Dekay families, who have been especially kind to her, gathered. Mrs. John Hoey, Mrs. John Bigelow, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bell, the Marquis de Lanza, and others were present to do honor to one of the noblest artists of this generation.

Saturday, though the winds were cold, saw a large crowd at the house of Mrs. Dix. In the evening, it being Twelfth Night, there were many informal dinners and much searching for the historic bean in the cake. The most important dinner was at the house of Mrs. W. G. Sloane, who gave a large and elegant dinner to Miss Townsend, to announce her engagement to Mr. Montauk.

Miss Pussie Breeze, so deservedly celebrated as a beauty and agreeable woman, is to marry "Willie" Potter, the clever architect, at one time the Government architect at Washington.

An important event will occur on the evening of Friday, Jan. 19, when Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts will open her beautiful house on Fifth avenue for the first time since the death of Mr. Roberts, for a dancing party given for her sisters, the Misses Endicott. "Small and informal—hours from 9 to 1," seems a most sensible invitation.

Mr. Bayard Clarke Jr. will be married to Miss Edith Wigham on Jan. 31; Mr. Colgate to Miss Gase on Jan. 17.

On Tuesday evening of next week will occur the first meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club at the house of Mr. Cortlandt Palmer, No. 117 East Twenty-first street. An unusual interest has followed this club from its organization, not at all appeased by a sort of tantalizing secrecy with which it has been surrounded. Mr. Palmer has finally made public the ends, aims, ambitions, and scope of the club, which will remain his guest for a year, and then may take on broader wings. He has secured Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Parke Godwin, James Parton, and several Doctors of Divinity to give parlor lectures on the subjects most interesting to the thinkers of the nineteenth century, and also lectures on art, literature, poetry, music, and other popular subjects.

The public balls are aproaching. The ever-famous, always-crowded old charity ball, of course, presents its undiminished claim. The Seventh Regiment ball will come off on Thursday and the Patriarchs' on the 15th.

Large dinners will be given by Mrs. W. H. Astor, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. John T. Johnson, Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, and Mrs. Alfred Youngs during the week.

HOW TO AVOID ARREST.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Will you please inform me if it is a punishable offense for a woman to be on the street in the evening? I am obliged, five evenings in the week, to return home after 9 o'clock p. m., and besides paying two car fares to walk a short distance on Clark street, and from there to State street in order to take the cars. The necessity of earning a living, and the consciousness of doing good in the faithful discharge of my duty, have enabled me to overcome a natural timidity and aversion to going out alone evenings. But now I am threatened a new danger heretofore unthought of. I am informed through your paper that respectable women are sometimes arrested, and that such mistakes are very liable to occur. I can hardly imagine anything more fearful than to be thus arrested and detained when hurrying home, weary with two or three hours' teaching. For whose protection are these arrests? These unfortunate women do not molest other women, while men are allowed to stand on every street corner and insult respectable women. But without further questioning the justice of these measures may we be informed at what hour these nightly arrests commence, and also if there is any way by which a respectable woman can guard herself from such annoyance. Please answer and oblige,

A TEACHER IN THE PUBLIC EVENING SCHOOLS.

It may be laid down as a general rule that a woman out on the streets after nightfall, who walks along rapidly, looks straight ahead, and says nothing to any one, will be safe from molestation by police officers, and nearly always from molestation by loafers and loungers. It is very rarely the case that a woman who attends strictly to her business, and who does not look at the men as she passes along, is spoken to by them. Very often thoughtless glances on the part of women are misconstrued by men, and improper and insulting remarks are made by them. It may happen however, that a woman standing at a street corner waiting for a car, or standing in front of a building waiting for her husband, may be arrested by an officer under the impression that she is a loose character. This is apt to happen, however, only on a very few streets which are the runways and promenades of these characters. Even then, there is no trouble, if a woman can keep her self-possession. If she can avoid going into unnecessary hysterics and screams, and can state, as calmly as she would to a person who had mistakenly addressed her in the daytime, that she was simply waiting there for a car, or waiting for her husband—if she could state quietly and pleasantly to the officer just what her business is, and why she is there, there would be no trouble. The difficulty is, and perhaps it is unavoidable, that most women get intensely excited, lose all self-possession, and behave, in short, very much as some women of the town are in the habit of behaving when they are arrested, except that the women of the town feign hysterics, and the respectable women have them in earnest. The same general rule applies in those unfortunate cases where respectable women are charged with shop-lifting. If they give way to their feelings then there is a great scene, and, occasionally, very unpleasant consequences. If a woman charged with such an offense keeps cool, suggests to the person making the charge that such language, if untrue, is scandalous in its nature, and subjects his employer to heavy damages, and demands, if he persists in the accusation, that a police officer be called, who shall take the name of the person making the charge as well as her own, she will find that the assertion is generally withdrawn. If it is not, if the charge is persisted in, and the officer chooses to arrest her after she has stated her name, then she has all the evidence that is needed, assuming always that she is innocent, to recover a very large sum in damages from the employer of that particular clerk or salesman.

Draw-Poker.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—*To the Editor of the Globe-Democrat:* The game of draw-poker was invented by a gentleman named Kirkman, a resident of Nashville, Tenn., early in the forties.

KING FULL.

Wrecks of Humanity,

who have wasted their manly vigor and powers by youthful follies and pernicious practices pursued in solitude, inducing nervous debility, impaired memory, mental anxiety, despondency, lack of self-confidence and will-power, weak back, involuntary vital losses, and kindred weaknesses should address with three letter postage stamps for large illustrated treatise giving unfailing means of cure, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

New-Year's Calls Going Out of Fashion in the Best Society.

Salmi Morse's Passion Play, and Some Extracts from Its Lines.

Blank Verse That Is Worthy of the Sweet Singer of Michigan.

Stories About Well-Known Men—The Edison Electric Light a Success.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Say what they will, do what they will, New-Year's calls are going out of fashion here. Young New York tends strongly to love-making, but it is not gregarious. Few women can be interesting to half a dozen men at once, and the number of men who can be eloquent to more than one woman at a time is probably not greater. The old and familiar fact that "three are a crowd" is what is doing the mischief. I met on Tuesday a couple of the jeunesse dorée who, in company with three others of their kind, had achieved, unless there was a mistake in the count, 120 calls during the previous afternoon and evening. They looked somewhat nebulous—in the language of Harrigan and Hart, "his eyes were red and swelled his head."

"This is the last," said one, "the very last. I don't do any more of this New-Year gadding. It doesn't pay—by a large majority."

"Nor me, either!" exclaimed the other, for the j. d. are not particular about such a trifle as grammar. "I don't go any more. Why, I'd as soon stand in a window and see a procession of girls go by—rather, too, b'George, for 'twouldn't be half the bother."

"Girls!" rejoined his fatigued companion, "I'd as soon stand in a window and see a lot of automatons go by—milliners' dummies, you know. There isn't the least possible fun in this stiff and ceremonious exchange of idiotic talk. New-Year's Day is dying of dignity. Now, we saw some nice girls yesterday—nice girls when they are natural. Nice at a theatre, you know, or a little lunch at the Brunswick, or on a sleigh-ride. There at the Devereaux, for instance, and that bright little Miss Mallory assisting. They were bored with all the coming and going; anybody could see it; and I wanted to say to them, 'Hang out a big basket and lock all the doors, and let's just sit down here and have a game of whist.' I know they would have preferred it."

"Maybe it's a little cheeky, Jo, to suppose they'd have preferred our exclusive society, you know, to all the other fellows'."

"Cheeky! Not a bit. They'd have preferred anybody to everybody. It's this rush of the crowd, this invasion of the Goths and Vandals, that is bewildering. The difference between conversing with one person and gabbling with a hundred is about the same as the difference between looking at one genuine picture and glancing into a kaleidoscope. I've had enough of it. This galloping around doesn't stand for anything. It isn't even an apology for a call."

"Do you remember that picnic down at Babylon two years ago where we met the Tracys and the Mills girls?"

"Do I? Now there! There was real solid fun. There was no masquerading and make-believe and humbug about that."

"Look on that picture and on this! I won't go out another New-Year's."

A host of people feel the same way, and it looks as if baskets would be multiplied from year to year till the archaic grandeurs of the Knickerbocker New Year's diminish almost to nothing, and perhaps some more rational observance is substituted.

A well-known society lady on whom I called two years ago, talking frankly about the meaningless inanities of the day, said: "Do you see that waiter near the buffet yonder? The large one with a napkin in his hand?"

I signified the affirmative.

"That's a policeman in disguise," she said. "Our calls began at 11. At 2 I noticed that an elegant gold and silver box had disappeared from the mantel. I am afraid somebody will carry off one of the bronzes or marbles under his arm. It is all very well to say that I shouldn't have such friends. Bless you, I haven't such friends. But whole parties have come here this morning of which I don't know one soul. One of them claims to have met me at So-and-So's reception. I can't deny it, and can't be inhospitable on this day sacred to hospitality, so he introduces his companions, and they eat and drink and make themselves at home. What can I do—except watch them?"

There was probably $10,000 worth of property in the parlors, a good deal of it easily portable.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PASSION PLAY.

Mayor Grace, in his sober second thought indulged in after I had written my last letter, refused a license to Salmi Morse, and Mayor Edson, to whom application has been made, has appointed tomorrow for a hearing. Mr. Morse yesterday allowed me to copy some characteristic bits from the sacred play itself, and I am sure that a perusal of these passages will move your readers who are fond of the sublime in rhetorical blank verse to appeal in stentorian tones to Mayor Edson and all other Mayors to permit—nay, to secure at any cost—the production of this tremendously magnificent drama without delay.

Mr. Morse himself appreciates the beauty and grandeur of this production. He even concedes that it is "matchless." There has been nothing equal to it, he says, since "Paradise Lost."

"And yet," he said, "here is a little work that will take still higher rank"; and he brought forward a copy of a San Francisco newspaper he once published containing a long Christmas poem. "This," he continued gravely, laying his finger on the first page, "is greater as a poem than even the Passion is as a play. It will so rank in the future. You will see that I am rather an unusual writer. It would not be modest to call myself unusually gifted. O no! I am unusually weak and incapable, perhaps!"

"Not at all," I said, as Mrs. Todgers murmured on another occasion when the estimable gentleman she was talking with spoke disparagingly of himself. I looked the poem over and copied the first paragraph, as follows:

When universe was still
An inexpressive and inactive void,
And tacit formlessness did still display
An inexplicable promiscuousness,
With purpose and proportion lost,
Ambiguous the darkness fell, anomalous,
Apparent but indistinct; yet still upon
The face of this nonentity expressive,
When spirits moved without design
Yet absolute upon the void inert,
A nought with nothing at the uppermost—
And blank and chaos are the meagre terms
That scantily imply what that nothing meant—
There manifested the Sound Divine
From out fatuity of embryo;
And forth great wonder and amusement sprung
Throughout negation: for peal on peal
Announced the spoken Word!

How's that? I told the author frankly and without hesitation that it was the finest thing I had ever read, and I did not even except some splendid poems that I myself had written. There is an originality about it that is unique. "There manifested the Sound Divine" is a trifle obscure, but it probably refers to Jonathan Edwards; he was one of the soundest divines I know of—

And tacit formlessness did still display
An inexplicable promiscuousness—

is exceedingly fine—at once comprehensive and exclusive, eloquent, and terse. I know nothing in English that approaches it for all-grasping significance and rhythmical cadence unless it be the "supernumerary concatenation" casually alluded to in the verse by Ben Jonson, or the "hitherto heretofore" with which the charming Julia A. Moore of Michigan closes one of her most pathetic stanzas. And I assure you that the whole poem is just as good as the verse I have quoted.

I have kept the impatient reader too long from the masterpiece—the Passion Play itself. It begins with the chorus of women:

Blessed be all
Who meet to adhere
To the Lord's covenant
With Abraham here.

A Magi—Renowned Herod, Israel's great King, greets
The world's anointed, and bids me say
It is true as your Holiness has informed that
A remarkable star, whose brilliancy
Outdazzling the most glittering
Of celestial excellence, has of late
Appeared in the East and would itself
Fixed in Bethlehem, centreing immediately above
Where yon unaccountable Babe was born.
The circumstance has afforded grievous instance for much
Unsatisfactory speculation to both Herod
And Jerusalem; so much that many
Of wisdom denounce it as of
The Evil Spirits, whilst the mass,
Amongst whom are those who claim to be
Both pious and gifted, would pronounce it
Infallible sign of Israel's future.

How's that for a bit of blank verse? Would the reader compare with it for a moment Wordsworth's "Ode on the Intimations of Immortality?" He would not.

There are seven acts in the play, but Act II. would not make a tenth of one of THE TRIBUNE'S columns. It represents Jesus leading the donkey on which Mary and the Child go to Egypt. Act IV. is by the brook, Cedron:

Jesus—Enter by the straight gate always;
He who slinks into the fold another way
Proves himself not a shepherd, but a robber.
. . . From a mass of seedlets, scattered broadcast,
Should a single mustard take root,
It may spread to a fulsome tree.

How much nobler, and stronger, and more eloquent is this than the mere statement in the Testament!

Act V. represents the Last Supper.

Scene—Cottage to right, gable end to audience. Jesus and Disciples discovered at supper within. Garden to left of stage. Time, night.

Here are one or two of the speeches at table. Observe how the English of the King James version is polished up:

Jesus—There is a time in the life of all men when
If even not generally given to prophecy
An inspiration flashes on their comprehension
Most vigorously convincing;
This comes brilliant, ample, vivid, and complete
As the spark provoked by attrition. Meagre understanding
Calls this presentiment. No earthly wisdom
May appeal from it and no rhetoric
May contravene it.
Second Disciple—Brethren, a mariner's foresight should
Anticipate catastrophe by provision
Against dire emergency, else he become
Overtaken and lost. A fearful befalling
Is lowering in the near distance; let us
Therefore adopt what we may to meet the shock.
First Disciple—When a Captain meets bodily casualty
The next in ability takes his place.

This is strictly according to the civil-service reform, and it is well that Mr. Morse has used the tremendous influence of his play to thus give the spoils system a clip. But perhaps he makes Peter step forward a little too punctually; it looks like undue haste. What noble words are those, "A mariner's foresight should anticipate catastrophe by provision against dire emergency." It undoubtedly should. Benjamin Franklin was called great, but when in his celebrated letter to Miss Georgiana Shipley he wished to apprise that lady of the condition of a mutual friend he could command only these short words:

Here Skugg
Lies snug
As a bug
In a rug!

What a contrast to the flowing melodies of Morse!

This is a fair specimen of the Passion Play. I have been in favor of its having a hearing, but there are some who insist that this is not good poetry, and that it is not dramatic art, or even sense, and that it could not run more than one consecutive night if it had all the freedom in the world. It seems to me that it is not worth while to suppress it.

SOME NEW STORIES.

Horace Greeley used to be extremely fond of chicken-pie, as I very well remember, and after he got so that he could afford it it made a frequent dinner for him. Prof. Haven, of the Chicago University, being invited to spend his vacation with a friend here, wrote back accepting "on condition that I may eat what I choose." He came, laid down his baggage, and said "Lobsters." For a fortnight he ate fresh lobsters every day—almost every meal. It was a not uncommon case of fish-hunger.

During the War Gov. Andrew dined at a restaurant one day here with a friend who had business with him. They ate a severe course—soup, fish, roast beef, salad, vegetables, dessert, ice-cream, and yet when the last of the cream vanished the business was only half done. "Waiter!" said the sturdy Governor, "do you remember what you brought us?" "Yes, sir, of course; here's the check." "O, very well; bring us the same things right over again." They were brought, beginning with soup and ending with ice-cream, and disposed of. But the Governor was doing a good deal of work at that time.

Senator Jones, of Florida, went to Boston to see Mrs. Langtry. He went to the theatre early, and got a good seat. "By George!" he said, looking at Kate Pattison, "Mrs. Langtry *is* pretty. The papers haven't exaggerated it. She's handsome as a peach. I don't blame the Prince and Gebhardt. What lovely eyes! What a heavenly smile! What dainty hands and feet!—but," glancing for the first time at Lily, "who's that woman with the big mouth?"

I hear from Miss Susan B. Anthony a good story at her own expense. She was walking down Fifth avenue the other day with Theodore Tilton—she tall, firm-faced, gray-haired, intellectual, he almost gigantesque, a head taller than the men they met, his fine hair clustered on his shoulders. They were much observed, even by those who did not know who they were. The attention they excited made Miss Anthony a little uneasy. "What are they looking at us so for, Theodore?" she asked him; "what do you suppose they are saying about us?" "I suppose, Susan," said he, looking gravely at her, "they are saying, 'I have heard bad things about Theodore Tilton; but just see how kind he is to his old mother!'" I have no doubt that Susan withered her audacious companion with one of her well-known frowns, but her response is not recorded.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Your readers will not probably adopt the statement which you copy from some paper that Edison's system of electric lighting has proved a failure. It never was so far from it as it is today. More than 350 buildings in one district are now lighted by the incandescent light, including the *Herald*, *Telegram*, and *Times*, and ten or fifteen buildings are being added every day. The business managers and editors of the *Times* and *Herald* assure me that it is the greatest success in furnishing a splendid light economically, and that they could not be induced to dispense with it. The *Herald* alone has paid the Edison Company $21,000 for its plant. The Edison Lamp Factory is turning out 2,000 lamps a day, and the company has more work than it can do in putting the fixtures into mills, newspaper offices, theatres, and large buildings in all parts of the country. No doubt improvements will still be made—for instance, in getting engines yoked together to run with perfect harmony, a matter which is causing some delay in the First District, —but the success of the light is abundantly demonstrated, and neither its agreeableness nor its economy, has been exaggerated. It is cheaper than gas and as beautiful as sunlight.

CROFFUT.

QUOTATIONS AND REFERENCES.

"John Gilpin was a citizen
Of credit and renown":
'Twas William Cowper wrote the verse,
And did it up quite brown.

"Old Grimes is dead, that good old soul—
We ne'er shall see him more":—
Was written by one A. G. Greene,
As you have heard before.

"My heart leaps up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky":
If you care to con the rest of this,
Read Wordsworth on the sly.

"As with my hat upon my head
I walked upon the strand":
I met Sam Johnson, LL.D.,
With this stanza in his hand.

"'Twas off the Wash the sun went down—
The sea was black and grim":
Look in Tom Hood's collected works
For the balance of this hymn.

"This ancient silver bowl of mine,
It tells of good old times,"
When Oliver Wendell Holmes began
To sing his mirthful rhymes.

"An hour passed on—the Turk awoke;
That bright dream was his last"
So Halleck sang ere Dana wrote
"Two Years Before the Mast."

—*American Queen.*

GO TO THE BEST.

The best place in Chicago to obtain a sound, practical business education is the Metropolitan Business College, opposite McVicker's Theatre. Bookkeeping, writing, German, shorthand, commercial law, arithmetic, and the English branches are taught by able teachers. Pleasant rooms and thorough work, with reasonable prices. Day and night sessions.

Cincinnati boasts, and very justly, of one of the best European hotels and restaurants in the country, the St. Nicholas—long known as "The Delmonico of the West." It is pleasant to know that it has been enlarged by seventy-five suites.

PARIS.

"Fedora," the New Play by Sardou, at the Vaudeville.

Sarah Bernhardt's Triumph in the Role of the Heroine.

Description of the Dresses Worn by Her During the Play.

A Brace of Amateur Performances—Society Doings in the American Colony.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, France, Dec. 22.—The leading sensation of the hour is undoubtedly "Fedora," the new play by Sardou at the Vaudeville, wherein Sarah Bernhardt impersonates the heroine so magnificently. The rush for seats is something unprecedented. The new bonbon (there is one invented for every New Year's in Paris) is called the "Fedora." The "Fedora" slipper has already made its appearance, and will be followed by any quantity of "Fedora" garments and ornaments.

Never in the whole course of her long and brilliant career has the great actress achieved

SO SIGNAL A TRIUMPH,

and she is now recognized as great—the finest living actress of her day—even by those who used to pooh-pooh her talent and talk of the vanished glories of Desclée and of Rachel. It is something of a new Sarah Bernhardt that we now have before our eyes, instead of the accomplished and poetic societaire of the Comedie Française. She is less ideal than we remember her as "Andromaque" and "Doña Sol," but she is far more powerful and more enthralling. All her varied scenes in "Fedora," and especially those in the last two acts, are scenes of emotion—an emotion which in the last act rises to a pitch of violence almost unprecedented on the modern stage. And how superb she is, this fragile, nervous, energetic creature, borne like a leaf in a storm by the tempest of varied passions that sweep through the powerful scenes of this tremendous melodrama!

Sardou has done his best to keep the interest of the audience up to fever-heat in every act of his play; and, seconded by the incomparable actress, he has

SUCCEEDED TO PERFECTION.

Fedora, in the first act, is a tender woman; in the second, a feline enchantress, as vindictive as pitiless; in the third a passionately adoring lover; in the fourth, a miserable, remorseful, desperate creature; and, withal, an essentially feminine character throughout. The success of the piece is beyond precedent in the later annals of the Parisian drama. Seats have been sold ahead as far as the twenty-fifth representation. Sarah has canceled all her engagements so as to be left free to devote herself to "Fedora" for a year to come; and altogether the triumph of the author and the actress is unquestioned and unquestionable. I doubt, however, if the play will do for England and America. The right has already been purchased for $10,000. But who is to play it in those countries? It is essentially a star piece—the whole basis of the action reposing on the two leading characters; and who is there in England or in the United States that can interpret rôles of such power and passion?

There has been no end of talk about

THE DRESSES WORN BY SARAH,

and one has gained certain glimpses of Mme. Damala's way of dealing with financial matters, which way is decidedly amusing. It appears that she owes some $50,000 in dressmakers' bills alone. One of these accounts—that of Felix, who made her her toilets for her American tour—has reached the very neat total of $20,000. The lady, with her peculiarly reckless method of doing things, having need of four dresses for "Fedora," ordered three sets—one set from Felix, one from Mme. Morin, of Vienna, and one from Worth—so as to be able to choose from amongst them the toilets that would be the most effective. Felix at the last moment refused to send home her dresses unless his bill, or some portion of it, was immediately paid; so Sarah was forced to rely solely on Worth and on Mme. Morin. She would have been wise had she trusted herself solely to the exquisite taste of the king of the French dressmakers, for the one Viennese toilet that she wears is simply an abomination. Worth has seldom created an evening-dress

AS GRACEFUL AND DELICATE

as the one in which Sarah appears in the first act. A train and corsage of very pale-blue satin, brocaded with immense silvery-white flounces, is worn over a short underskirt of cream satin brocaded with large carnations in their natural hues. This underskirt is cut in deep loops around the hem, which loops fall over a series of narrow ruffles of pale-blue satin. The half-long sleeves are of the cream satin, and a pointed piece of the same material is set into the front of the corsage. At the left side of the square opening of the corsage is draped a scarf of pale-blue crepe de Chine, dotted with small floss-silk balls, and forming a fichu; it crosses the corsage diagonally, being clasped at the waist with a diamond buckle, and falls in graceful drapery over the right side of the skirt. The other side of the corsage is covered with a full jabottage of Mechlin lace. After this delicate-looking, artistic toilet,

THE VIENNESE COSTUME

in the second act comes like peppered lobster after strawberries and cream. It is composed of a corsage and train of scarlet plush, lined with gold-yellow satin, and made with a skirt-front of cloth of gold embroidered with wall-flowers and nasturtiums, in their natural colors, in floss silk. Over the front of the dress, from the square opening of the corsage to the feet, fall rows of an immensely-wide fringe of gold, and amber, and ruby beads, which produce an immense glitter—so that the fair Sarah looks a good deal more like a fairy-queen in a spectacular ballet than an elegant Russian lady of rank at a Parisian ball. The eye is cooled and the taste is reposed by her third dress, which is a delicate pink Sicilienne house-toilet, trimmed with bands of sable-fur and made with a skirt-front of white crepe de Chine and Mechlen lace. Her fourth dress, also a Worth creation, as was the pale pink one, is in brocade of the very palest shade of blue—the pattern-bouquets formed of two huge roses, the one in old-gold tints and the other white, which are tied together with a blue ribbon. The front of this dress is a frou-frou of white lace and soft white gauze.

TWO AMATEUR PERFORMANCES

which have been given lately in Paris have created a good deal of remark; for in Parisian society amateurs, however accomplished, seldom attempt anything of importance, either in the dramatic or musical line. So, when Miss Hooper played Frou-Frou at the Salle Dupiez, before an audience of invited guests numbering 200 persons, achieving a brilliant success—and Miss Fagnoni, the daughter of the lamented and famous portrait-painter of New York, a few evenings later gave the third act of "Faust," with scenery, costumes, etc., all complete, she herself sustaining the rôle of Marguerite—the sensation created in social circles was widespread and profound. Apart from these two entertainments, we have had a "rosebud ball," given by Mr. and Mrs. Seligman, which went off with great spirit, their beautiful hotel on the Avenue de Villiers being most admirably adapted for entertaining. Mr. and Mrs. Healy give

A CHRISTMAS-TREE MATINEE

next week which comprises a tree for the younger members of their friends' families and a dance for the grown-up girls and boys. Mrs. Minister Morton, Mrs. Consul-General Walker, Mrs. Healy, and Mrs. Hooper and Miss Warren will receive in the time-honored American fashion on New-Year's Day. The amateur performance of "Frou-Frou" of which I have just spoken will be repeated the first week in January for the benefit of the sufferers by the recent inundations in France. Almost all of the tickets have already been sold.

LUCY H. HOOPER.

Making a Barrel Around a Bunghole.

Cleveland Leader.

Mr. Mark L. Deering, mechanical engineer, of this city, has recently taken out a patent for a barrel without staves or hoops, all in one piece. The material he uses to make this seamless barrel is wood pulp. A certain amount of pulp is placed in an iron cylinder, the inside of which is shaped exactly like a barrel. This cylinder is made to revolve by an ingenious arrangement both ways—that is, the ordinary way that a barrel would revolve, and revolve at the same time head over head at right angles, at about 100 revolutions a minute. The centrifugal force of this double revolution throws the pulp equally in every direction, spreading it, so to speak, equally all over the inside surface of the cylinder. After being revolved in this manner for three or four minutes air is then pumped through the bung (which is made tight around the pipe conveying the air) till a pressure of 100 pounds to the inch is obtained. This is done without a cessation of the movement of the revolving cylinder. The pressure of this air squeezes all the water in the pulp through the brass lining of the cylinder, which is perforated with minute holes, and is carried away in the grooves of the iron cylinder. After being revolved for three minutes under this pressure the two halves of the cylinder are opened and a perfectly shaped barrel is taken out, all complete, with heads in, which is laid aside for twenty-four hours for the purpose of being seasoned, when it is then placed in a drying-room, heated by steam to 160 degrees of heat, and kept there for about three days, when it is taken out all finished for the market.

DIAMONDS.

Chicago One of the Best Places to Buy the Sparkling Stones—A Chat with an Old Dealer.

"Americans are today the most liberal buyers in the world for diamonds, and I think Chicago is the best place in America in which to buy them." So said a gentleman sitting behind a TRIBUNE representative in a suburban train a day or so ago. The newspaper man listened to the conversation as the gray and quiet gentleman continued:

"I bought a pair of earrings today for $1,200 for my wife, and I venture to say they cannot be duplicated in Boston or New York for less than $1,600—perhaps not for less than $1,800. They are beautiful stones, pure and brilliant as heart could wish.

"A friend of mine bought a pair of beauties last summer of the dealer I got these of, and when his wife wore them in Boston her friends admired them as much as they wondered at the price for which she got them. After a comparison of the jewels and prices with those in Boston, my friend was asked to buy here another pair like the first, if he could get them for the same figure. He sent stones and bill, and the result was many expressions of delight from his friends."

"Yes," said the companion of the gray speaker, "last summer Mr. and Mrs. H—— and some friends went from Saratoga down to New York to buy a set or two of diamonds, but before they did so H—— asked a Chicago diamond-dealer to show them something in his line. He left a pair or two which pleased their fancy, and asked them to try to match the stones at Tiffany's, and to compare prices. The next day the dealer called and asked if he had named the lowest figure he could accept for the stones. He was told that a pair very like those he asked $1,200 for had been found. He would not come down a dollar, so H. made a check for the figure and it was just $400 less than was asked by the New York jeweler—and he proposed to lose the sale rather than take less than $1,600."

TO HUNT UP THE CHICAGO DIAMOND DEALER

who sold the particular jewels mentioned was not so difficult a task, although he has no elegant store, nor even a cozy office for his headquarters; nor does his quiet and unostentatious appearance give a single indication that at times he carries in his pockets precious stones which would make a prince's ransom, or what is more, satisfy the wildest aspirations of a bonanza princess. From him it was learned that it is true that diamonds are sold regularly in Chicago at prices materially lower than are charged by the largest dealers in the Eastern cities, and that without the aid of any of those evasive ways which give Uncle Sam's customs officers so much concern. When asked to give some account of his business for the benefit of the fair readers of THE TRIBUNE, he said: "You must know that there are people who have a real and passionate love of precious stones, especially for brilliants. Frequently this feeling finds its gratification in the purchase of numbers of beautiful stones; in some the fancy is strong for the possession of the unique in color or in form; and in others the longing is for the largest; and yet others seem to care comparatively little for the actual possession of the stones, but they are content to steep their souls in bliss unutterable by gazing on the sparkling gems. Ever since I can remember I had something of this feeling, and in time became something of an expert judge of precious stones. Before the War I traveled in the South, and through my interest in the jewels gradually drifted into buying the stones taken as collateral by banks and others, and forfeited. I have never since entirely given up the business, but the War, of course, ended my business trips to the South.

"The diamonds I sell are bought in Amsterdam and London by agents, who use my money in making the purchases. Each purchase is made upon the understanding that it is subject to my approval upon inspection of the gems. Very few are returned. Many are brought over in the rough, partly for the reason that rough diamonds are free of duty, but more especially because the work done by

AMERICAN DIAMOND-CUTTERS

is far superior to that done by the most famous of European artists.

"Yes; I know that many will be surprised to hear this, and it is quite possible that some who boast that they bought their diamonds in Paris will be inclined to deny my assertion, which is nevertheless quite true. Ten years ago there were in all America but two or three diamond-cutters; now there are ten in New York alone. Ph. J. le Bruin and Henry Fera, of New York, and Morse, of Boston, employ many diamond-cutters of great skill. It may be of interest to add that some of the most skilful of these are American girls. They show remarkable deftness, taste, and good judgment in their work, greatly surpassing the average workmen of the Old World.

"Many of the stones cut in Europe are recut after arrival in America. The European diamond-cutter tries so to cut a stone as to save as much of its original weight as he can, and yet get a fairly good effect. The American diamond-cutter is an artist who has the courage to obtain by bold strokes the highest possible effect, and does not hesitate to sacrifice more weight that all the hidden beauties of the gem may be brought to light. Often one-half the original weight of the stone is cut away, the value of the gem increasing as the gross weight diminishes.

"The best of foreign workmen have been brought to this country, as they have been in other cases, and, as in watchmaking especially, the American pupil has not only learned the methods of the Old World, but has improved upon the methods and machinery of the teachers. Here is a pair of earrings, one of which was cut in this country from the rough stone, and the other was recut after its arrival from Europe to match the American-cut stone. Its value has been greatly enhanced by the operation. The pair was bought today for a Christmas gift for a banker's wife. The price was $1,800.

"PRICES COVER A WIDE RANGE.

Here is a diamond as genuine as any in America, and it is worth about $5 per carat. Here is a brown, or rather an amber colored diamond which it would be hard to match. It weighs about two and three-quarters carats, but its price would be governed altogether by the fancy of the buyer. Some might be unwilling to pay even $75 for it; many a man whose fancy is for the unique might willingly give a far higher figure for the gem. Really there is nothing in a case like this to guide one in fixing the value of such a gem; one must consider all the circumstances of time and place.

"Of course we find a diversity of tastes among buyers of diamonds, as there is among buyers of watches or other jewelry, but it is not true that the vulgar who have become suddenly rich are the only ones who buy large stones. They certainly do frequently buy large and showy gems, but often in the purchase the old habit of economy appears, and they will take an inferior stone of large size where a person of true refinement will prefer the smaller and more perfect jewel at a higher price. They want to be genuine in themselves and in all their surroundings. But it cannot be denied that once in a while you meet a person who, rather than wear diamonds in her ears, might more appropriately wear a ring—in her nose, as other pigs do. I saw one of them today. She wore a large pair of brilliants and a sealskin sacque, and occupied a whole seat in the car, while her two little children had another seat to themselves, and a number of ladies stood in the aisle. It would have been safe to bet that her gems were as false as her pretension to the position of lady.

THERE ARE FEW HISTORICAL DIAMONDS IN AMERICA,

and none of extraordinary size and beauty, as compared with famous stones of the Old World, for some of which great wars have been waged in the East. The most remarkable of all the great gems the world has known was the Great Mogul, which is estimated as having been worth $2,000,000, but the figures might as well have been half as much more, for the stone has long been cut into smaller stones, destroyed, or lost. It was of a soft rose tint, and the purest ray serene. There are seven great diamonds now in the possession of royal personages, their estimated value being $5,575,000. Perhaps their cash value may be a dollar or two more—or less. They rank as follows: The Orloff, value $1,500,000, is the principal ornament of the imperial sceptre of Russia; the Matan, value $1,350,000, is owned by the Rajah of Matan, Borneo; the Nizam, value $1,000,000, held by the Nizam of Hyderabad. The others are comparatively insignificant, being worth something less than a million each. For instance, the Koh-i-noor, Queen Victoria's gem, is worth only about $600,000; the Regent, valued at about $750,000, is the property of the French Government; the Dresden Queen, in the possession of Sweden, is a trifle of a peculiar green tint worth some $150,000, while the Eugénie is a little token given by Napoleon III. to the Empress Eugénie at their wedding, and afterward sold for the price named. Each of the stones mentioned was found in India."

IMPORTANT ELEVATOR TEST.

Crane's Victorious Hydraulic Elevator at 21 Clark street (Mr. L. Z. Leiter's building), was being tested for efficiency and economy. When loaded down with nearly 3,000 pounds, including four passengers, and coming down from the top of the building at a speed of 300 feet per minute, the automatic safety governor, operating the safety device, was called into action, proving itself equal to the emergency by stopping the car instantly, passengers safe and car intact, thus demonstrating under the severest practical test that Crane's Victorious Hydraulic Elevator is absolutely safe. The only damage done to the machinery was the breaking of the piston, which can be replaced at slight expense.

THE DRAMA.

Mrs. Langtry's Success, and the Reasons Which Contributed to It.

She Is a Reasonably Good Actress, and Deserves Respectful Attention.

What Is to Be Presented at the Various Chicago Theatres During the Present Week.

Dramatic Notes and Gossip Obtained in This Country and Abroad.

A Further Consideration of Mrs. Langtry's Claims as an Actress and Beauty—Performances at Chicago Theatres During the Last Week.

The phenomenal excitement caused by Mrs. Langtry's appearance on the stage—an excitement not confined to one continent—might furnish a suggestive text for an essay on modern society. So long as her performances were a matter of hearsay and newspaper gossip it was not easy to assign definit causes for that excitement, but now that she has been in our midst for a week, and we have personally seen and heard her, these admit of easy explanation. And, first, it may simplify matters to state distinctly what are not these causes. In the first place, it is not her abilities as an actress that have excited all this furor, for these are, to put it mildly, not extraordinary. Nor her beauty, for that, though undeniable, is assuredly not of the highest, or even a very high, order, hers not being the sort of face

That launched a thousand ships,
And fired the topmost towers of Ilium.

Nor, finally, is it that personal magnetism which is so hard to define and so difficult to resist, for the prevailing tone of her personations is a cold placidity and artistic heartlessness that are incompatible with the possession of great magnetic power. Wherein, then, lies the secret of this marvelous noise, this interminable wrangling and clatter about a lady round whom the dust of controversy blows so fiercely? Why these crowds of people anxiously shouldering one another in the rush to obtain good seats for her performances? The answer is simply—curiosity. Mrs. Langtry's reputation for beauty; a certain air of romance that enveloped her life; the prodigious notoriety obtained for her by the sale of cart-loads of her photographs; the openly-avowed admiration of the Prince of Wales; the dramatic announcement of reverses of fortune, and her bold determination to attempt their retrieval by turning actress; the not unnatural curiosity of the public to judge for itself as to the quality of a beauty that had set the tongues of Christendom a-wagging—these are but a few of the many influences that conspired to blow the name of the Jersey Lily round the globe, and give her as large a gratuitous advertising as ever an artist could wish for or have. Then came her début under the auspices of Mrs. Henry Labouchère, accompanied by notices in certain society journals and the daily press, artfully calculated to excite renewed curiosity and expectation, and then her first appearance in public, when all London rushed to see her, and the daily papers devoted columns to record her successive appearances, actions, habits, and plans. Hard on the heels of this metropolitan triumph came, of course, the conventional tour through the English provinces, and Scotland, and Ireland, where the public displayed fully as great an anxiety to see her as ever we Americans have shown. Of course her manager and herself coined money, and, having bewitched John Bull and Sandy and Pat out of as much money as they were likely to spend simply to satisfy their curiosity, what more politic step than to cross to America; that Eldorado of European adventurers, good, bad, and indifferent, there to repeat her financial successes, with a view to finally retiring gracefully, like the amorous deity of whom Horace sings, in a shower of gold? Of course the public has rushed to see her, and why not? Apart altogether from her claims to consideration as an artist, surely beauty of face, shapeliness of form, and grace of bearing are legitimate objects of study, and could anything be more natural than that women should wish to see and judge for themselves a woman whose charms had turned the heads of two hemispheres? And if the women, why not the men? and vice versa. And if after seeing her many turn away disappointed, some calling in question the beauty and others the art, and quite a number perhaps both, is Mrs. Langtry to blame for their non-satisfaction? Surely not. So far as Mrs. Langtry's own words may be taken as indicating her purposes and sentiments, she has never posed as a great actress; nor even, it may be, as a great beauty. If a handful of impressionable aristocrats called her the one, and an astute manager, backed by a gullible coterie of admirers, has proclaimed her the other, how or wherein is Mrs. Langtry to blame? She has frankly confessed that her chief desire is to make money; that the reverses of her husband first drove her to the necessity of working for a living, and that she had, after due consideration, adopted that profession in which her natural advantages would be likely to draw the largest price. And so far from railing at her as an adventuress, a pretender, an incompetent actress, an artistic nobody, a sailer under false colors, a filcher of men's pockets under fraudulent pretenses, we should rather admire her for her frankness, her honesty, her good sense, her courage, and her pluck, in thus boldly stepping out of that aristocratic circle to which she had been admitted to face the cruel eyes and brave the cowardly sneers of a pitiless and coldly critical world, in the endeavor to win back for herself and her husband that fortune which his incompetence and, probably, their combined extravagance had so disastrously squandered? Granted that the aims are not of the highest, the ideals of the noblest, they are at least legitimate, and, in the circumstances, eminently praiseworthy and deserving of encouragement and that respect which is seldom withheld from courage, even if the object should happen to be a stranger and a lady.

In all this nothing has been said regarding her claims as an artist. On these a final judicial judgment must be reserved until she has exhausted her répertoire. But meanwhile this much is certain, judging solely from her Juliana and her Hester Grazebrook, that Mrs. Langtry is neither so poor an artist nor so prominent a beauty as rumor had prepared us for. To dismiss her contemptuously as a mere amateur is flagrantly unjust. If she is an amateur, then it is a thousand pities that two-thirds of the woman who "star" on the stage today are not amateurs like her. At the least she talks, walks, laughs, smiles, cries, dances, and in every way demeans herself like a refined and well-bred lady, and of how many contemporary actresses can as much be said?

But she is more than merely a very charming representative of refinement and culture as these are exemplified in what is popularly known as the best society. She is, let her detractors say what they please, a capable, painstaking, conscientious, and intelligent actress, quick to seize and master the essential features of a character, and possessing the intelligence and power necessary to give them fairly effective expression, with a distinctness of enunciation, purity of accent, grace of elocution, distinction of manner, and appropriateness of gesture that have rarely characterized in an equal degree similarly inexperienced initial performances even of actors who subsequently achieved a high and established reputation. To acknowledge, as all but her injudicious admirers will, that her personations are at times crude and amateurish; that they lack vivacity and warmth; that her facial expression has little variety, her passion no intensity; that her methods are not infrequently too apparent; that her elocution is often at fault, her byplay wanting in finish; and so forth—is merely to say that she has had but a few months' training and stage experience. What she may develop into it would be foolish to say; and in any case speculation on that point had better be reserved until her presentations of Miss Hardcastle and Rosalind have afforded more abundant test of her dramatic and theatrical capabilities and talent.

Financially, Mrs. Langtry's engagement has so far been a success, Haverly's Theatre, where she is playing, having been comfortably filled every night, and the same, to a somewhat less extent, is true of the other leading houses. As was anticipated, "The Black Flag" has drawn crowded houses to Hooley's, and will doubtless continue to do so during this, the last week of the engagement. Of the better sort of melodrama it is a favorable type, and in this case the skill of the author has been splendidly supplemented by a thoroughly competent and in some respects even brilliant company and by the art of the scenic artist and carpenter. At the Grand Opera-House Miss Minnie Palmer, admirably supported by Mr. Robert Graham, has succeeded in holding the attention of the public by her excellent performance of "My Sweetheart." The play is as vastly superior to the conventional one-character play as Miss Palmer herself is to the ordinary soubret. Not that she is a great artist, by any means, but she is a very charming one, and if her performance lacks finish and repose it is always vivacious and interesting. There is not much of what the French call spiritual in Miss Palmer's acting, nor even of chic; but it is full of a certain childlike joyousness and abandon which rarely fail to prove infectious and carry the audience with them. In Mr. Graham, too, it is not difficult to recognize an actor of more than average merit, and though, owing to a severe cold, he has been unable to do himself anything like justice during the present engagement, he has given sufficient evidence of his power to please by a quiet and refined display of versatile humor that he will find himself heartily welcome should he return to the city. A word of praise, by the way, is due to the management for the really superb manner in which the play has been set, especially the interior in Act II., representing a New York drawing-room, which is one of the finest things of its kind that has ever graced the Chicago stage. At McVicker's Miss Annie Pixley has delighted her admirers, and they seem to be numerous, by her spirited, if not overly refined, characterization of M'liss, which is, however, too familiar to local playgoers to call for criticism.

Programs for the Present Week.

Haverly's: Mrs. Langtry.
McVicker's: "The Professor."
Grand Opera-House: Maude Granger in "The Planter's Wife."
Hooley's: "The Black Flag."
Academy of Music: Harry Meredith in his Western play, "Ranch No. 10."
Olympic: George Castle's celebrities.

Local Notes and News.

Mr. J. H. Haverly is to manage Hague's British operatic minstrels.

Mr. Gillette, of "Professor" fame, is said to be writing a play for Miss Effie Ellsler.

It is all but settled that Miss Margaret Mather will brave the perils of New York criticism for the first time next month.

Tonight Minnie Palmer brings her engagement to a close, appearing in this city for the last time previous to her visit to England. It is pleasant to know that what may be called her good-by performances have been a financial success.

On Tuesday evening the pretty little opera-house at Pullman will be opened by one of the many Madison Square Theatre companies, which will present "Esmeralda." The audience will be composed of Mr. Pullman's specially invited guests.

M. B. Leavitt's Rentz-Santley Novelty and Burlesque Troupe give their final performance at the Olympic this evening, as does Mr. Milton Nobles at the Academy of Music; while "The Black Flag" will be hung out as usual at Hooley's at 8 o'clock.

It is proposed to build a theatre on Union street, West Side, immediately behind the Smith Building fronting on Halsted street. The new house will have a depth of 200 feet, and its manager will be Mr. William B. Emmet, formerly of the Academy of Music.

John L. Stoddard will give three Saturday matinées on Jan. 13, 20, 27 respectively, thus affording persons in the suburbs an opportunity of hearing him. The subjects will be "Notes from the Netherlands," "The Splendors of Switzerland," and "The Lights of London."

They say that Mr. Robert Graham has made up his mind to leave the Minnie Palmer company and set up as an independent star. Mr. Graham is a clever actor, but shines with a reflected light that will hardly be strong enough to illuminate any extended sphere. His place in Miss Palmer's company will be supplied by Mr. John Gilbert.

The Miln-Burleigh combination was dissolved at Grand Rapids, Mich., last night by mutual agreement, Col. Burleigh retiring. Mr. Miln will spend the present week in the city reorganizing the company, and the week following will resume the projected route, visiting the principal cities in Indiana, Ohio, and the States farther to the eastward.

This evening the Miln-Burleigh combination dissolves partnership, and each of the two leaders will organize a company for himself. They report their receipts as showing a profit over expenses. Mr. Burleigh is said to have taken effectual means to secure the services of Miss Allen, by engaging her in the double capacity of leading lady and wife.

The Madison Square Theatre company open tomorrow evening at McVicker's in Mr. Gillette's comedy "The Professor," the company being substantially the same that appeared here last season, and comprising several of the original Madison Square cast. The title-rôle is taken by Mr. W. H. Gillette, the author, and the scenery is said to be particularly fine.

Tomorrow evening Mrs. Langtry will represent Miss Hardcastle in Goldsmith's ever-fresh and charming comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," and will repeat the performance Tuesday and Wednesday nights and Saturday matinée. On Thursday she will essay the delicately-arduous rôle of Rosalind in "As You Like It," reappearing in the same rôle on Friday and Saturday evenings.

The popularity of John L. Stoddard in Chicago shows no sign of abatement. The advance sale of tickets for the course beginning on Thursday evening next was very large. Beside this course three more lectures are announced for Saturday evenings, Jan. 13, 20, 27. On these evenings Mr. Stoddard will bring out three lectures not in the course, the subjects being respectively "Days in Rome," "A Winter on the Tiber," "Travels in Egypt," "An Evening on the Nile," and "Saunterings in Italy."

Dramatic Gossip.

Mr. McCullough appears at the Boston Theatre in "Virginius" tomorrow week.

Tomorrow evening "A Parisian Romance," with Miss Sara Jewett in a strong rôle, will succeed "The Rantzaus" at the Union Square Theatre.

A party of New York critics will attend Salvini's first performance of "King Lear" this week at the Globe Theatre, Boston. "Lear" is promised for Friday evening and Saturday afternoon.

Lady Martin, the once famous and unapproachable Helen Faucit, is to have another Shakspearean article in the forthcoming *Blackwood*, in which she will discuss the character of Imogen in "Cymbeline."

Mr. W. E. Sheridan has had but indifferent success in Australia. For seven weeks he played at Melbourne for nothing, the receipts not reaching his sharing terms; and at the close of the engagement the leading actors of the city combined to give a performance for his benefit.

Mr. Boucicault has been giving the Bostonians fresh proofs of his perennial juvenility and drawing delighted crowds by his Conn, in "The Shaughraun." Tomorrow evening "Suil-a-Mor" will be presented; on the 22d "Arrah-na-Pogue"; and on the 29th "Amadan," Mr. Boucicault's new play.

Manager Field, of Boston, has secured the latest London success, "Impulse," by Mr. B. C. Stephenson, and will probably produce it at the Museum after the close of Mr. Boucicault's engagement there. If it is as successful in Boston as it is in London, Mr. Field will not regret having yielded for once to "Impulse."

The comedians of Paris are taking an exquisit revenge upon the journalist Mirbeau, who wrote so scathing an article about them recently anent Coquelin's lawsuit with a manager. It is said that they now call stage servants and footmen by the name of Mirbeau—"My hat and gloves, Mirbeau!" "Mirbeau, brush my boots!" "That imbecile Mirbeau always brings me my coffee cold," etc.

A KISS FOR MAMMA.

The car was all ready—the aeronaut saying
A few last words ere he sailed away
To the far, blue sky, where the sunbeams straying
Made perfect the glorious Summer-day;
While thousands and thousands were gathering nigh,
To wish him good journey, and bid him good-by.

A wee little maid, with her sunny hair falling
Back from her beautiful childish brow,
Sprang away from her nurse, her baby voice calling:
"An p'ease, Mr. Man, may I do now?
I want to do up wiv 'oo in 'e sky,
To find my own mamma an' tiss her dood-by."

He kissed the sweet face, while the tear-drops were shining
On many a cheek hardened with care;
He unclasped the arms round his neck fondly twining,
And sailed from the little one standing there;
But a sweet voice rose to him, clear and free,
"Tell mamma I's dood dirl, an' tiss 'er fo' me!"
—*Wide Awake.*

MUSIC.

Preliminary Announcement of the Coming Grand Opera Season.

Two Concerts Offered to Music-Lovers This Week.

The New Operetta of "Virginia" and a Word About Ballet-Dancers.

Musical Notes, News, and Gossip at Home and Abroad.

The Italian Opera Season.

Contrary to his usual custom, Col. Mapleson will give us but a single week of Italian opera this year, although he has under his control the largest company he has ever had, and numbers more first-rate artists than on any previous visit to this city. His New York season has been remarkably successful, and the advance sale for the eight performances in Philadelphia amounted to $26,000 on the first day. There is every indication that the week's stay here will show the largest receipts Col. Mapleson has ever had, and with such singers as will fill the leading parts there is no question as to the pleasure in store for opera-goers. Cincinnati is making prodigious efforts to outdo its remarkable record of last year, and being so fortunate as to possess a magnificent hall in which to hold its festival is enabled to mount the operas given better than any other city in this country. But it should be remembered that the company appearing here is precisely the same that will appear in Cincinnati, the only difference being in the size of the chorus and orchestra. The latter will number over forty well-trained musicians, however, while at McVicker's, under the leadership of the veteran Sig. Arditi and the chorus, is larger than last year, having been recruited from the Covent Garden forces. More attention has been paid to the corps de ballet, which still retains at its head pretty and graceful Mme. Cawalazzi. Of the principal singers the queen of song, Adelina Patti, makes what is really her first appearance here within twenty years in opera with a strong supporting company, while Mme. Albani will be remembered as a charming dramatic soprano and ranking with the very best vocalists. Mme. Scalchi is probably the greatest of living contralto singers, Albani or Trebelli-Bettini being the only ones with whom she can be compared. Sig. Mierzwinski has a strong, robust tenor voice, and received very high praise for his New York performance in "William Tell." Sig. Ravelli is generally remembered and by all most pleasantly as a singer of unusual promise, and Sig. Frapolli has been heard here before under the same management. Sig. Galassi is perhaps the most thorough artist in the company, and on him has devolved the lion's share of the work. These are the principal members of Col. Mapleson's organization this year, while among the others are Fursch-Madi, Rossini, Durat, Clodio, Dotti, Monti, and Corsini. Nicolini, fortunately, has been shelved, although he may possibly be allowed to emerge from his well-earned retirement to sing in "Trovatore." The repertory for the week is not yet definitly announced, but will probably include "William Tell," "Puritani," "Semiramide," "L'Africaine," "Trovatore," "Traviata," and "Lohengrin" in about the order given. The sale of subscription tickets for the entire season will be opened at Lyon & Healy's tomorrow morning at 10, and will be continued three days. The sale of tickets for single performances will open at the box office of McVicker's Theatre Thursday morning, Jan. 11. As there is only one box to be offered for sale it will be put up at auction tomorrow morning at 10, before the sale of subscription seats, at the upset price of $150.

The Star Lecture Course Entertainment.

Mme. Camilla Urso, assisted by Miss Edith Wendell soprano, Miss Marguerite Hall contralto, Mr. S. Liebling pianist, and Mr. Alfred Burbank the well-known elocutionist, will give the fourth entertainment of the Star Lecture Course next Tuesday evening at Central Music-Hall. This will be Mme. Urso's last appearance in Chicago, as she goes to Australia in the spring, and will return to London via India. It is her intention to reside in London and teach the violin. The program is a good one, and comprises the following numbers:

Piano solo, "La Cascade du Chandron" .. Bendel
Mr. S. Liebling.
Aria from "Barber of Seville" .... Rossini
Miss Marguerite Hall.
Recitation .... ——
Mr. Alfred P. Burbank.
Sonata for violin .... J. W. Rust
Camilla Urso.
Aria .... ——
Miss Edith Wendell.
Piano solo, Fourth Hungarian Rhapsody ... Liszt
Mr. S. Liebling.
Duet .... ——
Miss Wendell and Miss Hall.
Violin solo, "Witches' Dance" .... Paganini
Camilla Urso.
Recitation .... ——
Mr. Alfred P. Burbank.
Romanza from "L'Eclair" .... Halevy
Miss Marguerite Hall.
Ballad .... ——
Miss Edith Wendell.
Humorous recitations .... ——
Mr. Alfred P. Burbank.

The sale of reserved seats will begin tomorrow morning.

The Next Chamber Concert.

The Chicago Quintet Club (Miss Ingersoll, Messrs. Lewis, Pellage, Allen, and Eichheim), assisted by Miss Van Camp, will conclude the first series of their chamber concerts on Thursday, Jan. 11, at Hershey Hall, with the following program:

Quatuor. Op. 66 .... Rubinstein
Andante Assai, Allegro Vivace.
Quartet. For strings. No. 12 .... Mozart
Menuetto, Andante Cantabile, Allegro Molto.
Song—"Sweet the Angelus is Ringing" ... Operti
Miss Van Camp.
Quintet. For strings. Night song .... Vogt
Andante and finale, from quintet .... Raff

The New Operetta of "Virginia."

Messrs. Stephen and Solomon have completed a new comic opera which will first be produced at the Bijou Theatre, New York, on Tuesday night. As Mr. McCaull's company is to be here next March at the Grand Opera-House, and will present "The Sorcerer" and "Virginia," if the latter is a success, it is interesting to note some of the points in connection with the presentation of the operetta. Owing to Lillian Russell's severe illness there has been considerable difficulty in obtaining a singer to take the leading part. Miss Lucette and Miss Lily Post were both tried, but Mr. McCaull has finally decided to introduce a new American girl in the opera. The lady is Miss Lucy Couch, who two years ago left New York to be prepared for the operatic stage by Mme. La Grange, in Paris. She is a young American lady, the sister of Mrs. Thomas H. Havemeyer, and it said she possesses a voice of fine quality. The opera itself is described by its authors as a "harmless 'skit' upon the Mephistophelian element which has so often been introduced into tragedy, melodrama, and grand opera." One of the New York critics thus speaks of the piece: "In the first act, entitled the 'Farm on the Cliff,' there is a double celebration of May-Day and the marriage of Paul and Virginia, and while the rustic beauties are discussing the coming festivities a railway official appears, who, while engaged in the discharge of his duties, is matrimonially inclined. There is a mass of nonsensical dramatic 'business' leading from this situation, including the appearance of a Mephistophelian character and some 'navvies' and other personages whose connection with the play is more ridiculous than logical. The second act takes place on the beach of a fashionable watering-place, where there is some very pretty music, and matters are at first complicated in a bewildering way, and are finally set right in good old-fashioned melodramatic style. Everybody sings and dances, and the plots and counter-plots are resolved into everyday incidents before the curtain descends."

American Girls Too Lazy to Dance.

Music and Drama.

The discussion of the way to kiss on the stage has led Augusta Sohlke, the once favorit danseuse into a dissertation on the dancing qualities of girls of different nationalities. Mlle. Sohlke was once the principal attraction of the Viceroy of Egypt's imported ballet troupe, but she is past her dancing days, and is directing the terpsichorean entertainment in a Philadelphia variety theatre. She says that American girls would make the most superb dancers in the world if they were not too lazy to go through with the requisit course of training. They practice an hour, and then begin to cry over their aching toes. English girls are fully as bad, and usually awkward, too. German girls, as a rule, are clumsy. The Italians and French make the best dancers, as they are generally graceful and not afraid to work. "The dancer's toes," she asserts, "should not get tired, if she loves her art. No one ever hears that the fingers of a good piano player are so stiff and sore that he is unable to play well. The dancer's toes should be like the piano player's fingers."

Musical Notes at Home.

Prof. Gill has resumed his classes.

Minnie Hauk will not be here with Col. Mapleson's company this year.

Prof. H. S. Perkins conducts a musical convention at Humboldt, Ia., this week.

The first of the second series of chamber concerts by the Chicago Quintet Club will be given Feb. 8.

The next concert of the Amateur Musical Club takes place Wednesday afternoon. Rubinstein will be the composer illustrated.

The Boston company, which will probably bring "Iolanthe" here before long, is winning general commendation for its performances.

In a letter recently received from Minnie Hauk's husband he says that she has concert engagements for St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Winnipeg, and Denver, but says nothing about her coming here.

The Balatka Quintet Club will give the second concert of the season next Thursday evening, Jan. 11, at Fairbank-Hall. Mozart's string quartet in C major and Beethoven's piano quartet in E flat, op. 16, are the principal works on the program.

Fanny Blumenfeld, who will be remembered as a pianist of great promise in this city some five years ago, has been studying in Vienna, and the Vienna *Tagblatt* praises her playing very highly in commenting upon a recent appearance at a public concert in that city.

The Grand Opera-House announces that it has engaged the Boston opera company to give "Iolanthe" in this city as its next musical attraction. Judging from the manner in which the second act of "My Sweetheart" was mounted and set the scenery for "Iolanthe" will be unusually fine.

At the Sunday praise service this evening in Central Music-Hall, the Rev. John H. Barrows, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, will deliver the address. The quartet choir of the First Church, composed of Miss Ettie Butler, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Otis, and Mr. Hubbard, assisted by the chorus under Mr. Tomlins, will render the music. The selections to be given have not been specified.

The C. C. C. company will give "Patience" in the new theatre at Pullman on the 10th, with the following cast: Patience, Jeanie Herrick; Angela, Mae St. John; Lady Jane, Emma Baker; Bunthorne, Samuel Kayser; Grosvenor, Charles Clark; Colonel, W. H. Clark; Duke, Dr. Barnes; Major, O. W. Kyle. Within the next two weeks this company will fill engagements in South Bend, La Porte, and Milwaukee.

Mr. Pratt reports that the rehearsals of the "Zenobia" chorus are progressing finely, and the ranks contain some excellent voices and well-known singers. The membership is nearly completed, but a few good tenors and contraltos are still desired. Application should be made to Mr. Pratt at Room 44, southeast corner of Wabash avenue and Jackson street, or at his residence, No. 2919 Indiana avenue.

At the usual Sunday afternoon concert in North Turner-Hall today the program will be as follows: March, "Soldier's Joy"; Overture, "Orpheus"; Waltz, "Dreams on the Ocean"; Selection from the opera "The Bat"; Overture, "Astorza" (new); Allegretto from the Eighth Symphony; Fantasia on Hungarian tunes, Mr. W. C. E. Seeboeck; Potpourri, "Flowers of Music"; Turkish Patrol (by request); Gallop, "All Over and Nowhere."

SOCIETY TOPICS.

Matters of Interest to the World of Fashion.

The Emperor William has kept a diary for nearly fifty years, which is illustrated by water-colors of the principal events of his life, done, from outlines given by the Emperor from memory, by the best German artists.

The Refectory at Lincoln Park, which now sports a brand-new steam-heating apparatus, put in by the Commissioners, is a favorite resort for skaters, sleighing parties, and visitors to the park. Skaters find excellent accommodations in the lower room, while in the hall above oysters, coffee, and other refreshments are served.

"Hop, Skip, and Jump Through England" is the title of the lecture lately given before the Wells Memorial Club of Boston by Mr. Horace Scudder, who in Mr. Aldrich's absence last summer acted as editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

No institution in the country has a more complete and perfect medical electrical apparatus than Dr. Justin Hayes has at 167 Wabash avenue. By the use of Holz' improved static electrical machine, combined with the other means, the time required in treating obstinate cases is lessened one-third. The boarding department in this institute comprises one of its attractive features. The condition of the patient is thoroughly understood and the diet regulated accordingly, and at prices, including room and medical treatment, less even than the rates at first-class hotels. An invalid could not well find a more delightful home.

A certain little Pharisee, who was praying for his big brother, had a good deal of human nature in him, even if he was only 6 years old. He prayed: "O Lord, bless brother Bill, and make him as good a boy as I am."

Bangs are the prevailing style for coiffures, and Mr. Burnham, of Central Music-Hall hair store, is introducing a new style which is exceedingly natural, becoming, and graceful.

For the hight of pure delight one must go to Chicago's Roller Skating Rink, corner Congress street and Michigan avenue. Special practice for ladies each morning between 10:30 and 12:30.

Butcher—"For dinner? Yes, ma'am. Nice quarter of lamb, ma'am?"

Mrs. Tuttledove (a bride of two weeks)—"Oh, but there are only two of us! Don't you think an eighth would do as well?"

At H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College can now be found young lady short-hand writers, typewriters, or general office assistants.

The most expensive furs, such as Russian sable and sea-otter, are used for the brims of bonnets that have a crown of velvet or of cloth.

The only real *English Bang* is made by Fetherly. Ladies' own hair cut in the latest approved English style. 169 Wabash avenue.

Previous to 1760 the French would not eat potatoes, it being supposed that they would cause freckles.

Mme. Moniz, Chicago's first manicure, 208 Wabash avenue. Manicure goods for sale.

We find beauty itself a very poor thing unless beautified by sentiment.—*Leigh Hunt.*

Ladies never lose their temper when sewing with Corticelli Silk. Every spool warranted free from knots and imperfections.

Louis Quinze shoe-buckles are now used in Paris to fasten collars as well as belts.

The fancy continues for trimming dark bottle green velvet with pale blue feathers or with soft dull pink plumes.

Lessons resumed in Kensington and Arasene embroidery. Mrs. Hodge, 151 22d st.

The sleeve is now made a prominent feature of the dress by such modistes as Worth and Pingat.

"*Bontecou*" our leading modiste, 189 Wabash, makes wedding trousseaus a specialty.

The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise entertained Madame Nilsson at dinner the other day in San Francisco.

New style in bangs, switches, and hair goods of all descriptions at lower prices than any other house. James Hall, 193 State street.

Camel's-hair bonnets as warm as felt are the Parisian novelties just imported for mid-winter toilets.

Ladies' and children's hair-cutting a specialty. Fetherly, 169 Wabash avenue.

Madame Angely is making braided cloth dresses to order for $30 during January. 170 State. Elevator 70 Monroe street.

Every known edition of Shakspeare, and nearly everything published, books or pictures, relating to the subject, among the rest an edition once owned by the comedian Burton, a reading-desk edition used by Fanny Kemble, and another with Macready's name on the title-page, is in the Shakspearean library of Col. E. H. Thomson, which James McMillan, of Detroit, has bought to give to the University of Michigan.

Thorough teachers, splendidly lighted and ventilated rooms, and low rates of tuition at Lakeside Business College, 81 North Clark.

Infants' outfits, ladies' underwear, children's dresses, old ladies' and breakfast caps manufactured at Mrs. Durlacher's, 56 S. Ada.

ART MATTERS.

"Zuleika," an Important Work by F. A. Bridgman, Now Owned in Chicago.

Some Rare Old Engravings and Etchings—John Phillips' Portrait of Erskine M. Phelps.

Vanderbilt's $5,000,000 Art Donation—Will It Be Duplicated in Chicago?—Art Notes.

An Important Work in Chicago from the Easel of F. A. Bridgman.

A painting by Frederick A. Bridgman, an American artist, whose works abroad have made him famous, has been shown during the last week and can still be seen at the establishment of E. W. Bates & Co., 44, 46, and 48 East Adams street, where it was sent direct from the artist's Paris studio in response to an order given by that firm over two years ago, and is to be placed by them in a room of the house of a wealthy citizen. All the decorations and furnishings of this room are of Moorish design, and the painting, which is a large Oriental one, will hang over the mantel framed only by a roll of rich striped Turkoman cloth. Mr. Bridgman, although a comparatively young man, has accomplished wonderful things. A pupil of Gérome, he is thought by some to excel his master in certain qualities. The first picture which brought him into notice was "An American Circus," now owned in Brooklyn; another of his works is entitled "Procession of the Bull of Apis," and hangs in the Corcoran Gallery at Washington; while his salon picture of 1882, "Planting Rape in Normandy," has been the subject of unlimited praise and illustration. As this is probably the only work ever sent to Chicago by this artist, it possesses more than ordinary interest. It is entitled "Zuleika," and pictures an Eastern woman, dark, sad, and beautiful, the wife of a defeated Moorish monarch, meditating amid the splendors of her palace upon the fate of war. She is seated in a huge carved and inlaid chair, one hand resting upon an arm of the chair, the other supporting her head and holding an open fan of peacock's feathers, which throws her face into shadow. She is dressed in the richest garb of the Orient; jewels glitter upon her arms and neck; her sandaled feet rest upon a Persian rug; near her is a Turkish narghile, and all the Oriental bric-a-brac that ever goes to make up a picture of the East; yet so subdued is the painting in tone, so free is it from the glazing, and glitter, and sunlight that make Benjamin Constant's women of the harem blaze like living jewels, that you hardly realize at first that it belongs to the same class. The flesh-tones are extremely dark. The only light in the picture is a vista through the open window of a blue sky and the domes of a distant city. The first feeling with regard to it is one of disappointment at its sombreness, the next of pleasure and surprise at the art in it.

Gossip of the Home Studios and Galleries.

The Art League is getting ready for its forthcoming exhibition, which will be held in the large gallery of the Art Institute Building on Van Buren street.

Mr. A. F. Brooks will send to the New York Academy Exhibition the pretty little water-color shown at the Paris Salon last year entitled "Les Favorites." The subject is two lovely children feeding doves from a vine-wreathed window.

The day and evening classes of the Art Institute open tomorrow at their new building, corner of Michigan avenue and Van Buren street. The invitations are out for the opening reception, which takes place Saturday evening next, Jan. 13, from 7 to 11 o'clock.

Mrs. Lulu Hogle, daughter of Mr. George W. Hotchkiss, of Evanston, and a pupil of Marie Koupal, has finished a very successful crayon of a mother and her baby boy, life size, and so happy in treatment that, while the likeness is excellent, the picture might pass for an ideal study.

Mr. Fanning has wisely concluded to postpone until this week the public sale of the important and interesting collection of water-color paintings which were placed on view at O'Brien's last week. The time originally set apart for the display previous to sale was cut short by delay in the arrival of the pictures, and the large crowds which have thronged the gallery testify to the strong public interest excited by the collection. The sale will take place every day this week—forenoon, afternoon, and evening.

George E. Colby has returned to Chicago, and will shortly establish himself for the winter in a suitable studio. He has concluded to act upon the advice of friends and leave picture-dealing to the picture-dealers, contenting himself with painting fewer and better pictures and selling them at good prices. He now has several orders ahead, including two panels for Mrs. Emmett Phillips, of Kansas City, a picture for Mr. Charles E. Hasbrook, of the Kansas City *Times*, and a canvas 30x48 inches for a West Side lady, the latter to pay $400 for the work. He will also paint a picture for the New York Academy spring exhibition.

At a meeting yesterday of the Chicago Art League, action was taken in reference to the death of Frank Campbell, a well-known member of the league and one of the most promising students of the academy. The following simple and direct expression of sorrow and sympathy was unanimously adopted, spread upon the records of the league, and sent to the parents of the deceased: "The members of the Chicago Art League wish to express to Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Campbell their extreme grief at learning of their son's death, and beg them to receive the deepest and most heartfelt sympathy of his colleagues."

The three-quarter length portrait by John Phillips of Mr. Erskine M. Phelps, President of the Iroquois Club, which was duly unveiled and presented to the club last Tuesday evening, is the most elaborate work in portraiture which Mr. Phillips has yet done in Chicago. Mr. Phelps is painted as sitting in his library at home, with all its rich and cheerful accessories, even including a picture on the wall of Napoleon, with his child asleep on his lap—a picture purchased at the sale of a noted Prince's collection and presented to Mr. Phelps. The pose of the figure in the portrait is characteristic of the man—a little careless in manner, but dignified and thoughtful. The head is strong in the flesh tints, and the features striking in their individuality, and while the background is full of detailed forms—such as the library, a table with elaborate cover, a chair, glimpses of the carpet, and the picture above referred to—yet all are kept subservient to the head and figure, and the effect is harmonious and artistic.

There is food for reflection, to say the least, by the millionaires of Chicago in the announcement of a day or two ago that William H. Vanderbilt stands ready to donate $5,000,000 for the erection of a building and the purchase of pictures for a permanent art-gallery to be located on the site of the Catholic Orphan Asylum on Fifth avenue, nearly opposite Mr. Vanderbilt's residence. The site in question is held by lease from the City of New York, and if the latter will contribute the ground Mr. Vanderbilt will contribute the $5,000,000 for building and contents. Chicago has in Dearborn Park a vacant block of ground used for no purpose whatever. Allowing that there are no Vanderbilts in Chicago, are there not fifty wealthy men whose fortunes have been erected here who will earn the everlasting honor and gratitude of the city by doing as much for Chicago as one man stands ready to do for New York? How long, O, how long, must it be truly said of Chicago that in respect of public and permanent art equipment and art advantages it is no nearer New York's present stage of advancement than the last new town in the Far West is to Chicago?

Mr. Hugh Wood has in his room at 66 Reaper Block a very curious and interesting collection of old engravings, etchings, mezzotints, and woodcuts brought for the most part from London. There are over 1,000 specimens as yet not numbered or catalogued. As Mr. Wood has but recently become a dealer in pictures and engravings, although an enthusiast in his admiration for such things, he has at present but little opinion or advice to offer concerning them. To the collector or connoisseur, however, who is capable of selecting the rare and valuable from the commonplace the collection presents an unusual treat. Many of the engravings are valuable as illustrating the great masterpieces of painting of various schools, although comparatively unimportant as specimens of the engraver's art, while others are prints in excellent preservation by the early masters of the German school. Of the latter class is a fine proof etching by Van Kessel, dated 1650, and a set of ten others of the same date. One is entitled "Mercy," another "Justice"; a third is by Offenbeck, the subject a mythological one, as are many of the others. "The Judgment of Solomon," very old, but with no date given, is excellent. A superb engraving of hunters and hounds attacking a bear is by Philipp Rugendas. There are also several good engravings of Philip Wouverman's paintings showing his famous hunting scenes, in which are gracefully grouped before an inn lords and ladies ready for the chase, with many hounds and dogs in the foreground. The most singular of these illustrations shows various figures representing Night as a veiled figure, Day a youth holding aloft a torch, Time with an hour-glass, while the three Fates are accepting an offering from "Christianity," the whole encircled by a serpent that seems to be swallowing itself—an emblem of Eternity. Those who appreciate and understand such curious old pictures will be well repaid by their examination.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

See Genesis, Chapter 31, Verse 59.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Will you be so kind as to inform me what is the meaning of the word "Mizpah"? A. SUBSCRIBER.

Chicago 298,977. St. Louis 310,864.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 3.—Will you please give the respective populations of Chicago and St. Louis in 1870, and oblige AN OLD SUBSCRIBER?

Yes, if It Is a Nice One.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—Will you kindly inform me if it is appropriate for a lady to accept a bouquet from a gentleman if you have just seen him but once? AN INEXPERIENCED MISS.

No.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Please answer the following question through your columns to decide a dispute: Was the Star-Spangled Banner used at the Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775? H. J. H.

A Good Chance for a Conservator.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Is a sane man of great wealth liable to punishment if he should willingly destroy his own property or money (without injury or loss to others) by fire or other means, and can he be lawfully prevented from doing so? READER.

[If a person persists in voluntarily destroying his own property or money, his heirs or relatives are apt to apply to the courts for a conservator, and the courts are in the habit of deciding that a person who acts in the manner indicated by the correspondent as necessarily insane.]

Jupiter and Saturn.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—To settle a dispute, please state in your next issue which of the two following wholesale houses does the largest outside business, or the largest in the West: Marshall Field & Co. or J. V. Farwell & Co. A CONSTANT READER.

[This is like asking which is the greater, Jupiter or Saturn—both planets of the first magnitude. Perhaps if the correspondent should ask Field he would say Farwell, and if he should ask Farwell that gentleman would say Field. Such is the courtesy of the trade. It would be like two rival candidates for Speaker in the Legislature each voting for the other.]

It Is Not.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Please say in Sunday morning's issue of your paper if the inclosed sentence is strictly grammatical. JOHN EDWARDS.

"Your actions indicate insincerity and prompts me to suspect the truth of the reports concerning your new associate not being respectable, etc."

[No. To go no further: The two verbs "indicate" and "prompt" should agree in number. The word "actions" in the copy is indistinctly written; it may be "action," but whichever it is the two verbs should either both be singular or both plural. The rest of the sentence is by no means elegant.]

How Not to Get Killed.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—There is no more danger in a cable car than a horse car, if the citizens will exercise common sense and observe the following rules:

First—Never get on or off of the car while it is in motion, unless you are a young man or an active middle-aged man. If the car will not stop wait for the next car. It is better to wait a few minutes than get killed or crippled for life.

Second—Always get off on the right-hand side of the car. Always be on the right-hand sidewalk when you want to get on the car.

Third—Should the father or mother have in charge their little children on the car, they should get off the car first and then take the children by the hand, so that they may be landed safely to the sidewalk.

Fourth—Conductors should be very careful to see that ladies, children, and infirm persons are safely landed on the car or on the ground before giving the signal to start the car.

Fifth—In getting off the car never pass immediately back of it and endeavor to cross to the other side until the car you have just left is entirely gone by, lest there should be another car coming in the opposit direction. There is more danger of getting killed in ignoring this rule than in any other way.

Sixth—If you are drunk keep away from the car entirely.

If these rules are strictly adhered to there is no excuse for the loss of another life on the grip-car rail. A CONDUCTOR.

A South Side Elevated Railroad.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Parties calling for signatures protesting against an elevated road on State street reminds me that I have seen no suggestions for an elevated road at the only point where such a road should be built on the South Side, and that is over the alley between Wabash avenue and State street. This alley, most of the way, is thirty feet wide. State street and Wabash avenue are bound to be elegant business streets as far south as Twenty-second street within the next fifteen years. An elevated road on either will hurt it. These streets are not built up; therefore the improvements can be made as desired. My idea is to build an elevated road over this alley, say twenty feet high, extend the stores on Wabash and State street back to the alley on first story only. You have all the advantage then for teaming. Have the second story set back from the alley fifteen feet, leaving that space for a sidewalk on each side of the track, with bridges at street-crossings, thus making a new street up in the air. This gives store-fronts to the second story, which would be just as good as either Wabash or State, for there would be fully as many people passing on the cars and as pedestrians.

To say nothing of the advantage this elevated road would be to Wabash and State street by increasing the settlement and population of the South Side, it would add at least 25 per cent to the value of property on the east side of State and the west side of Wabash, on account of the ability to utilize as stores what would otherwise be lofts. GEO. A. CHAMBERS.

Reformatory for Destitute Children.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Those interested in the welfare of destitute children were glad to see from THE TRIBUNE that efforts are to be made to have a bill passed to provide for the construction of a reformatory for boys and girls. Those familiar with the condition of the poorest class of this or any very large city will readily understand the benefits which would be derived by children of that class should there be a charitable institution of this kind provided for them surrounded by a large farm. Boys whose parents are dead or rendered beastly by intoxication or reduced by other circumstances to great poverty are often left to go at large upon the public streets until crime and idleness claim them as their own and they become the scourge of a civilized community. Seeds of evil sown on our streets and under our eyes in the youthful minds of these helpless little vagabonds will soon spring up in them and produce great trees of wickedness and trouble.

It is the duty of the State to take charge of these neglected creatures for their own good, and the peace and security of the State. They should be rescued, if possible, from their low condition, and be spared the disgrace and sorrow occasioned by following a life of shame and vice. The cost to the State of a farm and a reformatory building, etc., suitable for the purpose, would be trifling compared to the value of the misery saved those children and the annoyance spared to society by protecting it from the many rogues and vagabonds which would be made out of these little waifs if allowed to grow up untaught and unchecked. It is to be hoped that the State will take hold of this matter through its representatives, as suggested by those who have recently interested themselves therein. This reformatory should not have the characteristics of a Reform School with the air about it of correcting and punishing little criminals, but should partake of the nature of a home and a country farm where an opportunity would be given to the children of engaging in healthy labor and improving their minds by proper instruction without being looked upon as belonging to a law-breaking class. The farm should be placed under the management of a practical farmer, and teachers should be employed to instruct the children and fit them for useful occupations in the world.

A reformatory of this kind should be built near every large city, and citizens of influence and means should support it, or look after its welfare, and the State or city take upon itself the responsibility of establishing and maintaining it. AMERICAN CITIZEN.

The Saleswomen in Dry-Goods Stores.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Some weeks ago I noticed in THE TRIBUNE a letter signed "A Friend to the Workingwomen," calling attention to the fact that in our dry-goods stores the saleswomen have to stand all day without a chance to rest. This is an old-time evil. Attention has been called to it at various times through the columns of the daily papers; but the matter usually begins and ends at that point. Any lady who has done her shopping in Chicago during the last half-dozen years must have become familiar with the faces of certain of these young women, and noticed during that time a woful change in their appearance. They have become thin and aged much more quickly than women should do in so short a time. Of course the monotonous and confining life has something to do with this alteration; but beyond a doubt their health must suffer severely from the fatiguing and unnecessary standing, for it is unnecessary, and the rules of the store or the indifference to the comfort of employés which forbids the use of seats behind the counters cannot be too severely condemned. A lady who was interested in this subject, entered a store on State street not long ago and meeting one of the proprietors spoke to him on the question. He rubbed his hands and replied: "Mrs. ——, I assure you there would be no use for the seats; there is not a moment of the day when the young ladies are not occupied in waiting upon customers. They have no time to sit!" The lady was pleased to learn that business was so flourishing, but she thought there must be rainy days, and hot days, and hours at noon when trade was not so brisk, and when these weary women might rest themselves to the neglect of no one. This subject has often been discussed, but until a decided effort is made by the leading ladies of Chicago, who would certainly be interested in the subject if their attention were called to it, nothing will be done to alleviate the evil. If some friend to the workingwoman should carry a petition about and obtain the signatures of the customers of these stores asking the proprietors to furnish seats behind the counters there is little doubt it would be granted. The more numerously signed the more cheerful would be the consent. XXX.

Fire-Holes in the Roofs.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

WEST DE PERE, Wis., Jan. 5.—I notice that the insurance-men have petitioned the Common Council against allowing buildings to be built higher than eighty-five feet within the city limits, and especially to prevent the practice of allowing the upper stories of those high buildings being occupied either as tenements or for manufacturing purposes. There is no doubt that fires burning in those high buildings largely increase the danger of large and sweeping conflagrations; especially is that the case in buildings with elevators leading to the upper stories as at present constructed. The elevator shaft now forms a convenient flue by which to conduct the fire to the upper stories, from which it spreads out into the apartments of the different stories, and especially the upper ones, having open windows, through which the heated air inside the building rushes, carrying the smoke and flame, which spread in their upward course in all directions wherever there is an opening allowing them to escape into the open air. As a result, the fire is very soon spreading in all directions, and it gets beyond control of the firemen. Especially is this the case in very high buildings, unless, as experienced firemen will tell you, an opening in the roof can be effected, having connection with the lower stories, so as to admit of the fire going directly up through and out of the roof, in which case the fire is located and burns in one direction, and that towards the opening in the roof, making it possible to get at it. Now these are the facts, and the objections to high buildings in thickly populated cities, and I would suggest that if these elevator shafts were provided with a trap in the roof, so arranged as to open automatically as soon as a fire occurs in any part of the building, with a fire-proof chimney above the roof and a fire-proof passage through the roof, thereby allowing the smoke and fire, as it enters the elevator shaft, to pass directly out of the building—it would reduce the risk very materially and insure greater safety to those occupying the upper portions of the building.

This principle is so well understood by experienced firemen that I am surprised that some such plan of construction has not been adopted before this. C. A. WILLA

Criticising a Critic.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Your literary critic, reviewing the poem Monte Rosa, by Starr H. Nichols, says:

"Yet, though this epic scintillates in jeweled thoughts, nowhere does Nature (as Mr. Arnold so truly says of Wordsworth's superb simplicity) 'herself seem to take the pen out of his hand, and to write for him with her own bare, sheer, penetrating power.' Mr. Nichols flings his wealth abroad more lavishly than is consistent either with good taste or ripe judgment. In this connection we commend to his attention some words from one whose pen carries weight—Principal J. C. Shairp, of St. Andrew's University: 'This ornate style, redundant with splendid imagery, . . . so delights in distant allusions and classical retrospect that the attention is apt to be led off by these and to neglect the central subject.' Most especially would we advise every poet (and Mr. Nichols is one) to ponder that pregnant sentence with which Mr. Shairp crystallizes the essence of that pure style which inculcates restraint: 'A scene and a sentiment brought home with the minimum of words and the maximum of power.'"

I should like to ask, Is the critic of THE TRIBUNE so fond of imitators that he would prefer to have Mr. Nichols write like Wordsworth rather than to speak in his own natural manner?

Are the new men always to be rebuked because they do not reproduce the old? Is Byron not good because he is not like Shakspeare? Where does Wordsworth write with such "superb simplicity"? Is simplicity ever superb? Who is Principal Shairp as a critic? And what did poet ever write poetry after the prescribed sentences of critics anyway? If Mr. Nichols is a poet, as the critic says, isn't his own taste and judgment probably better than that of any principal of high schools whatever? In the frequency of dead-level can we not bear gratefully some writers who have "too many beauties," even if we are a little bewildered? Monte Rosa may be a great poem because it does not conform to previous masters, but follows a vital law of its own. SAMUEL BLI

[We are constrained to say that the author of the above letter, who has not heard of Principal Shairp, the successor of Matthew Arnold as Professor of Poetry at Oxford University, has much yet to learn about poetical criticism.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

Mrs. Langtry.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—I read in today's issue a communication headed, "Feminine Criticism on Her Acting and Actions." Only a woman would be mean enough to make such remarks about her sex. If there is anything dark in a woman's life she wishes buried, no man would take so much trouble to unearth it as this "our lady friend." If she can do a kindness by keeping silent, she won't; poor thing! she can't. Mrs. Langtry is no worse—and a great deal better—than thousands of her sex that society welcomes with open arms. If Mrs. Pidgeon had received the same attention, perhaps we never should have heard anything of Mrs. Langtry's private affairs, but as she was without sin she cast the first stone. I wonder how this "lady friend" would act if the Prince of Wales or any other great nabob, should condescend to notice her. She would of course not do what the Scripture tells her: "Go thou and do likewise."

In regard to Mrs. Langtry's acting, I would much rather put faith in the reporter's account than in that of such a charitable (?) woman.

In the same issue there is a conversation held with Mme. Patti, wherein she says: "I don't think it's any of the public's business what Mrs. Langtry does in private. If she likes Gebhard she has a perfect right to accept his attentions." So say I, and there are very few women who would turn their back on a man that wishes to spend thousands in buying them presents, if they dared not receive them openly they would "under the rose."

When I see all the malignant spite and jealousy that characterize my sex, the only thing that reconciles me for being a woman is that I had not to marry one. AGNES OLIVE

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—THE TRIBUNE certainly had the most sensible criticism of Mrs. Langtry which the writer has seen.

If a word more may be said upon a much-abused subject, I would like to point out just where the mistake is generally made in the criticisms of this lady. I visited the theatre one evening and saw Mrs. Langtry; in my company were a number of friends; near me were others whom I knew. The majority of them were disappointed. They said she was not as pretty as so and so, naming numerous persons of our acquaintance who certainly are pretty.

Now if one goes to see a pretty woman, and goes with a commonplace—or, rather, too much commonplace as conventional and modern—idea of beauty, then they will be disappointed.

Mrs. Langtry is not pretty—her face is too strong, too large, and so are her mouth and chin for that.

That there is none of the beauty of girlishness, of artlessness, of emotion even, goes without saying, and this prettiness which she has not is what the world, or at least the ordinary world, admires and esteems; hence, to the general public, Mrs. Langtry must be a disappointment.

But to one whose artistic sense of completeness looks for something more, who would seek the ideal of the old Greeks in its union of delicacy and strength; a head firmly poised, a perfect oval, set upon its delicately-proportioned neck and sculptured bust, such a head as we figure for example as the Venus de Milo or de Medici, something, too, like one of Tadema's stately matrons, to such Mrs. Langtry is a satisfaction and a study.

Nor is it unworthy of one's while to consider this, for why did the great London world, with all its tasks and pursuits, tarry so long to salute this woman as beautiful.

Perhaps, because, in the reaction from modern prettinesses and littlenesses it saw in a human face and figure a reflection of the strength and dignity.

It was the artistic element, the esthetic element, which have proclaimed Mrs. Langtry a beautiful woman, and, as in all these tales and follies there is a grain of truth, so in the admiration of Mrs. Langtry there is a grain of usefulness.

Of course we go primarily to see her, and if we go with the ideal I have described, we go not in vain. As an actress she is fair—neither bad nor good. POL

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Capt. Corwin Sage, U. S. A., and Capt. J. J. Dougherty, Eleventh Infantry, U. S. A., are at the Leland.

Miss Studebaker, of Prairie avenue, gave a theatre dinner to a number of young ladies and gentlemen last night.

Justice Wallace yesterday fined Mrs. Lillian McFadden $25 for keeping an intelligence office at No. 3112 Cottage Grove avenue without a license.

Mr. Ben Cirkle, the insurance agent, threatens to sue the Ætna Fire-Insurance Company, of Wheeling, W. Va., for having had him arrested recently.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kimball gave a very pleasant dinner party to about a dozen ladies and gentlemen at their residence, No. 1641 Michigan avenue, last evening.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of T. T. Oviatt, the telegraph operator who died in a bagnio at No. 80 Fourth avenue, and the jury found that apoplexy had caused the man's death.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 24 degrees; 9 a. m., 25; 10 a. m., 26; 11 a. m., 27; 12 m., 28; 1 p. m., 29; 3 p. m., 29; 6 p. m., 29; 8 p. m., 27. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.39; 8 p. m., 29.23.

County-Commissioner Leach was yesterday reported as dangerously ill. He had been sick for some days with a cold and rheumatic symptoms, which appear to have developed into pneumonia in the most virulent form. His numerous friends sympathize with him in his affliction.

J. Ross Bowler, Marshalltown; M. M. Towne and family, Laramie; A. Y. McDonald, Dubuque; H. A. Burt, Marquette; Jacob Young, St. Paul; J. C. Bailey, New Orleans; John M. Thurston, Omaha; George P. North, New Haven, and T. A. Budd, Buffalo, are at the Tremont.

H. P. Locke, Burlington, Ia.; George A. Neeves, Grand Rapids, Wis.; Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Mintrum, St. Paul; Charles Frohman, New York; Dr. L. H. Davis, Woodstock; Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Bonniwell, St. Louis; George J. Rankin, Pueblo, and C. C. Fuller, Des Moines, are at the Sherman.

Judge Blodgett, accompanied by the counsel on both sides in the Hinsdale-Doyle Granite Company vs. Cook County case, and Architect Dennison, visited the County-Building yesterday and had explained to him the changes made in the building from the original plan for which the extra charges are claimed.

Thomas Hayes, Louisville; Thomas Peters and E. W. Rucker, Birmingham, Ala.; J. P. Grant, Winnipeg; M. J. Woodruff, New York; J. E. Benderson, Dallas, Tex.; A. Bishop, Montpelier, Vt.; Dr. A. B. Kibbe, Denver; Mr. and Mrs. Justus Bragg, Bismarck; and Dr. and Mrs. Stone, St. Paul, are at the Palmer.

The Chicago & Cook County Railway Company is constructing a track near the corner of Van Buren and Franklin streets, on which it will soon give a public exhibition of its electric motor. Mr. Vandepoele, of the Vandepoele Electric-Light Company, the inventor of the motor, is now placing one on a car for that purpose.

As announced, Bishop Ireland will lecture in Central Music-Hall Wednesday evening, Jan. 17, the subject being "Intemperance: Our Duty in Regard to the Evil." The invitation, sent to the Bishop through the St. Patrick's Society, was signed by a large number of well-known citizens, including Judges, lawyers, physicians, business-men, etc.

At the annual meeting of the Union Club last evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. W. Bishop; Vice-President, A. A. Carpenter; Treasurer, A. W. Cobb; Secretary, W. G. McMillan; Directors, A. R. Howe, F. H. Watriss, A. N. Day, Alexander Mackay, A. H. Burley, Charles N. Fessenden, and James C. Brooks.

The Executive Committee of the Carpenters' Union No. 21 met last evening for the purpose of electing officers for the present year. The ballots resulted as follows: President, Mr. F. Jones; Vice-President, Mr. D. Schumachwaser; Treasurer, H. J. Hanson; Financial Secretary, E. S. Schneider; Secretary, W. S. Weeks; Conductor, William Meyers; Warden Tom Carroll.

On Friday evening last Montjoie Commandery, No. 53, K. T., presented to their retiring Recorder, Mortimer McRoberts, a very handsome jewel, a fac-simile of the coat-of-arms of the commandery, wrought in gold, inlaid with enamel, and set in diamonds. The presentation was made by Eminent-Commander Purdy in a neat and unostentatious manner, and was responded to by the happy recipient in a few happy remarks.

The annual ball of the Chicago Mercantile Battery Association will be held at the Sherman House Wednesday evening, Jan. 24. Dancing will commence at 8:30. Pound & Dotzler's orchestra will furnish music. A supper will be served. The arrangements are in the hands of Messrs. Hudson, Ransom, Nash, Dunne, Arnold, Weeks, Jors, Sinclair, Powell, Day, Zimmauck, Swan, Gunlock, Harris, and Parker.

The New York *Daily Graphic* has issued a handy little volume, presenting in compact and convenient shape statistics relating to railroads, grain, produce, cotton, petroleum, mining, prices of stocks and bonds, dividends, etc. The tables are brought down to Jan. 1, 1883. Copies can be procured of Mr. E. C. Brown, manager of the *Graphic's* Chicago office.

Chief-Fire-Marshal Swenie says the growth of the city during the last year makes further additions to the Fire Department desirable, if not absolutely necessary. He says he would like to have two or three new companies organized this year, if the Council can find the money for that purpose. The roster of the Fire Department now numbers 388 men, and such additions as are needed would increase the number to 410 or 415.

As Mr. Lyman L. Kellogg, a member of the Board of Trade, having an office at No. 162 Washington street, and residing at No. 463 Belden avenue, was driving a spirited horse, attached to a cutter, down La Salle avenue yesterday morning, the horse took fright at some boys playing on the street, and ran for several blocks, demolishing a lamp-post between Elm and Maple streets. The horse was badly cut, but Mr. Kellogg escaped uninjured.

The Anneka Jans heirs met last evening with Mr. Christie at No. 248 Ewing street. The interest in this proposed contest for property in New York seems to be on a steady increase. The meeting last evening was the largest and most encouraging that has yet been held. All the shares have been disposed of with the exception of four, and the holders consider themselves in a condition to open war and push the contest. Mr. Wallace leaves for New York now in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Getty, Muskegon; Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Dixon Jr., New York; Mr. and Mrs. N. Haight, Louisville; Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Chisholm, London, Eng.; Peter White, Marquette; John Erb, Little Rock; E. G. Church, Washington; Thomas Ferguson, Detroit; W. T. Hamilton, New York; W. C. Lane, Cheyenne; F. H. Bridges, Winnipeg; J. B. Moore, Hartford; Dr. C. B. Stockwell, Port Huron; Dr. A. B. Standman, Winnebago; W. Murlock, Toronto; and R. M. Robinson are at the Pacific.

The annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the Woman's Hospital of Chicago was held Friday, Jan. 5, at the institution. The old officers were reëlected for the new year. The Treasurer reported that the total receipts of the year 1882 were $8,474.51; the disbursements were $7,951.07; balance on hand, $523.44; value of merchandise received, $1,200. The number of house and clinic patients treated was greatly in excess of last year, there being 250 house patients and seventy-five clinic. A vote of thanks was tendered to the public for the generous donations received.

The members of the Mercantile Club held a special meeting in their rooms yesterday afternoon to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The result was as follows: President, the Hon. R. W. Dunham; First Vice-President, V. D. Gowan; Second Vice-President, J. J. Podel; Treasurer, Orson Smith; Secretary, L. E. Lyon; Directors, Olander Pickering, C. S. Birdsall Jr., George T. Kessler, George Bohner, Samuel Combs, A. G. Spaulding, N. T. Wright, G. W. Pike, J. H. Whitbeck, H. D. Warner. The election will be by ballot, occupying all of Tuesday next.

Messrs. Burnham & Root, the well-known architects, have been awarded the contract for the construction of the Armour Building, which will occupy the space in the block just south of the new Chamber of Commerce, fronting on Van Buren street. The plans for the structure were drawn some time ago, but even now the exact manner of construction is not decided upon, owing to the diversified interests and ideas in the enterprise. The original plans, a description of which were published in THE TRIBUNE several weeks ago, contemplated the use of stone in the outer walls, but it is now understood that pressed brick will be used, with elaborate stone trimmings. Just how high the building will be has not been fully determined, but it has been decided that it shall be absolutely fire-proof, and that it shall be one of the finest office-buildings in America. The south front will have a front elevation of not less than 150 feet, and the fronts on Sherman street and Pacific avenue will be only about thirty feet lower. The main entrance will be on Van Buren street, and two entrances will be made on the two thoroughfares previously named. The building will be connected with the Chamber of Commerce by iron bridges from each story. It is intended that the building shall be completed as soon as the Chamber of Commerce.

The taxpayers of the Towns of Austin, Oak Park, and Harlem are just now considerably agitated over an effort on the part of the Trustees to build a sewer which it is alleged will drain the towns and the surrounding country, and which will cost them, if built, $95,000. They looked the country and the proposition over carefully, and they came to the conclusion that there was no country to drain, and even if there were there was no means of flushing the sewer, and accordingly they called a meeting at Hoard's Hall, Oak Park, last evening to protest against the heavy expenditure. The meeting was well attended, and it is thought will have the desired effect.

Mr. Alex. H. Revell, of the well-known furniture firm of A. H. Revell & Co., was very agreeably surprised at the close of business last evening by the presentation to him of a magnificent gold watch. The present was the gift of the employés of the establishment, and the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mr. Revell's birthday was chosen as the occasion. After returning thanks Mr. Revell was a second time surprised at being made the recipient of a gold chain to accompany the watch, the gift of friends outside his business. Speeches of thanks and good will were made by the recipient and some of the donors, after which the gathering adjourned.

Capt. John F. Stafford said yesterday that he was about to apply for an injunction to restrain the Trade & Labor Assembly from putting up a hall on the Lake-Front, for which they obtained permission from the City Council. The Captain claims that the Council had no power to make such a grant, and he notified the Directors of the assembly last October that they would do well to desist from undertaking to build upon the Lake-Front, as the city and the railroad companies were enjoined from meddling with that property. He says he now has the support of the property-owners on Michigan avenue in his intention to take the necessary steps to prevent this encroachment upon the Lake Park.

The regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the Erring Woman's Refuge was held at the home yesterday afternoon, the President, Mrs. Wheeler, in the chair. The Treasurer, Mrs. Edward Ely, reported the entire receipts for the month of December at $1,225.72; expenses, $606.85; leaving $618.87 in the Treasurer's hands, in addition to which they have $600 in the bank. There are thirty-two girls in the institution, ranging in age from their early teens to over 20. Here the erring ones are kept until reclaimed by friends or have become thoroughly reformed and self-confident, and are taught housework, dressmaking, etc. There are also eleven babies, all under 2 years of age, in the home.

It is understood that the Chicago Stock Exchange will be interested in the protection of Fred G. Frank and Martin Frank, two of its most active members, who were arrested for buying over their counter foreign coin alleged to have been stolen. Any banker or broker is liable to be exposed to similar annoyance and trouble in buying in good faith current securities or coin, and the exchange desires to have the questions not only of the responsibility of the members, but their rights and the remedy for their wrongs fully established. Many prominent bankers and business-men immediately tendered sympathy and aid to the Messrs. Frank, Mr. L. J. Gage, of the First National Bank, going on their bond. The total value of the coin purchased was but $5.

A. C. HESING'S SIXTIETH BIRTHDAY.

Yesterday was the sixtieth birthday of A. C. Hesing, and the twentieth anniversary of his connection with *Staats-Zeitung*, and it will be a day long to be remembered by him. In the forenoon he was presented with a handsome gold watch by the attachés of his paper, the presentation occuring at his office. Later in the day, and without any formality, he was made the recepient of a gold-headed cane, the gift of a few friends, and in the evening his private parlors were invaded by Sheriff Hanchett, ex-Coroner Dietzsch, Deputy-Sheriff Burke, Adolph Müller, and others, and he was presented with a heavy gold neck-chain to match the watch. Each of the presentations was a surprise. He could not express himself as he would have liked to, because he was entirely unprepared for the several events, but his appreciation was thorough and heartfelt. A coincidence in connection with the presentation of the watch was that he was Sheriff twenty years ago, and that upon retiring from office he was presented with a watch and chain which he has worn up to yesterday. He now leaves off the old, placing it among the dearest relics of his life, and dons the new one, with the hope that Mayor Harrison's "sand-baggers," to use his own language, will allow him to wear it the rest of his days.

MARDI-GRAS.

Last evening the committee of the Chicago Turn-Gemeinde having in charge the arrangements for the Mardi-Gras festival, which will be held in Armory D Hall on the evening of Feb. 6, held a meeting in the club-room at North Side Turner-Hall. Most of the evening was consumed in listening to the reports of sub-committees. The Chairman of the Committee on Costumes reported excellent progress in the work submitted to the committee, and that it would be completed in time for the festival. The Hall Committee reported having arranged with an architect for the reconstruction of the hall so as to accommodate at least 2,000 spectators. This will be accomplished by means of temporary galleries, substantially constructed around the entire building. The procession, for which such elaborate preparations are making, will be presented upon an ample stage in the shape of tableaux representing the various nations of the earth preceded by the King of the Carnival. The pageant, judging from the drawings by Kindt, will be the most splendid that has ever been seen in Chicago or the West. Nearly half of the scenes are completed and the corps of workmen engaged upon them are laboring arduously toward their perfection. The members of the Turn-Gemeinde are desirous of making this their best effort, and will spare no pains to establish a reputation for Chicago unsurpassed by any of the folly-loving cities of the South or East.

A COMPLAINT OF SWINDLING MADE AGAINST AN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

On several occasions during the last few months THE TRIBUNE has devoted considerable space to an exposition of the dishonest practices of the so-called intelligence or employment agencies with which the city swarms. The great majority of these institutions offer alluring baits to the honest searcher after employment, and by means of the most plausible statements and promises induce the poor and inexperienced unemployed to deposit a fee of from $1 to $3, with the pledge of obtaining immediate work. The promise is much better than the execution. The men who have obtained employment from any one of those so-called agencies are scarcer than comets. The others are simply victims to the cupidity of men who are devoid of all conscience, honor, or reputation. The are bloodsucker who know no mercy, and would rather plunder the poor and helpless than procure a pistol and take to the highway. Yesterday afternoon George Bell, a young man of delicate appearance, swore out a warrant against an "intelligence" agency operating under the name of J. W. Brown & Co., doing business on Monroe street, a few doors west of Clark, charging the manager, one Dement, with having swindled him out of $2 on the strength of a promise of immediate employment. The employment was not forthcoming, and no investigation by Mr. Bell could fathom when his job would be ready for him. Dement, alias Brown & Co., was brought into Justice Prindiville's court and asked for a continuance until Tuesday afternoon. The court assented on condition that a sufficient bond be given. One R. F. Denton, a rather venerable-looking person, appeared as bondsman. He swore he was a member of the Board of Trade, owned some property, and kept his account in the Corn Exchange Bank. The city directory fails to give Mr. Denton's office, but locates his residence at No. 112 South Green street.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

Dr. George Kellogg, the alleged abortionist, was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000. His bondsmen were W. H. Reed and John Howes.

The resolutions of the Bar Association in respect to the memory of Col. R. W. Ricaby and Gen. H. N. Eldridge were ordered spread upon the records of the County Court.

HARMS MAY HALVE IT.

The Judiciary Committee had before them the question of whether they would press the appeal in the Harms case. The attorneys for the county were present and advised that the case be taken to the upper courts, but no action was taken, and an adjournment was had until Wednesday. It was agreed that Mr. Harms was entitled in equity to about $35,000 of the $73,000 judgment obtained, and if the suit cannot be settled upon some such basis the probabilities are that it will be further prolonged. It will be remembered that he mandamused the board a few years ago to pay him $40,000 in settlement of his claim, so the indications are that a compromise will be effected in the end.

THE CITY-HALL.

There is small-pox at No. 124 West Twenty-first and No. 127 Forquer street.

Scarlet-fever was reported yesterday at No. 569 West Adams, No. 51 West Fifteenth, No. 74 Centre, No. 1913 South Clark, No. 969 West Polk, No. 132 East Erie (three cases), No. 1194 Fulton, No. 744 Dania avenue, and No. 150 Coblentz.

Among the building permits issued yesterday were the following: William Pound, three-story dwelling, 20x60 feet, No. 3845 Johnson place, $3,000; John Bednong, three-story stores and flats, 40x60, No. 88 Fisk street, $10,000; C. E. Robinson, three-story dwelling, 30x40 feet, Nos. 561 and 563 South Clark, $6,000; P. H. Cashman, two-story dwelling, 20x50 feet, No. 1222 West Harrison street, $2,500.

ALL A MISUNDERSTANDING.

Agents of the Building Department visited all the Chicago theatres Friday evening. Their object was to ascertain whether the ordinance forbidding the placing of camp-stools in the aisles was observed. Last evening Louis Sharp, stage manager of McVicker's Theatre, was shown a printed statement which declared that Inspector Wilkie, of the Building Department, had been refused admission to that theatre while on a tour of inspection. The article in question also intimated that the department would probably bring a suit against Manager McVicker for interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty.

"Now I understand it," said Mr. Sharp, after he had perused the paragraph. "A person came here last evening with a letter from the Building Department. As I understood the communication the party presenting it was a Building Inspector, and wanted to inspect this building. I told him that it was no time to call for such an inspection. He did not say a word about camp-chairs. The performance was going on at the time, and every man was at his post. I could not be spared, and there was no one about the theatre who could attend to a Building Inspector, and I intimated as much to this party. He said not a word about camp-stools, and I had at the time quite forgotten the action of the Council on the subject. 'Then you decline to admit me,' he said. I told him I did, as it was no time to inspect the building while an entertainment was proceeding. I told him that other building inspectors had never presented themselves in the evening, but that if he would come in the daytime I should be happy to give him every facility for a thorough official inspection of the theatre. He left in a huff, and I had no intimation that his visit was in any way connected with camp chairs. If he had said a word about the special object of his visit it would have been entirely different. He simply threw himself away back and fairly out of sight on his dignity. Of course Mr. McVicker has no objection to an inspection of the character proposed by this visitor. We never have camp stools in the aisles. I remember once that Mayor Harrison requested a favor of this character, but Mr. McVicker said he could not grant it. This line has been at the top of our play-bill for years: 'Chairs are never allowed in the aisles of this theatre, nor is it ever permitted to be overcrowded to the annoyance of its patrons.' We have lived up to that text to the letter, and propose to to the end of the sermon."

WHEELS AND WHISKY.

The Council Committee Somewhat Muddled as to Wagon and Saloon Licenses—Proposed Changes of Fees.

The Committee on Licenses met yesterday afternoon and took up the resolutions in reference to licensing the business and occupations authorized by the charter, and raising the saloon licenses to an average of $104.

Ald. Colvin, the Chairman, stated that he had asked the Law Department for a list of things and occupations that could be licensed under the charter, and had received one.

Ald. Peevey said it was about time action was taken.

Ald. Altpeter was opposed to taxing the poorer classes as long as the wealthy men didn't pay their proper share of taxes. He began talking about the low assessment of property, but was told that that had nothing to do with the pending question. He then said that he would vote against license until the assessment was adjusted.

The Chair said the city could not appeal to the Legislature for relief until the Council licensed what was authorized by the charter.

Ald. Altpeter remarked that the Revenue law was ample; it should be enforced.

Ald. Wanzer said other men would be satisfied if the saloon license was raised. The fee should be $500. There were too many saloons, and the number could be reduced in no other way. With a fee of $500 there would be perhaps 1,500 instead of 4,000. The Mayor of Omaha, who, when elected, was opposed to high license, was thoroughly convinced that it was *the* thing for a large city.

The Chair asked if a $500 fee would not be a hardship on a good many people. Many could not pay it, and 7,500 people would be thrown out of employment.

Ald. Wanzer said that didn't enter into the matter at all. The question was how to reduce the number of saloons.

Ald. Peevey thought the worst saloons were better able to pay $500 than the others.

It was then decided to take up the list and fix the fees "in order to get a basis."

The result was as follows:

	Now.	Proposed.
Amusements, first class	$ 300	$ 500
Amusements, second class	200	250
Free concerts	100	200
Circus and menagerie (day)	75	100
Circus (day)	75	100
Auctioneers	200	300
Ball-and-pin alleys	10	25
Street exhibitions (month)	10	10
Steam yachts	....	25
Sail-boats	5	5
Row-boats	2	2
Tugs	....	25
Brokers	....	100
Butchers	10	15
Bakers	1	5
Concealed weapons	2	2
Restaurants	....	25
Distilleries	....	1,000
Coupé	2.50	5
Dogs	2	2
Drays	2.50	2.50
Gunpowder	5	25
Hacks	5	5
Intelligence offices	25	25
Junk-dealers	27.50	50
Junk-dealers' wagons	....	5
Omnibuses	5	10
Peddlers	5	10
Pool-tables (for hire)	5	25
Pawnbrokers	150	500
Slaughtering establishments	100	100
Rendering establishments	100	100
Packing-houses	....	500
Runners	12	12
Scavengers	5	5
Livery-stable carriages	....	5
Saloons	52	....
Shooting-galleries	10	25
Second-hand dealers	35	50
Double wagons	5	....
Single wagons	2.50	....
Public scales	....	10
Soap factories	....	100
Tallow chandlers	....	100
Tanneries	....	100
Money-changers	....	100
Lumber-yards	....	100
Bone factories	....	100

The wagon-license fee and the saloon question were left open, as it was useless, on account of the diversity of views, to attempt to fix the amount. The committee adjourned with the understanding that each member is to get a map, district the city, and put down what he thinks the saloons in the different districts should pay. Another meeting will be held next Saturday, when the maps will be compared and a fee arrived at. One thing is apparently certain: the saloon licenses as a rule will be nearly doubled, and some of the down-town places will have to pay several times $52.

"OLD SHADY."

The following correspondence is self-explanatory, with the exception that it fails to state that the day fixed upon for the benefit is Tuesday, Jan. 16:

CHICAGO, Jan. 4, 1883.—*John A. Hamlin, Grand Opera-House*—DEAR SIR: The Directors of the Chicago Church Choir Company have kindly offered the services of their company for a benefit to the widow and daughter of the late Frank Lumbard. We feel assured from the interest already manifested by friends of Mr. Lumbard and the offers that have been made by numerous gentlemen to take and dispose of tickets that a large fund can be raised for this very worthy object. Upon us as a committee to have charge of the moneys received—all of which will be devoted to the purpose for which the benefit is given—devolves the duty of securing a proper place for the giving of a performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's opera, "The Pirates of Penzance," and we write to ask if your house can be had for that purpose on some Tuesday or Thursday afternoon within the next two weeks.

WILLIAM BROSS,
JOHN H. WITBECK,
S. G. SEATON.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, CHICAGO, Jan. 6, 1883.—*Messrs. William Bross, S. G. Seaton, John H. Witbeck*—DEAR SIRS: I am in receipt of your favor of Jan. 4 regarding the proposed benefit to the family of the late Frank Lumbard. In reply I take the pleasure of tendering you the use of the Grand Opera-House on any Tuesday or Thursday afternoon you may name. Hoping the offer may meet with your approval, I am, very truly yours,

J. A. HAMLIN.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.

The building at No. 20 Quincy street was the scene of a brutal assault last night, a Mrs. Sparks, who rooms in the building, being perhaps fatally kicked by a man named F. H. Green. Green has been rooming there for some time with the family renting the place, and yesterday wanted to act as their agent in the collection of rent from the various occupants of the building. When he came to the door of the room occupied by Mrs. Sparks, she refused to let him in, whereupon he broke in the door and kicked her in the abdomen in a most savage manner. The unfortunate woman fainted from the awful pain, and Dr. Stratford was called. He says that she is badly injured, and the complications liable to ensue will perhaps result fatally. When a reporter visited the house last night Mrs. Sparks was lying on a couch still unconscious, and it was said that no coherent statement had been obtained from her. Green was arrested by Officers Rohan and Stift and locked up at the Central Station.

JULY WHEAT.

One Side of the Defaulters' Case Before the Supreme Court.

They Insist They Should Not Be Expelled from the Board of Trade

Because of Their Alleged Enforced Inability to Perform Their Contracts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 6.—The Supreme Court listened today to the briefs and arguments of counsel in the celebrated Board of Trade cases growing out of the famous July wheat deal, when upwards of 4,000,000 bushels of No. 2 spring wheat were defaulted. It will be remembered that there was a very earnest dispute for several weeks as to the selling price of the defaulted wheat, and under Rule 27 the Board of Trade appointed a committee to take testimony and fix the price. After five weeks' investigation the committee agreed upon $1.35 per bushel. A number of members of the Board of Trade declined to settle their defaulted contracts at the price fixed, and twenty-four of them, including A. M. Wright & Co. and John T. Lester & Co., filed bills and obtained from Judge Jameson, of the Superior Court, an ex parte injunction against the board and its officers from expelling them. This injunction was subsequently dissolved by Judge Gardner, but continued in force by agreement of the parties and the case taken to the Appellate Court. The judgment of the court below dissolving the injunction was there sustained by a pro forma decree. On that pro forma decree the appellants, A. M. Wright & Co. and John T. Lester & Co., carried the case up to the Supreme Court, and it was set for hearing today, the main question being as to the right of courts, in the exercise of their equitable powers, to interpose by injunction to restrain the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade from enforcing the rules, regulations, and by-laws of that corporation in regard to suspending or expelling members for defaulting upon their contracts. M. W. Fuller and John E. Burke appeared on behalf of A. M. Wright & Co., and W. C. Goudy, Charles H. Lawrence, Francis A. Riddle, and W. J. Campbell for the Board of Trade.

The case was submitted on briefs, and was argued orally at considerable length by the rather numerous array of counsel. Mr. Fuller, on the part of the appellants, claimed that the Board of Trade has no power to expel or suspend its members for the non-performance of illegal contracts; that the contracts in question were illegal, both at common law and under the Illinois statute, it being admitted that the purchasers from appellants (Armour & Kershaw) were engaged in engrossing—which is to say, "cornering" the market by making such purchases, and that the whole transaction was therefore void; that Rule 27, now repealed, was invalid, and all proceedings under it null and void; that the injunction simply restrained the Board of Trade from expelling or suspending these parties without trial on the strength of an illegal report from an illegal committee under an illegal rule. Mr. Fuller further insisted that the jurisdiction of the lower court was well settled by law and in equity; that as to corporations created by the Legislature the superintending power of the State will always be exercised over them through the court to keep them within

THE LIMITS OF THEIR POWER

and correct abuses, and as to unincorporated associations, when their rules are brought into a court of justice, they are subjected to the same test as applied to the by-laws of incorporated bodies, and are declared void when in violation of the Constitution, or the law, or the principles of justice. The question in the case at bar was one of total absence of power, and not a defective exercise of a power conceded to exist. It was further insisted that, of the cases decided in Illinois, most of them presented a case of threatened expulsion for noncompliance with illegal contracts. All of them were based on alleged irregularities and not alleged want of power. Three of them were in equity and the prosecution was not denied by the court, but the rule was denied because the injunctions were mandatory and not preventive. The jurisdiction in equity existed expressly under the criminal code, courts of equity had original jurisdiction in cases of gambling contracts, and in such cases the objection of particeps criminis did not apply.

Messrs. Campbell and Riddle presented the following points in their brief: The relief sought against the board is an injunction restraining it from taking action to suspend or expel appellants from the board and from indorsing down under its rules the margin certificates of deposit. No injunction is asked against the persons with whom appellants made the transaction mentioned in the bill, and it is submitted that no such case is made by the bill as will justify the court in restraining the board in the exercise of the powers granted to it by its charter. The question involved is not of first impression in this court. It has been held that chancery has no jurisdiction in such a case as presented by the bill, in the cases of Fisher vs. Board of Trade, Baxter vs. same, and Sturges vs. same, decided by this court, and also in the Gregg case, from Massachusetts, where the principle is laid down that, in a case like the present, unless an inferior tribunal has jurisdiction of the subject matter, and the object of the bill is to correct and restrain alleged irregularities in pleading or procedure, or in the constitution of the body of triers, a court of chancery will not interpose by injunction. The claim that a corporation, in passing on controversies between its members and in proceedings to expel or suspend a member, acts in a judicial capacity is well established. In these respects, it is a court or tribunal of the parties' own choosing, and if it has jurisdiction, its proceedings cannot be reversed or set aside by a civil court. Furthermore, where the power of removal is vested by law in a person or body a court of chancery has no jurisdiction to prevent removal by injunction, even when it is alleged that the person or body exercising the power is interested adversely to the party complaining.

THE REMEDY IS AT LAW.

If the appellants have any remedy it is not in chancery, but in a court of common law. If the board is proceeding irregularly to expel or suspend appellants, or acting in excess of its jurisdiction or authority, a writ of prohibition lies to prevent the consummation of the act, or, if the expulsion should be completed, mandamus will lie to restore, provided the right involved be such as will be regarded by the civil courts. It is settled by the decision of this court in the People vs. Board of Trade, 80 Ill., that a member of this board has not such an interest or legal right to a membership therein as will be regarded in a court of justice; that the act of the board in expelling him is not reviewable by the courts. Another view of the case, which is equally conclusive as to the right to relief prayed for by the bill, is that even if chancery had jurisdiction over the subject matter the bill in this case was prematurely filed, because it does not allege that any steps had been or were to be taken by the board to expel or suspend appellants, or indorse down the margin certificates. In order to enjoin the board the court must presume not only that the action will be taken, but also that the board will act illegally in the premises and in disregard of the rights of appellants. Such a presumption cannot be entertained, and to indulge in it would be in violation of well-settled principles. The course of procedure necessary to suspend or expel appellants or to indorse down the margin certificates is set forth in the rules of the board. The Board of Directors can decide as to whether appellants should be suspended or expelled, and a committee can decide as to the disposition of the margins. Appellants have the right to require the Board of Directors to decide whether the special committee, appointed under Rule 27, was properly constituted or organized, and whether its proceedings were regular. It cannot be presumed in advance of any action by the Board of Directors that its action will be unjust, or illegal, or against appellants. It is a tribunal or forum which all the parties to this case, including appellants and the banks, have voluntarily

CHOSEN FOR THE SETTLEMENT

of this very question, and all other questions arising in the case. The Legislature has confided the right to the Board of Trade to organize this tribunal. It has been organized. Appellants have agreed to submit the questions involved in it for adjudication, and the presumption of law is that the tribunal thus constituted will act justly, legally, and with due regard to the rights of all concerned. Even if chancery has jurisdiction, yet it would be a startling proposition to announce that the court, before the Board of Directors has acted, will presume its action will be fraudulent and unjust and restrain it from acting at all within the scope of its legal authority. The proper construction of the rules of the board is, that the Board of Directors may determine from the record and other evidence as to the proper constitution of any committee and as to the regularity of its proceedings. The common law affords a complete and adequate remedy to appellants. The margin certificates are non-negotiable and non-transferable, and it is not possible for them to get into the hands of innocent holders, who would have any greater rights to recover on them than the original payee had.

Mr. Burke, in his brief, submitted the following points: "Sec. 1 of Rule 27, under which the special committee assumed to act, is in conflict with the character of the Board of Trade, is contrary to the laws of the land," and is ultra vires and void. Assuming, but not admitting, that Sec. 1 of Rule 27 is valid, the committee not only violated the rule, but were guilty of gross misconduct and fraud; and any action taken by the Board of Trade or any of its officers with a view to enforce settlements on the basis of the decision of the committee would be illegal and contrary to equity and good conscience." The Board of Trade has no right to suspend or expel a member for refusing to "adjust and settle" a contract the performance of which has been rendered impossible by the fraudulent and criminal acts of the party with whom the contract was made. The Board of Trade is a private civil corporation, established and maintained "for the purpose of transacting commercial business, and for no other purpose whatever"; and it is to be distinguished from purely voluntary associations established and maintained for religious, moral, charitable, or social purposes. The court had jurisdiction to prevent by injunction the threatened illegal expulsion or suspension of appellants."

MR. LAWRENCE, FOR THE APPELLEES,

insisted the question at issue was simply this: Would a court of chancery interfere by injunction to prevent the tribunals of the Board of Trade from trying its members for alleged infraction of its rules, and pronouncing sentence of suspension or expulsion? The court had frequently declared it no part of the duty of the courts of the State to interfere with the discipline of a voluntary association such as the Board of Trade. As substantiating his position, Mr. Lawrence referred to the parallel case of Bishop Cheney, as well as the Rice case in 1875, the Fisher, Baxter, and Sturges cases, and the Gregg case in Massachusetts. Even if the court should modify its previous opinions and hold that it would take jurisdiction of a mandamus to inquire whether a member had been properly expelled, it could never abandon the previous position and hold that a court of chancery could properly interfere in advance to prevent the trial of a member of the board by its own legally constituted tribunals as appellants now asked the court to do. If such an authority were exercised at all, it could only be by the common-law writ of prohibition. But it was never exercised, even where the tribunal to be prohibited from acting had acknowledged jurisdiction. The presumption invariably was, until the inferior court had acted, that when it did act it would act rightly.

MR. GOUDY,

in an able and exhaustive argument of two hours' length, contended that the court could not interfere where, by the charter constituting a body, it was given the right to decide these questions itself. In fact, it had no more right to interfere with the Board of Trade in disciplining its members than it had with another court having jurisdiction of the parties and the subject matter coming before it. As far as the alleged illegality of the contracts was concerned the board had the power and the jurisdiction to receive complaints against the defaulting members, hear and decide them, and expel or refuse to expel, as its official duty might require. But there could be no expulsion without a written complaint, due notice, trial, etc. In effect, Mr. Goudy proceeded to show at great length that the complainants had not waited for these various steps, but had been decidedly previous in rushing into court and squealing before they were hurt. He strenuously insisted on the right of a voluntary association to discipline its members in accordance with its charter, and declared that the instant a court undertook to interfere with the Board of Trade rules and regulations in this direction, that moment would it strike the death-blow of this vast commercial organization.

The court took the case under advisement, and will probably get around to delivering an opinion some time in March.

The Lester case, in which Messrs. Kales and Cook, of Chicago, appear for John T. Lester & Co., is on the call for Monday, and differs from the Wright case in that it sets up the direct allegation that these were gambling contracts, and asks that the Board of Trade be enjoined from indorsing down the margin certificates. Messrs. Kales and Easton are counsel in the Seymour-Hunt case, which will be reached later on.

THE LUMBERMEN.

Another Organization in Favor of Reforming the Saloon Business.

The opening lunch of the new year in the Lumbermen's Exchange was given yesterday noon, the hosts on the occasion being White, Swan & Co. About 130 members and a few invited guests sat down to a very good dinner, and for an hour or more were busy in helping themselves and being helped to the tempting dishes. A new feature was introduced in providing a bill of fare for the guests to select from. It was printed on two good-sized sheets of bird's-eye maple, tied together with blue satin ribbon. There were ten courses on the bill, and the dishes were fearfully and wonderfully named, in nearly every case a pun being made on some member of the Exchange in connection with the dish. In the game and fowl course, for instance, there was to select from swan, woodcock, peacock, hare, martin, etc. As there was not a single dish named on the bill of fare on the table, nor one remotely resembling it, there were some amusing mistakes made by those who wanted to order à la carte. The menu was provocative of much merriment.

The President, Mr. A. A. Carpenter, called the meeting to order, and made a few remarks relative to the auspicious opening of the lunches of 1883.

Mr. Thaddeus Dean paid a compliment to Messrs. White, Swan & Co. for the generous manner in which they had provided for the inner wants of their fellow-members.

Messrs. White and Swan responded, and said they were more than repaid by the large attendance and apparent enjoyment of their guests.

Ex-Ald. Ballard was called for, and spoke briefly on the question of high license for saloons, a subject that was suggested by a few lines on the bill of fare stating that the subject would be discussed. He said high license would be a step in the right direction. Public opinion should be aroused on the question by a series of meetings, and the exchange should be foremost in demanding an increase in the price of license for saloons in order to stop the terrible condition of things in this city and throughout the State.

Mr. J. H. Swan said that right under the noses of the members there were some infernal nuisances that ought to be abolished. The strip of dock along South Water street was the scene daily of drunkenness and debauchery, and something should be done to purify the atmosphere. He thought the State should come to the support of our city authorities in the needed reform, and that the exchange should voice its sentiment in no uncertain language, so that the legislators at Springfield might do something.

Mr. Marsh also spoke in the same vein, and added that he was a protectionist—for the protection of his family against the drunkards and nighthawks who are making the name of Chicago throughout the country a byword for all that is bad.

Mr. J. H. Swan then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we believe the manufacture and sale of spirituous and malt liquors should be regulated by laws enacted by the State Legislature, and we are in favor of such action on the part of the Legislature as shall be mandatory upon all township, village, and city authorities to assess and collect such licenses upon the traffic as shall be in some degree commensurate with the evils entailed by it upon the community.

After some discussion, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. P. G. Dodge, the chair was empowered to appoint a committee of four to see the owners of buildings in the neighborhood of the Exchange and come to some agreement by which the saloons should be closed. He believed that something might be accomplished by petition or otherwise.

The chair appointed Messrs. Dodge, Swan, Ballard, and Hotchkiss as the committee, after which the meeting adjourned.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Oysters are not allowed to open on Sunday in New York.

The largest number of calls on New-Year's Day were received by the young ladies in the telephone offices. The gentlemen instead of saying "Ah—happa New Yea" were evidently very familiar. They said "Hello!"

It is a pleasure to note the success attending the efforts of such a worthy firm as Messrs. A. E. Dore & Co., the popular and enterprising grocers, 532 West Madison street. They report that their business increased 25 per cent in 1882, necessitating a large increase of their handling facilities, which enables them to fill all orders with the utmost promptness. This, with the superior quality of their goods and the polite attention all patrons receive, has induced many West Side residents to withdraw their trade from South Side grocers and patronize Messrs. Dore & Co.

A Philadelphia young man kissed his girl 434 times inside of half an hour. He was a cigaret smoker, and Philadelphia girls object to being kissed by cigaret smokers, hence the poor score run up by the young man.

As tight trowsers are now going out of style the young swells can have them stuffed with sand and sell them to the police for clubs.

"Success depends upon first impressions." To make a favorable impression one should be well dressed. This cannot be better accomplished than by calling on Reinhardt, the tailor, corner Dearborn and Jackson streets.

A man was found dead on the floor of his room at the Merriwether Hotel, Frankfort, the other morning. He had blown out the gas. "Sad affair?" said the landlord, speaking of the event; "I should say it was. Over 1,000 feet of gas escaped!"—*Boston Post.*

Remember that Corticelli spool sewing silk is the finest, strongest, and best. Try it and you will use no other.

All human things are hollow. Men are human things—ergo: men are hollow. It is contemptible to be hollow—ergo: they stuff themselves as full as possible. They drink themselves full and then they hollow worse than ever.

Art furniture, and the unequaled "Williams" folding bed, at Wirts & Scholles,' 222 Wabash avenue. Examine the stock.

It was an Erie druggist who labeled a new liniment "Phiz," because a learned friend told him that was a popular name for human lineaments.

Begin the new year by securing a really artistic photo from Ahlborn's, 336 W. Madison.

Fogg went to the hatter's. He tried on a hat. The shopkeeper told Fogg it was too young for him. Fogg said it was fortunate that the fellow put it just that way. If he had said that Fogg was too old for the hat, Fogg would never have forgiven him.

The finest teas and coffees in the city, at wholesale prices. Blackall's, 179 State, 79 Clark, and 172 West Madison-sts.

The Czar and his family are indebted to American enterprise for the enjoyment of one pleasure in the peace and seclusion of their palace—that of listening to the opera by telephone.

No finer work than Joshua Smith photographs. 206 North Clark-st.

"Never kiss anybody on the mouth," says Dr. Hall, "unless you are reckless of consequences." What, do they ever bite? No matter—we are reckless.

Call at H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College if in want of a young man or young woman to do shorthand and type writing or general office work.

The Bey of Tunis denies that he has 300 wives. It was a base canard, originating in the fact that he took 300 girls sleigh-riding.

Texas proposes to have a Capitol building as large as the one at Washington. It will come handy to store pecans and cotton in.

Cue-rious! Click, click, click of "ivories" is all you hear from morning to midnight at Brown's Billiard Hall, No. 100 Madison street, and can see E. Day, J. Stillson, and J. Carrington at pool-tables.

Go to C. Jevne for fine imported cigars. 110 and 112 Madison street.

A "FAMOUS" SLEIGH-RIDE.

Messrs. Kramer & Freudmann, of the Famous Model Department Store, with their characteristic generosity and alertness to add to the pleasure of their employés, took advantage of the recent fall of snow, and Friday evening treated all hands to a sleigh-ride to South Park and vicinity, winding up with an impromptu supper at Race Bros.'

It was a surprise to all attending, and proved a success throughout. It being a beautiful night a very enjoyable and pleasant time was had, and will be remembered as one of the events of the season. After supper a vote of thanks to Messrs. Kramer & Freudmann, the party separated for their homes.

THROUGH TO FLORIDA.

"The Monon Route," L., N. A. & C. Ry. Co., the only line running Pullman palace sleepers to Thomasville, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla. Ticket office, 122 Randolph street.

Murder Will Out.

Also all corns, bunions, warts. Use Dr. Wing's Remedy, sure cure, no pain. All druggists.

Gas perfectly safe. An experienced physician examines each case. Skill, care, elegance, and comfort. Drs. McChesney. $8 best set. Finest filling. No fancy prices. Randolph and Clark.

We use Andrews' Parlor Folding Bed, and would not be without it at twice the cost.

Big bargains in boots and shoes during January. G. G. Pierce, 281 West Madison.

Buck & Rayner's fragrant Dentifrice preserves and beautifies the teeth.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

BIRTHS.

DRISCOLL—At 341 West Congress-st., the wife of Mr. D. O. Driscoll, foreman of C., B. & Q. freight-house, of a boy.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following licenses were taken out yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
Louis Stewart, Chicago	25
May Vail, Chicago	19
Otto Neitzke, Chicago	28
Bertha Wasinsky, Chicago	27
Adolph B. Freud, Chicago	26
Anna Ball, Chicago	18
James Ritchie, Kensington	24
Mary McBrearty, Chicago	24
Frank Burianek, Riverside, Ia.	38
Maria Wairutowa, Chicago	24
Palikarp Gisterer, Chicago	27
Creyentia Keller, Chicago	18
Paul Piach, Chicago	25
Anna Buckorne, Chicago	18
Andrew Schules, Chicago	27
Mary Litersky, Chicago	21
Vato Caprio, Chicago	25
Teresa Ouidai, Chicago	17
Charles Downer, Chicago	22
Christina North, Cleveland, O.	22
Jacob W. Wakefield, Chicago	43
Anna Musser, Chicago	40
Thomas Londers, Fond du Lac, Wis.	31
Dora Paul, Desplaines	21
Charles Diskow, Chicago	43
Bertha Valkerschaur, Chicago	36
Louis Peterson, Chicago	24
Christine Olson, Chicago	24
Harvey L. Goodall, Lake	47
Ellen F. Sullivan, Lake	35
Karl Synck, Chicago	27
Josepha Kadrez, Chicago	22
Gustav Kramp, Chicago	32
Juliana Brames, Chicago	29
B. Hannah, Chicago	37
Rosalie Hodes, Chicago	28
Engelbert Gabel, Chicago	27
Elisa Freitag, Chicago	21
James Burke, Chicago	28
Maggie Hickey, Chicago	21
William R. Hinley, Chicago	21
Dorothea J. Breitzmann, Chicago	18
Frederick Krek, Chicago	28
Margarethe Becker, Chicago	22
Louis Rohr, Jefferson	27
Mary Eberil, Chicago	27
Charles Van Buren, Chicago	28
Lizzie Willes, Chicago	21
Conrad Gaus, Chicago	21
Johanne Meyer, Chicago	20
Charles H. Biedemeyer, Chicago	23
Jennie M. Alexander, Chicago	20
Joseph Harms, Chicago	27
Minnie Peters, Chicago	24
Jacob Kruse, Chicago	23
Gusta Draner, Chicago	22
Carl Kussrath, Chicago	24
Augusta Ranke, Chicago	22
Peter Joseph Then, Chicago	24
Eva Maas, Chicago	21
James D. Morrison, Chicago	24
Ellen Murphy, Chicago	21
William Paplow, Chicago	22
Alvina Holz, Chicago	20
Casper Staub, Chicago	24
Eliza Haly, Chicago	23
Herman Morgenstern, Chicago	25
Caroline Buchner, Chicago	21
Fred Jacob, Chicago	24
Sophia Hauschoob, Chicago	23
Joseph Klodzik, Chicago	23
Agnes Schalinska, Chicago	24
Anton Fauta, Chicago	24
Barbara Pakomy, Chicago	19
Francis Rombis, Chicago	36
Olda Breis, Chicago	18
John Patterson, Chicago	28
Maggie Sherret, Chicago	23
John Finn, Chicago	27
Maggie Waters, Chicago	25

MARRIAGES.

MOORE—WHEELER—At Mason City, Ia., Jan. 1, at the residence of her father, J. S. Wheeler, by the Rev. W. H. H. Avery, James E. Moore, of Parker, Dak., and May H. Wheeler.

FLEETWOOD—JANUARY—At Maysville, Ky., Jan. 3, by the Rev. B. F. Fleetwood, assisted by the Rev. S. B. Alderson, Stanley Fleetwood and Anna Douglass January.

GREENE—ROSE—Dec. 31, W. F. T. Greene and Mrs. Louise M. Rose, all of this city.

OVERDIER—HADLEY—Thursday, Jan. 4, John M. Overdier and Miss Hattie Hadley.

DEATHS.

GRACE—At her residence, No. 335 West Twelfth-st., Saturday evening, Jan. , Miss Susie Grace. Notice of funeral hereafter.

OVIATT—The funeral services of Tracy T. Oviatt, who died suddenly of apoplexy in this city Thursday, Jan. 4, will be held at the residence of Mr. T. J. Cooper, No. 59 Pearce-st., at 10 o'clock a. m. Monday. Friends are invited.

CAMPBELL—Jan. 5, Frank F., only child of James L. and Sophronia R. Campbell, aged 19 years 10 months and 8 days. Funeral Sunday, Jan. 7, at 1 p. m. from family residence, 75 De Kalb-st., to Rosehill. Friends invited.

TRUSTY—Jan. 6, at 1:40, Willie, son of Theo. and Mary Trusty, at their residence, 356 State-st., aged 6 years and 5 months.

QUARRY—Jan. 6, 12:30 p. m., Maggie, child of Mr. and Mrs. Mike Quarry, 518 Throop-st. Buried Sunday at 10 a. m. Carriages to Calvary.

SHAW—Dec. 30, Arthur Garfield, youngest child of George W. and Sarah J. Shaw, aged 2 years and 2 months.

LAPPIN—At the residence of her brother-in-law, T. F. Cochran, 815 Commercial-st., Charlotte E. Lappin, daughter of Richard Lappin. Funeral on Monday at 10 o'clock to the Church of Annunciation, thence by carriages to Calvary.

McCARTHY—Friday, Jan. 5, Margaret, beloved wife of William E. McCarthy, aged 19 years and 6 months. Funeral Sunday from corner Twenty-second and Halsted-sts. at 10:30 a. m. to Sacred Heart Church, thence to Calvary.

GAVIN—At 10 a. m. Saturday, Eliza, wife of Lawrence Gavin, Esq., aged 33 years, of nervous paralysis. Funeral from residence, No. 323 Wentworth-av., Monday, Jan. 8, thence to St. James Church at 10 a. m., thence to Calvary Cemetery via cars. Friends invited.

O'GRADY—Annie M. O'Grady, aged 24 years 3 months and 16 days, at 701 West Madison-st., Jan. 6, 1883. Funeral Monday, Jan. 8, at 1 p. m.

BYSON—In New Mexico, Dec. 24, Mrs. Alice J. Byson, daughter of George and Elizabeth Custiss, of Westmoreland, N. Y., and sister of Mrs. W. H. Phillips, of this city. Remains interred at Frankfort, N. Y.

McGEE—At his mother's residence, 121 Ewing-st., Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, James McGee, son of the late John and Margaret McGee, aged 21 years and 7 months. Funeral Monday at 10 a. m. by carriages to Jesuit Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. May his soul rest in peace.

WYMAN—In this city, Dec. 31, 1882, Justin H. Wyman, aged 46 years. Remains conveyed to Rosehill on Wednesday, 3d inst. ☞ Boston (Mass.) papers please copy.

TEFFT—In Fulton, Ill., Jan. 3, 1883, of consumption, Mrs. Hattie E. Tefft, wife of F. O. Tefft, and daughter of James L. Briggs, formerly of Chicago, aged 27 years and 3 months. ☞ Binghamton and Oswego (N. Y.) papers please copy.

HANRAHAN—William Hanrahan, Jan. 6, 1883. Funeral from residence, 237 South Canal-st., to St. Patrick's Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited.

HOPKINS—Jan. 6, 1883, Solomon F. Hopkins. Short services Sunday, Jan. 7, 2 p. m., at Tremont House. Remains taken East for burial.

GRADY—Annie M. O. Grady, Jan. 6, 1883, aged 24 years, at the home of her father, Thomas Hood, 701 West Washington-st. Funeral Monday, Jan. 8, at 1 o'clock.

GOSSAGE—An extra train will leave the Illinois Central Railroad Depot at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, stopping at all stations and reaching Fiftieth-st. Station at 11:30, for the accommodation of those wishing to attend the funeral of Mr. Gossage at St. Paul's Church, Hyde Park.

BEVERUNG—Jan. 5, Charles Beverung, son of Mrs. Emilie Beverung, aged 17 years 5 months and 15 days. Funeral from his late residence, 319 East Division-st., Sunday, Jan. 7, at 2 o'clock by carriages to Graceland.

VAN ALLEN—Jan. 6, 1883, Birdie Amanda Van Allen, granddaughter of Mrs. Thomas Kerr, aged 3 years and 3 months, at residence, 124 Kroger-st.

JOHNSON—Moses Johnson, aged 17 years and 9 months, who was shot on the eve of Jan. 1, died at his parents' residence, No. 4 Nebraska-st., last evening. Funeral notice will be given in Monday morning papers.

He has gone among the angels,
Where the good is ever blessed;
He has passed away forever
To seek eternal rest.

Oh, but he has left a weeping mother,
Father, sister, and brothers two;
His memory will long be remembered
When he's lying silent in the tomb.

FORD—Jan. 7, Frederick C. Ford. Funeral Monday at 2 p. m. from 63 North Clark-st.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A FREE CLASS IN PHONOGRAPHY will be formed in the evening high-school, corner of Monroe and Halsted-sts., Jan. 8, at 7 p. m., under the management of Miss Mary A. White.

DELEGATES FROM ALL THE CATHolic Total Abstinence Societies of the city will meet this evening at 7:30 p. m. in St. Patrick's School Hall to hear the report of the Committee on Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the proposed Archdiocesean Union.

MR. GEORGE WILLIAMS, UNTIL eight years ago an actor, has been holding a series of revival meetings in Chicago Avenue Church. By request of numerous friends Mr. Williams will this evening speak from the subject, "From Stage to Pulpit," giving a hasty sketch of his life and conversion.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Western Railroad Association will be held in their rooms, Honoré Building, Chicago, on Tuesday next, Jan. 9, at 10:30 a. m. sharp, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Executive Committee and the election of officers for the ensuing year.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the Central Park Driving Association for the election of Directors for 1883 and any other business will be held at Martine's Lower Hall, South Ada-st., Jan. 15, at 7:30 p. m.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Veteran Corps, First Regiment, I. N. G., for the election of officers, will be held Monday evening. All members are requested to be present.

THE MEETING OF FRENCH CITIZENS to hear the report of the committee appointed to draft resolutions in regard to Leon Gambetta's death will take place Monday in Room 4 Grand Pacific at 7:30 p. m.

Continuation of our great Clearing Sale of Cloaks and Millinery of our own Importation and manufacture. Every garment marked down. Now is the time for bargains, as they must be sold. Note a few of the great reductions:

$15 Dolmans reduced to - - $ 8
$18 " " - - 10
$22 " " - - 15
$25 " " - - 18
$30 " " - - 22
$65 Plush Dolmans now - - 45
$75 " " - - 50
$85 " " - - 60

HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.,
137 & 139 State-st.

In Children's Cloaks we have made a corresponding reduction in prices. If you are wanting a handsome Cloak or Havelock for Girls or Misses from 4 to 16 years it will pay you to examine our stock.

HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.,
137 and 139 State-st.

We are still prepared to make garments to order from our celebrated Alaska Seal Plush much below former order prices.
Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., 137 & 139 State-st.

In our Millinery Department we have made sweeping reductions, selling May goods at one-half former prices.
HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.,
137 & 139 State-st.

Central Music-Hall Hair Store.

NEW STYLE
BANG!

We have the largest and best selected stock of Natural Waves, Switches, Curls, etc., in America. Prices very low. Polite attention. All work guaranteed satisfactory.

Artistic Hair Dressing.

E. Burnham,
71 STATE-ST.

N. B.—Full line of Toilet Articles.

SIX MILLIONS IN ART.

The Picture Galleries of the New York Millionaires.

New York Journal.

In conversation with one of the best known picture dealers in this city the following information concerning the private picture galleries of the metropolis was obtained. Seating himself at his desk and looking over some memoranda he said:

"Some of the principal collections of modern paintings of over $100,000 value, owned by New-Yorkers, are that of William H. Vanderbilt, estimated at $1,000,000; Cornelius Vanderbilt, $300,000; Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, $300,000; Mrs. R. L. Stuart, $250,000; Mrs. A. T. Stewart, $500,000; Miss Catherine L. Wolfe, $450,000; Judge Hilton, $300,000; A. Belmont, $350,000; Theron R. Butler, $300,000; William Rockefeller, $300,000; D. O. Mills, $200,000; Heber R. Bishop, $150,000; Josiah M. Fiske, $100,000; Albert Spencer, $250,000; Pierpont Morgan, $150,000; George I. Seney, $250,000; John Jacob Astor, $200,000; William Astor, $300,000; Jay Gould, $250,000; Jeremiah Millbank, $150,000; ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, $200,000; John T. Martin, $150,000, or a grand total of $6,500,000 invested in pictures in the private galleries of New York alone."

"Pretty large figures."

"Yes; and the remarkable part of it is that the majority of these collections have been formed within the last five or six years. The taste for art in this country has developed most rapidly, and each year shows an increase in the importation of valuable works of foreign art."

"Can you give me any information as to how these pictures are distributed?"

THE ARTISTS IN FAVOR.

"With pleasure. The William H. Vanderbilt collection shows three Meissoniers, three Millets, two Corots, three Diazs, several by Dupres, De Neuville, Gerome, Betaille, Alma-Tadema, Baron Leys, Bougereau, three Rosa Bonheurs, three by Knaus, and examples from Turner, Landseer, Millias, Schreyer, and others—in all about 1[illegible]0 works.

"In the collection of Cornelius Vanderbilt there are examples from Greuze, Alma-Tadema, Alfred Stevens, Millet, Corot, Rousseau, Fromentin, Bougereau, Van Marcke, Zeim, Munkaczy, and Rosa Bouheur—about 100 works."

"But you have not yet mentioned the work of any American painter."

"Well, the reason is that most of these collections consist almost entirely of foreign works, but there are exceptions. Take the collection of Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, for instance. Here you will find, together with examples of the foreign masters, Lentze's great picture, 'Washington Crossing the Delaware,' and Church's 'Under Niagara' and 'Sunset in the Tropics.' In the R. L. Stuart collection there are several examples of American painters, such as Durand, Kensett, Eastman, Johnson, and Gignoux, together with many valuable imported works. In the Alexander T. Stewart collection can be seen Church's famous 'Niagara,' which was the first picture that brought him into prominence. The foreign pictures in this collection are notable. Here are Rosa Bonheur's 'Horse Fair,' valued at $50,000, and Meissonier's grandest picture, 'The Battle of Friedland,' for which Mr. Stewart paid the artist $60,000, exclusive of duty.

FRENCH PAINTERS.

"It pays, evidently, to be a French artist?"

"Principally because the work they send here is so elaborate—but to continue: Among the prominent pictures in Miss Catherine L. Wolfe's gallery is Knaus' 'Holy Family,' a noble work, and there are also fine examples of Munkaczy, Gerome, Messionier, Troyon, Cabanel, Detaille, Ziem, Millet, and others.

"Judge Henry Hilton owns a grand Detaille, and among his other possessions are pictures from the easels of Boughton and Bridgeman—American artists again, you see—Ashenbach, Dupre, and Gabriel Max.

"In August Belmont's gallery are found Baron Ley's 'Faust and Marguerite,' Rosa Bonheur's 'Hunting Party' and Bougereau's famous picture, 'The Twins,' which created such a sensation at Knoedler's gallery some years ago."

SMALLER GALLERIES.

"Those are the larger collections, I presume? How about some of the smaller ones?"

"These I have already referred to contain 100 or more pictures. Next in order comes the collection of Theron R. Butler, where there are about sixty pictures, including works of Meissonier, Vibert, Zamacois, Erskine, Nicol, and others equally well known. Among Mr. Rockefeller's party pictures are Millett's "The Grafter," two fine Rousseaus, two splendid Troyons, and others from Corot, Dupre, Delacroix, Gerome, Zamacois, and the rest.

"On the walls of D. O. Mills' gallery may be found works of Meissonier, Gabriel, Max, Boidini, Knaus, Fromentin, and others. Heber R. Bishop has, besides his Continental pictures, one by S. R. Knight.

"Josiah M. Fiske does not confine himself to foreign pictures, but has examples from Eastman, Johnson, and the late S. R. Gifford. Albert Spencer has about twenty pictures, all foreign; Pierpont Morgan about forty, and George I. Seney about 100, also foreign.

"John Jacob Astor's most important treasures are Gerome's 'The Death of Cæsar' and Charles L. Muller's 'The Roll-Call.' William Astor has about 100 pictures, all foreign.

"In Jay Gould's collection may be found Corot's 'Dance of the Nymphs,' a marvelous work, and about 120 other examples of foreign masters.

"The collections of Gov. E. D. Morgan and John D. Martin, containing over 100 pictures each, are composed mostly of foreign works, with here and there something from the brush of a native artist."

"And, to sum up, American galleries are filled almost entirely with the works of foreign artists?"

"Well, that is about the size of it."

CINCINNATI JOURNALISM.

First Appearance of the "Commercial Gazette"—Much Interest Manifested Therein—Other Newspaper Matters.

Special Dispatch to Globe-Democrat.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—A notable feature in connection with the appearance today of the *Commercial* and *Gazette* was the continued interest the public manifest in it. Newsboys this morning cried, "Here's *Commercial Gazette* and *Morning Journal*, both for five cents!" The "little one," as the people called it, commanded great respect and admiration. It contains full Associated Press dispatches. Its editorial force gather no news. What they do is to take the *Commercial Gazette* proofs and rewrite them—boil them down. Today's edition was exhausted by noon, and by the middle of the afternoon not a copy of the *Morning Journal* could be had anywhere in the city. The *Commercial Gazette* was spoken of as more *Commercial* than *Gazette*.

Among the deeply-interested people are brewers and saloonkeepers over "The Rhine." They have been advertising freely in the *Commercial*, but the *Gazette* is their evil genius. In the street-cars and in beer-saloons they are heard discussing the question of patronizing Halstead, now that a slice will go to Deacon Smith. Till very late last night, Deacon Smith might be seen pacing with slow, measured tread between the old place at Sixth and Vine and the new one at Fourth and Race. It was a rare sight, the spectacle of Dick Smith and Halstead, after so many years, coming together at midnight, now in the old *Gazette* office, now in the new *Commercial Gazette* office—united for a common purpose, and looking after a common interest.

In the *Morning Journal* Jere Cochran, of the *Commercial* staff, is managing editor. Charles F. McLean, also of the *Commercial* staff, is telegraph editor. Mr. J. M. Wilson, former railroad editor of the *Gazette*, is local editor, with an assistant.

At the *Commercial Gazette* office W. H. Harrison, of the *Commercial*, is chief telegraph editor, with Albert Lawson, late *Gazette* telegraph editor, and the assistants of these two functionaries as a telegraph staff, five men in all. All the subordinate editorial force of the two old papers are retained on the new publication, except two men. James Boyle, of the *Gazette*, is now at Columbus, and will probably stay. Louis O'Shaughnessey, of the *Commercial*, is reported as destined to be made a member of the Washington staff. Vinton R. Shepard, city editor of the *Commercial*, holds that position on the big paper. Joseph Tunison, night managing editor of the *Gazette*, is reported as destined for New York.

Of the editorial force, J. W. Miller, of the *Commercial*, remains, and it is said Mr. Plympton will retire. Samuel R. Reed, of the *Gazette*, will retain an office in the old *Gazette* Building, and write editorials over his own signature. John T. Perry, of the *Gazette*, goes out. He won't work on a Sunday paper. Edwin T. Kidd and Wilmot R. Kidd, of the *Gazette* business department, will retire. Both of them have scruples about work on a Sunday paper. Over all these are Richard Smith and Halstead, who are assigned by general report, the former to a supervision of the business of the concern, and the latter to the direction of the editorial forces. Percy Proctor, of the *Gazette*, takes a general supervision of the department of correspondence and local newsgathering. Of course all this cannot be regarded as fully settled in detail, but that is the present status of affairs to all appearance, as well as by common report.

Deacon Richard Smith Sees a Great Light—Why It Is Useful, Decorous, and Devout to Print Sunday Newspapers.

Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, Jan. 6.

The business of printing Sunday editions of daily newspapers in Cincinnati, and it may almost be said in the United States, is the growth of less than twenty-five years. During the War the demand for military news caused a pressure on the part of the public for a paper every day. Prior to that time the *Enquirer* published a Sunday edition, but omitted its Monday issue. The *Commercial* yielded to the demand for a paper every day, but the *Gazette* did not. The character of daily papers in the meantime has been materially changed. They have become larger and more comprehensive. The amount of matter printed in this edition of the *Commercial Gazette* is greater than the aggregate of six week-day papers printed prior to 1860. The great mass of the people who read at all have thus been educated to look to the daily press for mental food—for news, literature, sermons, speeches, and records of current events; and Sunday being a day of rest from ordinary pursuits, that is the one on which newspapers are most in demand. But for this fact Sunday editions of daily newspapers would not have been printed; and it may be said, further, that the demand preceded the supply. Newspaper publishers are not unlike other people in appreciating a regularly recurring period of rest, which is necessary to those who toil either mentally or physically, but the demand for mental food has forced them to yield to its requirements for Sunday papers. The *Gazette* was one of the last of the leading daily journals of the large cities of the country to stand out against a Sunday edition, or rather to refrain from issuing a paper on that day, but in doing so we opposed the wishes of a large majority of our readers. It is a fact that four-fifths of the subscribers to the *Gazette* bought and read Sunday papers, and no daily paper could live in Cincinnati that had for its subscribers only those who, for reasons of conscience, will not buy or read papers issued on Sunday.

The omission of a Sunday edition also operated against the circulation of the *Gazette* on other days. We say now what is known to many—very many of the subscribers to the *Gazette*—that they took other papers in their families in order that a Sunday edition might be delivered at their place of residence where they could find it in the morning without the necessity of going on the street to purchase.

This is the experience of the *Gazette* office, and the point had been almost reached when, in self-defense, and in order to satisfy a large majority of the readers, a Sunday edition of the *Gazette* would have become a necessity. Unfortunately, in many if not in most cases Sunday papers pandered to the lower tastes of readers, and objectionable matter, or what is usually called sensational, was held over or provided for, in order that it might be printed in the paper that is most read, and that is most largely introduced into families. It is true that there is a demand for this class of matter, but it is not true that it is wanted by the larger class, and it is forced upon the latter, who must either tolerate it or deny themselves of a Sunday paper. In our opinion far more importance attaches to *what* is printed in a paper than *when* it is printed.

Without claiming to be better than other people, of asking consideration on the ground of high moral ideas, we shall use our influence to the end that the *Commercial Gazette* may be read on Sunday and on every other day without offending the sensibilities of any one, and that its mission shall be one of good and not of mischief. R. S.

A PRINCESS MUCH PIQUED

And the People of Ottawa Very Unhappy—Relations Between the Princess Louise and Lady Macdonald Which Will Make the Capital Dull.

New York Times.

OTTAWA, Can., Jan. 1.—The announcement that her Royal Highness the Princess Louise is to be absent from Ottawa all the winter has caused great disappointment here, as the Parliamentary session, to be opened Feb. 8 was looked forward to by the fashionable folks of Canada with hopeful satisfaction. It was to be the last session of Lord Lorne's term as Governor-General, and many brilliant entertainments were expected. The last winter of the stay of the Princess in Canada was to be made memorable. The tradespeople of Ottawa expected a rich harvest, and they do not now conceal their chagrin at the turn affairs have taken. The visit of the viceregal party to British Columbia seems to have been a pleasant one, and their return to the capital was expected about Dec. 20. The announcement that the Marquis and Princess and their suite were to travel in the Southern States until February caused a little surprise, which soon changed to disgust when it was stated, on unquestionable authority, that the Princess was to pass the winter in Bermuda. The expected gay season will not, therefore, be very gay; and many Americans who selected apartments here for the winter will doubtless be obliged to seek pleasure elsewhere.

Many were disposed to find fault with the Princess for thus deliberately turning her back upon Canada and the Canadians. Business men viewed the matter in the light of dollars and cents, while patriotic individuals proclaimed that her Royal Highness had thrown away a splendid opportunity of making Canada popular with the people of the Old World. Others asserted that they always knew the experiment of transplanting royalty to this country would be a failure, and that it was a piece of gross stupidity ever to suppose that the daughter of Britain's Queen would find congenial society among the plebeian races inhabiting the wilds of North America. But, apart from all these, there are "knowing ones" who stand up for her Royal Highness, and insist that she is not in any degree to blame, and that the responsibility for her absence must rest with the Canadian people themselves. In short, persons who profess to belong to the inner circle confidently assert that the Princess Louise refuses to remain in Ottawa because of the repugnance which she entertains toward Lady Macdonald, wife of Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of the Dominion. Ladies and gentlemen known to enjoy the confidence of her Royal Highness, who have been spoken to on the subject, do not deny that such is the true cause of Louise's continued absence from Canada. In fact, since the assertion has been publicly made there are few who seem to doubt it. It is further stated that the result of the general elections in June last was extremely disappointing to her Royal Highness, who hoped that Sir John Macdonald's Government might be defeated, and Lady Macdonald's domination over society circles thus brought to an end.

The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise arrived in Canada in November, 1878. Sir John A. Macdonald had then just been returned to power by an overwhelming majority. He and his friends had been for five long years in opposition, and were disposed to exercise their newly-gained power to the utmost degree. Sir John's Government is one of almost purely personal rule. His will is law in all party councils as well as at the Executive Board. He selects for his colleagues usually men of pliable nature, who are never great sticklers for matters of principle; and these he rules absolutely. He feels that without him his party could not exist an hour, and that his followers are under greater obligations to him than he is to them. Lady Macdonald, who has been cruelly described as "a large, masculine-looking woman, with a wart on her cheek," partakes largely of her husband's feelings and ambitions, and seeks to rule in society as Sir John does in politics. When the Princess was installed as mistress of Rideau Hall, it soon became evident that Lady Macdonald was anxious to "manage" her. She sought to monopolise more than an ordinary share of the Princess' attentions, and endeavored to thrust her personality into everything connected with Rideau Hall affairs. It is even stated that she went so far as to advise the Princess in the matter of selecting her personal friends. Her Royal Highness, although reputed to be a most amiable temperament, is possessed of all the Guelph dignity, and promptly resented what she thought to be an unwarranted interference with the affairs of royalty, even coming, as it did, from a Prime Minister's wife, and gave Lady Macdonald to understand that there was a limit to her forbearance. Lady Macdonald, however, was not to be so easily beaten upon her own ground, and on all public occasions took care to appear more prominently if possible than the Princess herself. Having plenty of patronage at her disposal, she easily kept on hand a retinue of admirers and flatterers. She was destined, however, soon to receive a severe snubbing. One evening when her Royal Highness was "at home," Lady Macdonald appeared on the scene with her usual bevy of personal friends. There were not many others present, but among these was a pretty French-Canadian lady, the wife of a Senator. To this lady the Princess Louise was particularly attentive. Entering into conversation with her in French, she soon grew quite interested, for the Senator's wife, besides being young and comely, was well educated, and had traveled in Europe. Neither Lady Macdonald nor any of her friends understood a word of French, and it is easy to imagine how humiliated they felt as the conversation proceeded; finally, they took their departure in high dudgeon. The "coolness" between her Ladyship and the Princess had therefore culminated in an open rupture, and the former was possessed of sufficient power to make matters often exceedingly unpleasant for the Princess. Thus matters continued during the winter and summer of 1879. Disagreeable gossip regarding the relations between the Marquis and the Princess, which soon pervaded all the Canadian cities, was thought to emanate from Stadacona Hall, the Premier's seat.

The Princess was obliged to take part in public balls and dinners, and to mingle with people neither the most accomplished nor the best-behaved. Some of the scenes enacted at Rideau Hall towards the closing hours of some "grand ball" have become historic. The champagne furnished by the Canadian Government is never of the best quality; and the Princess would often be led down to dinner by some half-fuddled old ex-Governor, Governor, or Chief Justice, whose conversation would not be always of the most entertaining description. In March, 1881, the Princess met with a serious accident while on her way from Rideau Hall to attend a reception in the Senate Chamber, and as soon as her health was sufficiently restored she departed for England, remaining for more than a year. While here her only pleasure seemed to be in avoiding society as much as possible, and having occasional boating excursions with some of the "nice men" comprising her suite. That her health is not very good is admitted; but few believe that feeble health is the real cause of her determination to spend the winter in Bermuda.

Lady Macdonald's ambition is far from satisfied. Having driven the Princess out of the field, she aspires to become mistress of Rideau Hall herself, and, with that end in view, has, through her agents, started an agitation in favor of her husband's appointment to the Governor-Generalship. Several Canadian newspapers have been induced to publish articles in support of Sir John's candidature; and it is believed that the agitation which is now being openly conducted in his favor is not without his consent.

DRUNKENNESS! WHAT A 10 YEARS' DRUNKARD SAYS.

"Since consulting with you and taking your remedy, I am happy to say I have entirely lost all desire for stimulants; and, although hourly exposed to temptation, such a thing as 'taking a drink' never enters my mind." Office of the Great Cinchona Rubra—the now fully-acknowledged only cure for drunkenness—81 Clark street, Rooms 16-18.

OFFICE HELP.

When in want of shorthand writers, typewriters, bookkeepers, bill-clerks, etc., call at H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College and make a selection, or communicate by telephone (No. 5,002). It accomplishes the purpose better than advertising and having the annoyance of a crowd.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES,

CITY.

SOUTH DIVISION.

3601 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.

128 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.

3337 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.

3100 STATE-ST., cor. Thirty-first, } H. W. Buchman,
3410 STATE-ST., Branch Store, } Druggist.

CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.

WEST DIVISION.

338 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.

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573 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.

349 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.

720 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.

182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.

1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.

628 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.

445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.

675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

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HYDE PARK.

HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.

ENGLEWOOD.

CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.

GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

LAKE VIEW.

EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

PULLMAN.

ARCADE BUILDING, J. R. Waterbury, Cigar and News Depot.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—PACKAGE CONTAINING quantity of jewelry. Address FINDER, care of Lapham & Waterbury, 238 Randolph-st.

FOUND—IN COTTAGE GROVE-AV. car, small purse. Apply at 2262 Groveland Park-av.

IF THE PERSON WHO TOOK A MEDicine-case from the "Fair" on Friday last will return it to C. W. DEANE, 51 Major Block, $5 will be paid and no questions asked.

LOST—LIBERAL REWARD PAID FOR watch-guard and Maltese cross, by M. CAMPBELL, 509 West Twelfth-st.

LOST—$25 REWARD—DIAMOND PIN, at Grand Opera-House, Saturday, Jan. 6. The above reward will be paid for its return to CHARLES A. LAMB, 159 and 161 Lake-st.

LOST—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING a sum of money, receipts, and papers of value to owner only. $20 reward for return of same to E. GEORGE, 169 South Halsted-st.

LOST—A MEDIUM-SIZED BLACK-and-tan dog; $10 reward will be paid for his return to 288 Ohio-st.

LOST—OR STOLEN—TWO NOTES signed by Nicholas Resch, each for $167.50, dated June 26, 1882, due respectively one and two years after date, together with deed of trust to Xavier L. Otis. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

LOST—YESTERDAY, BETWEEN 1 and 2 p. m., a package of insurance policies and contracts, between Sheriff's office and northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts. Finder will please return to C. W. O'DONNELL, with Eddy, Harvey, & Co.

LOST—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, CORner of State and Monroe-sts., or in Cottage Grove-av. car, silver bangled bracelet. Return to Hamburg House and receive liberal reward.

$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR REturn of cane taken by mistake from Ferrin's Billiard Hall on New-Year's-Night. K 45, Tribune.

$10 REWARD—LOST—SUNDAY MORNing, black-and-tan dog from 49 Newberry-av.; long ears, little gray around the mouth; red collar; answers to the name of Babes or Baby. Return to the above number.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—AMERICAN METal Polish—It will make old zinc bright as new; cleanses plate-glass, marble, and isinglass; will polish all kinds of metal instantly, and is free from acids. Agents wanted for every city in the Union. Room 3, 77 and 79 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEmale, in every city and town in the United States; $10 to $15 per day easily made. G. E. RIDEOUT & CO., 16 Barclay-st., New York City.

AGENTS WANTED—LADY CANvassers at 142 La Salle-st., Room 8.
FRED A. BANGS, Manager.

MUSICAL.

A LADY OF FINE MUSICAL CULTure, recently from New York City, desires a few more pupils on the South Side. Lessons 50 cents. Address O P 61, Tribune office.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND QUARTER medium job-printing press, Universal or Gordon preferred; also paper-cutter; give description, with price, etc., to the Morning Star, Marion, Ind.

SPORTING GOODS.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BREECH-loading gun nearly new; cost $160 in England. Apply at 185 West Harrison-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT BARGAINS—
GREAT SACRIFICE.
Square and Upright Pianos at
One-half Cost.
SEE THEM BEFORE YOU BUY.
$100 Lower than any Dealer or Maker.
Sold to Pay Charges.
Call.
CHICAGO PIANO STORAGE CO.,
99 East Van Buren-st.

A FINE UPRIGHT PIANO FOR RENT, or will sell at a bargain; cash or payments. 209 State-st., Room 1.

AN ELEGANT PIANO, NEARLY NEW, will be sold at a bargain at 208 State-st. HORACE BRANCH.

AT 254 STATE-ST. YOU CAN GET most any kind of piano or organ at your own price, as they must be closed out.

CELEBRATED WEBER PIANO, ONLY $285, cost $800; magnificent full-size square-top molding; rare chance; sold for debt; call Monday. Chicago Piano Storage Co., 99 East Van Buren-st.

EVENINGS—
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL NEW YEAR'S, THAT
THOSE WHO ARE BUSY DAYS MAY HAVE
AN OPPORTUNITY TO EXAMINE OUR
BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
STORY & CAMP,
188 and 190 State-st.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851. VOSE & Sons' pianos, grand uprights and squares, are equal to any made; every piano fully warranted; lowest prices, easiest payments; old instruments taken in exchange. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison, corner Morgan-st.

FOR SALE—A HALLET & DAVIS square piano, stool and cover; the best make, 7⅓ octave, four round corners, as good as new; greatly reduced price, as the family have given up housekeeping. LEROY CHURCH, 164 La Salle-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—A NEW BAUER PARLOR organ cheap. C. E. FRITSCH, 28 Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A VOSE piano; carved legs, 4 round corners. 219 State-st., one flight.

FINE UPRIGHT PIANO FOR RENT OR sale. 209 State-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—GILBERT PIANO, SEVEN octaves, cheap for cash. Address M 59, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT UPRIGHT piano very cheap. 2246 Calumet-av.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN SECONDhand pianos, standard makers, squares and uprights; every piano warranted perfect; payments $5 and $8 monthly. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison, corner Morgan-st.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONroe-sts. Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

STEINWAY'S
MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

THE POPULAR
KIMBALL ORGAN.
New design of case (just out).
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams.
We control the sale of the celebrated
HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS,
UPRIGHTS. GRANDS. SQUARE GRANDS.
A fine assortment now on hand.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Corner State and Adams.

WANTED—LESSONS ON PIANO BY a lady teacher at home; South Side. Give reference. P 72, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED.

AN ACCOUNTANT WITH EXPERIence, brains, and energy would like another of same qualities to correspond, with view of partnership; steadiness of character indispensable; married man preferred; no capital beyond these qualifications necessary. Address L 10, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—$900; MANUfacturing business; trade established; immense profits; can clear 60 per cent on investment; strictest investigation. M 88, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTablished and paying warehouse business, to take interest of retiring partner. Address M 12, Tribune.

PARTNERSHIP—I WANT TO INVEST from $1,000 to $2,000, with services, in a reliable office or manufacturing business. Don't answer this unless the business will stand the strictest investigation. Address K 35, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500 TO $2,000 in manufacturing business; manufactory all complete, and a rare chance. It will pay to investigate. Address L K., No. 101 Clark-st., basement.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $350, TO take half interest in saloon. DOLAN, KNOWLES & CO., 146 Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, TO extend the best-paying business in the city. DOLAN, KNOWLES & CO., 146 Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 IN high-toned manufacturing business, now paying largely. Address L 21, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000, in specialty of iron and steel. Advertiser will invest same amount and give a lifetime experience. Good office man and financier preferred. Address L 17, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000, IN a first-class grocery-store; one who understands the handling of bottled family liquor preferred. Address L 18, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,500, TO manage lumber-yard at Mobile, Ala. Address K 64, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—THE RIGHT party with $500 can secure an interest in an established cash business that will pay him over 20 per cent per month on his investment. Services not absolutely necessary. O M 56, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE man to manage an established cash business. Call at or address Room 14, 79 Dearborn-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A CASH grocery business in fine running order; trade large and business paying well; take active businessman with $5,000; can sell $80,000 per annum and no losses. Address N 66, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—FOR SALE—AN old-established, large, highly-successful manufacturing business; capital required, about $80,000; pays large profits every year. Address N 70, Tribune.

WANTED—A PARTNER—ONE OF the best paying businesses in the city for a small amount of money. BOYNTON & BUCKLEY, 137 East Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED—PARTNER—ACTIVE OR silent, with $1,000 to $5,000, not afraid of a good thing. Address N 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENERGETIC, PUSHING young man with a dozen years' experience in dry goods, and a little means, would like to form a partnership with party with capital or established business; would buy retiring interest. First-class references given and required. Address L 42, Tribune.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH FROM $20,000 to $25,000, to enlarge an established manufacturing business. Staple article and steadily-increasing demand; a sure-paying investment; no commissions in this; none but those who mean business and have the money need investigate partnership either active or silent as desired. References exchanged. Address C. WEATHERBY, care Tribune.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH $300 to $500, to take half interest in a business paying, when handled properly, $500 per month selling to retail grocery trade in city; present owner has not capital enough to run alone. Call and investigate. H. BUSSAU, 473 Loomis-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE PARTNER, with a capital of from $15,000 to $20,000, in a legitimate manufacturing line of staple goods; thoroughly established for the last six years. Address N 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY 2 YOUNG men a neatly furnished room with private family near business centre; state terms. P 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH CAPItal to manufacture the best thing in Chicago, 200 per cent profit. Every house must have one to a hundred. No humbug. L. H. GANO, 70 South Canal.

WANTED—PARTNER IN A MANUfacturing business with $5,000. Address N 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $1,000 capital (who can take charge of office) in a manufacturing business; it is a sure investment; large demand for goods. M 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH ABOUT $10,000 to increase an established business; profitable and respectable. Address P 44, Tribune.

$500—PARTNER WANTED—SMART, live business man with above amount can here of a splendid chance by addressing N 45, Tribune.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

DIAMONDS—500 PIECES OF DIAMOND jewelry of every description. 25 gold presentation watches; very latest style, Elgin, Waltham, and Howard; 3 repeaters, 6 chronographs, 300 watches assorted, 100 opera-glasses, medium and fine; 4,000 solid gold chains; $75,000 worth of fine jewelry and watches, at the only first-class fine jewelry bargain house west of New York. A. GOLDSMID, 97 East Madison-st., next the old stand.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—GENtleman's fine gold watch and chain, earrings, pins, rings. M 74, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—10 ACRES OF VERY CHOICE garden land with improvements, near Morgan Park; also 70 acres of plow and grass land adjoining above. Address E. W. HAGERTY, Room 68, 159 La Salle-st.

WATNED—TO LEASE.

WANTED—TO LEASE—ABOUT March 1, 5,000 square feet of floor room with power and yard room. Cross Wood Printing Company, Lake and Peoria-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

L. F. CUMMINGS, LAW OFFICE, First National Bank Building, Suite 613. Legal and Mercantile Leasue. First National Bank Building. Collections for the wholesale trade a specialty.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AN INTERESTING FACT—
THE UNION FURNITURE CO.,
503 AND 505 WEST MADISON-ST.,
HAVE FURTHER IMPROVED THEIR
TIME-PAYMENT PLAN,
AND NOW SELL ALL KINDS OF
HOUSEHOLD GOODS

In grades of common, fine, and elegant at as LOW PRICES AS CAN BE FOUND AT ANY REPUTABLE HOUSE, deliver the goods at once, and still give reasonable time for the payments. Some dealers will tell you we can't do it. Perhaps you think so yourself. "The proof of the pudding is the eating."

WE DO IT!!!

You will save money and be happy if you buy of us.

UNION FURNITURE CO.,
503 AND 505 WEST MADISON-ST.
(WE ARE OPEN MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND
SATURDAY EVENINGS. CLOSE OTHER
NIGHTS AT 6:30.)

ART IN DECORATION AND MANUFACTURE—

Sherman, Ganson & Co. invite attention to their superb display of elegant goods now on exhibition at their salesrooms, No. 568 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av., which comprises one of the richest stocks of the kind to be found west of New York.

Never have we felt such security in the assertion that our stock of FURNITURE was the finest in the West. Nothing that contributes to the utility or adornment of an elegant home is wanting. Here are exquisite designs in Antique, Gothic, Bamboo, Berlin, and Newport Window and Reception Chairs; Silver Spring and Patent Rockers; Cherry, Walnut, and Ebony Easels and Music Racks; Mantel and Swinging Mirrors; Sideboards, Chiffoniers, Book Cases; Medieval and Old English Parlor and Chamber Suits; Carpets and Rugs in those marvelous patterns which the Orient alone produces; and many Fine Art Pieces of novel and ingenious construction.

C — SHERMAN, GANSON & CO. — C
A — 568 — A
S — 568 — S
H — 568 — H

The tastes of our refined clientele demand the highest standard of material and workmanship, and we spare no effort to contrive for them a succession of pleasant surprises. In Upholstery we are without competition—our work including Velvet, Raw Silk, Plush, Velours, and other choice fabrics.

An interesting feature of our business is the manufacture to order of SPECIAL PIECES from patrons' peculiar designs. No other house in Chicago devotes so much attention to this branch of the trade.

SHERMAN, GANSON & CO.,
MADISON-ST. AND OGDEN-AV.,
Mnfrs., Designers, and Shippers of Art Furniture.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE of a 10-room house; cost $1,200; will be sold for $350. This is a big bargain for some one. BOYNTON & BUCKLEY, 137 East Madison-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—1 SECOND-HAND hot-air furnace, 2 ranges with water fronts, 3 cook-stoves, 1 cook-stove with reservoir, 3 small parlor stoves, 3 large heating stoves. SEAVEY & CO., 49 State-st.

FOR SALE—$75—FURNITURE OF TWO rooms for housekeeping. 307 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT CHAMBER sets, book-cases, wardrobes, and cylinder-desks, cheap to close. 11 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, AS I HAVE NO use for it, No. 30 Garland stove, in perfect order. Apply at 472 Wabash-av.

REPAIRS FOR STOVES MADE IN ALL parts of the United States at J. E. PULLIN'S, 338 West Twelfth-st., near Desplaines.

WANTED—GOOD FURNITURE AND piano, for which will exchange one or two lots, all clear, in Englewood. Address M 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE BEST BED-ROOM SET $50 will buy; must be a bargain. Address L 151, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY A MARBLE-TOP chamber suit; give price; must be a bargain. N 57, Tribune office.

$175 FOR THE ENTIRE FURNITURE of choice 4-room down-town flat; cost $800; rent only $25. 125 Clark-st., Suite 35.

$400 BUYS FURNISHED FLAT. 209 Dearborn-st. Call for 4 days.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A LADY WISHES A middle-aged honorable gentleman to assist her as a friend. References and security. Address M 65, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN OF 35, established in business, wishes to meet a widow lady about 30, matrimonially inclined. Address P 51, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WANTED—THE ADdress of some one acquainted in Ashland, Ky. Address K 60, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN IN THE prime of life, with a delightful home and prospering business, desires to correspond with a lady of culture and refinement with a view of matrimony; age 25 to 35; no objection to one of wealth if she possesses requisite qualities to make a lone widower's home congenial and happy. Box 345, Wilmington, Will County, Ill.

PERSONAL—WANTED TO CORrespond with a lady, who has a good disposition, is a good worker, and likes children; age from 20 to 35. Address L 5, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—IF JOHN KING, SALESman, is in the city, please address H 30, Tribune office. Something to your interest.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG LADY DEsires the acquaintance of a middle-aged gentleman of means. Object, matrimony. Address K 70, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A WIDOW, STRANGER in the city, would like to meet some honorable gentleman who would assist her in getting a position that would enable her to support herself. Address K 54, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WABASH-AV. THURSday eve.; am going home if I do not obtain employment. Wish to see you before I leave the city and occasionally afterwards. Please call at the number given you or address N 87, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT 40, with good situation and means, would like to meet a good-hearted widow lady or working girl with some means; object matrimony; German or Scandinavian preferred. Address M 67, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—MISS LUNDY, MANIcure and chiropodist—Biting of nails and hang-nails cured; hands softened and beautified; a full line of toilet requisites. Central Music-Hall, Room 16.

PERSONAL—ATTENTION—MONDAYS only—Remnant sale of odd lots, short lots, and job lots; goods nearly given away on our bargain tables. Come and examine them.
BANKRUPT STORE, 184 and 186 State-st.,
Opposite the Palmer. S. SHIREK.

PERSONAL—MABEL: PROF. DUPREE, the American chemist, discoverer of Dupree's "Oil of Beauty," is described as a man of tall stature, medium frame, and as a conversationalist is clear of speech, and of quick, impetuous gestures. Is a popular man in general company, but generally reserved and thoughtful. JENNIE H.

PERSONAL—AT CHICAGO'S FIRST Manicure Parlors Mrs. Latham beautifies the finger-nails; biting of the nails and hang-nails cured; directions by mail. Manicure and French toilet articles for sale. Elevator, 75 Madison-st., Room 23.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR successfully removed at Room 23, 126 State-st.

PERSONAL—CLEANSE YOUR BATHtub. American Metal Polish will do it handsomely. Can be had at Room 3, 77 and 79 West Madison-st.

PERSONAL—A LADY WITH MEANS can obtain dramatic instruction and interest in a dramatic attraction. Address N 23, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—DR. W. P. PHELON INforms his friends and patrons that he has removed his office and residence to 639 Fulton-st., where he will continue to treat parties wishing to be cured of the opium or liquor habit.

PERSONAL—ENQUIRER: MISLAID your letter. We can turn out from 1,000 to 10,000 circular letters in a week. Good work and lowest rates guaranteed. Business Letter Writing & Copying Co., 166 Fifth-av., Room 5. Telephone 51.

PERSONAL—MESDAMES ERNESTINE & Co., of Paris and New York, having opened first-class dressmaking parlors at 1765 Wabash-av., solicit the patronage of the ladies of Chicago and neighborhood. N. B.—Ladies will also find Parisian toilet requisites prepared only by them; guaranteed harmless by analysis.

PERSONALS—BEAUTY'S CHARM—A million ladies can possess the most delicate and lovely complexions imaginable, spotless, clear, and pure, by using Dupree's "Oil of Beauty," which for years has proved its supremacy, and costs but $1 at any druggist's. By calling at laboratory, 167 South Clark-st. (up-stairs), you can test it free. Do the ladies wish any better proof?

PERSONAL—FREE—A PANEL PHOtograph will be given with every dozen cabinet photographs taken at the "Elite" Photograph Studio, 168 Dearborn-st., this week. Best cabinets only $3 per dozen, guaranteed equal to the highest priced photographs ever made in Chicago. You must bring this ad. or speak of it in order to get the panel.

PERSONAL—A YOUNG MAN, 24, IN the real-estate business, wishes to form the acquaintance of a respectable American family who can furnish him with room and board; will pay $30 per month. N 19, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID'S (ESTABLISHED 1868) diamond brokerage and bullion and money office, 97 East Madison-st., near the old stand. Cash paid for old gold and silver, unclaimed pledges, precious stones, and valuables of every description.

ANY AMOUNTS FROM $25 TO $1,000 to loan on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, and good collaterals, without removal, at lowest rates. 35 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURniture without removal; monthly payments if required; respectable parties please call. [illegible]

ANY AMOUNTS LOANED ON FURniture, pianos, etc. [illegible] Chattel mortgages bought. [illegible] Dearborn-st.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc. [illegible] Rooms 5 and 6, 122 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all goods of value. [illegible] can be renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1870.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 113 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

ANY SUM TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, machinery, horses, carriages, and other securities, without removal [illegible] at reasonable rates. [illegible]

A PARTY HAVING SOME CASH NOT in use will loan same on chattels and other security at reasonable rates. [illegible]

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture, pianos, [illegible] without removal. [illegible] Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNIture, pianos, warehouse receipts, and other good securities. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 5 and 6.

ANY AMOUNT, $25 TO $500, LOANED on furniture, etc., without removal; immediate attention. [illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS IN SUMS TO suit. Room 10, 137 East Madison-st.

CONFIDENTIAL LOANS—$25 TO $3,000, lowest rates, on furniture, pianos, machinery, etc., without removal. 125 Clark-st., Suite 35.

FOR SALE—PROSSER CAR STOCK AT $55. Room 11, 142 Dearborn-st.

I HAVE A FEW THOUSAND DOLlars which I will loan in moderate sums at low rates on chattel security or will buy commercial paper; private party. [illegible] Tribune office.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, CLAIMS purchased against failed life companies, "Beehive" and other failed banks. [illegible] EDGAR HOLMES, late of Holmes & Bro., [illegible] 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates. [illegible] J. C. MAGILL & CO. [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit. WM. V. JACOBS, 109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED farms in Indiana and Illinois in sums of $1,000 and upwards at lowest market rates. N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers, 176 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE security. WM. J. ENGLISH, Attorney, Room 21, 79 Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $100 to $3,000 on furniture, [illegible] property, at lowest rates. [illegible] South Clark-st., Room 6.

THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL Life-Insurance Company [illegible] special agent for Illinois outside Cook County.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE-INSURance Company of Newark, N. J., [illegible] A. T. GALT, Financial Agent, No. 132 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

TO LOAN—$1,500. C. A. DIBBLE, 97 Clark-st., Room 34.

TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO PROPERTY, $5,000 to $20,000. Address ISAAC N. ARNOLD, agent, 104 Pine-st.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR THREE YEARS at 7 per cent; [illegible] front on Grand-boulevard, [illegible] Forty-seventh-sts. [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR 5 YEARS ON Grand [illegible] pay 2½ commission. Address W 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—$30,000 FOR 3 YEARS AT 7 per cent; [illegible] Forty-sixth-st., [illegible] and 300 feet on [illegible]

WANTED—BY A WELL-ESTABLISHed manufacturing firm, a capitalist who can discount good [illegible] the amount of [illegible] vite investigation. [illegible]

WANTED—$2,000 TO INCREASE ESTablished [illegible] arate security [illegible] dress H 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR 5 YEARS AT 6 per cent [illegible] property on East Adams-st. [illegible] Tribune.

$25 TO $500 LOANED ON FURNITURE or pianos; no removal or delay; monthly payments taken. [illegible] Room 3.

$250 $500, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000 AND other sums to loan on good security at 7 per cent; money ready. [illegible] 85 Washington-st., basement.

$300. WANTED—BUSINESS MAN with this amount to open branch in Chicago of Philadelphia house. [illegible] profit. EDISON, [illegible] Philadelphia, Pa.

$1,000. $2,000, $3,000, $4,000 TO LOAN ON city real estate at 6 per cent. Money on hand. GIBBS & CALKINS, 125 La Salle-st.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN on real estate security at current rates. P. E. STANLEY, Unity Building, Room 20.

$1,000 TO LOAN AT 7 PER CENT. No commission. First National Bank Building, Room 218.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERty. Cash in hand. Can close immediately. C. VAN SCHAACK, 83 Dearborn-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPerty [illegible] GRACE, S. E. cor. Clark and Jackson-sts.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—ESTABLISHED MANUfacturing business for suburban home worth $4,000 to $6,000. [illegible] Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—TEN THOUSAND dollar mortgages for merchandise; prefer dry goods. Address [illegible]

I HAVE TWO TRUST-DEED NOTES secured by a first mortgage on real estate drawing interest; I will exchange them for horses, buggies, or furniture. [illegible]

TO EXCHANGE—BY T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st. [illegible]

TO EXCHANGE—FOR BUILDINGS slightly mortgaged—A complete and successful livery stable, [illegible] Address L 74, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—NOTION STOCK. A Kansas farm, [illegible] lot or central building [illegible]

TO EXCHANGE—NEW FURS, FURlined circulars, or carriage-robes for a gentleman's gold watch. [illegible]

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS WELL LOCATed for investment or residence to exchange for good farm or stock of goods. MANN & CONGDON, Room 26, 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED CITY property for a furniture store or furniture in white. [illegible] Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL RESidence and extensive grounds at Ravinia, a cottage at East-Dubuque, and a [illegible] near Emporia, Kas. [illegible] city; will assume.

TO EXCHANGE—GRIST-MILL, 3-RUN stone, engine, [illegible] good; or for sale cash [illegible]

WANTED—TO TRADE—MY CIGARstore and [illegible] will give boot if [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—HARness for guitar. Address O O 81, Tribune.

WILL EXCHANGE 40 ACRES OF LAND valued at [illegible] in an adjoining State, for diamonds and good [illegible] dress P 80, Tribune office.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A COMPLETE burglar-proof [illegible] for cleaning cash [illegible]

WANTED—A LARGE SECOND-HAND safe; must be cheap and will pay cash. Address, stating size, [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARE YOU AFFLICTED WITH BADLY [illegible]

A LAWYER WHO WILL SOON TRAVEL [illegible]

ALL KINDS OF COLLECTIONS MADE [illegible] CORNELL & SPENCER, [illegible] corner La Salle.

A YOUNG LADY WHO IS ANXIOUS to complete her education [illegible]

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. [illegible]

A YOUNG LADY WILL GIVE PART [illegible] South Side preferred. [illegible]

BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP—I [illegible]

CLEARING SALE OF TABLE LINEN, [illegible] BANKRUPT STORE, [illegible] Opposite the Palmer. S. SHIREK.

CUTTING AND DRAPING LADIES' garments, [illegible] taught by MRS. IDA S. WILBRATH, [illegible] Central Music-Hall.

CORSETS MADE TO ORDER BY MRS. [illegible]

FAMILY WASHING AND IRONING [illegible]

FAMILY WASHING DONE FIRST class [illegible] Laundry, [illegible] South Park-av.

I HAVE $20,000 THAT I WOULD INVEST [illegible]

LADIES, LADIES—NOW IS THE BEST [illegible] BLUMENTHAL, [illegible] Contracts accepted.

LADIES, CALL AND INVESTIGATE [illegible]

STEVENS, THE CHILDREN'S PHOtographer, 168 Dearborn-st., [illegible]

THE PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, 3022 Indiana-av. [illegible] Saturday afternoon. [illegible]

TO REAL ESTATE MEN—ENGRAV[illegible]

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, A [illegible]

WANTED—TO BUY—MEDIUM-SIZED [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—FOR SPOT [illegible]

WANTED—ROOM-MATE—NICELY furnished room [illegible] North Side. [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—A PAYING SALOON IN A [illegible]

WANTED—AT MASSASOIT HOUSE—[illegible] S. MUNSON, Proprietor.

WANTED—TO INVEST $500 WITH [illegible]

WANTED—TO BUY—A SODA AP[illegible]

WANTED—A CATHOLIC FAMILY TO [illegible]

WANTED—TO BUY—A MEMBERSHIP [illegible] Board of Trade. [illegible] 25 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A SALOON IN A GOOD location. [illegible] BOYNTON & BUCKLEY, [illegible] Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED—BOARD OF TRADE MEMbership. [illegible] Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A. I. RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, [illegible] West Madison-st. [illegible]

BANGS SISTERS, 29½ WALNUT-ST., [illegible]

CORA L. V. HEYWOOD, PSYCHOME[illegible]

COMPLETE LIFE READINGS, RELIA[illegible]

ELECTRO-VITAL HOT-AIR BATHS [illegible]

FOR A CORRECT READING OF THE [illegible]

MME. LE NORMAND, CLAIRVOYANT [illegible]

MME. ZARAPHA, TRANCE MEDIUM [illegible]

MRS. MARY GOULD, OF LYNN AND Boston, Mass., [illegible]

MME. ANGLEY, THE GREATEST [illegible]

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS FORTUNE [illegible]

MISS L. M. HENDEE—CLAIRVOY[illegible]

MRS. BALDWIN, MAGNETIC HEAL[illegible] 253 West Lake-st.

SPIRITUALISM— EXTRAORDINARY [illegible]

SEANCE—MRS. KATE BLADE, 447 W. [illegible]

TRUTH WILL SURVIVE—MRS. HATFIELD PETTIBONE, [illegible]

VAPOR BATHS, MAGNETIC TREATment. [illegible]

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL THE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN [illegible]

A GOOD IDEA—LADIES AND GENTS [illegible]

376 STATE-ST.—A. FRANK—HONEST [illegible]

STORAGE.

A FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE FOR [illegible]

CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE CO., [illegible]

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, [illegible]

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, [illegible]

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper; state age and salary. K 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO writes a good hand, and with good references, for second clerk in an insurance office. L 98, Tribune.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BILL clerk and assistant bookkeeper; one who speaks German preferred; must be a good penman and quick. Address L 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER IN COMMISSION house; young man willing to commence on small salary. Address K 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—JUNIOR DRUG CLERK. Give full particulars about salary, experience, etc. Address K 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—STRONG BOY TO ASSIST in store; must live at home; wages $5 per week. Address K 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD address to take charge of a retail boot and shoe store in the country. Address, stating where formerly employed, wages expected, etc., M 51, Tribune.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AS A stenographer; one who resides in the city and is acquainted with the use of the No. 2 typewriter. Address, stating salary and references, N 78, Tribune.

WANTED—SMART, ACTIVE BOY, about 15 years old; salary $3.50 per week. 57 Washington-st., Room 7.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO WRITE in an office. Address, stating age and salary wanted, N 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY LARGE WHOLESALE house, a first-class assistant bookkeeper. Address N 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERK IN COMMISSION business; must be good penman and quick at figures. Answer, stating age and salary wanted, K 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CLEVER, WELL EDUCATED young man above 18, residing with parents, to attend office in return for shorthand typewriter tuition at first; wages after acquired. Address H 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE—BRIGHT young man; good penman; fair at figures. Address K 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER—Strictly first-class; good penman. M 85, Tribune.

WANTED—A SMART OFFICE BOY about 16 years old; one accustomed to office work preferred. Address L 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS bookkeeping and not afraid to work to make himself useful in office. Address M 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE CLERK; ONE who writes a clean round hand, has some knowledge of bookkeeping, and can give best of references. Address in own hand, stating qualification, age, and salary desired, N 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER who thoroughly understands his business. Address N 12, Tribune office, giving references.

WANTED—ENTRY CLERK; MUST BE a clean, rapid penman, good accountant, and bring unexceptionable references; salary moderate; state salary expected. Address N 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN WHO IS A SALESMAN, sure; no would-be's; good salary and steady situation to a pushing, hard worker, with staying qualities. J. W. FIEROE, Room 36 Otis Block, 14 La Salle-st., Monday before 11:30 a. m.

WANTED—BOY FROM 12 TO 15 YEARS old. References required. Red Lion, 161 South Clark-st.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HOUSE, a young man extra quick at figures; fine and rapid penman; do not answer unless industrious, ambitious, and live at home. References required. Address M 14, Tribune office. State experience.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY OFFICE boy; $3 per week. Apply at 79 State-st., Room 8.

WANTED—A SMART OFFICE BOY; must write a good hand, have experience, and come early in the morning. Bring references. WARREN SPRINGER, 195 to 201 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK. GOOD references. Apply to F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., 60 Larrabee-st.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—OPENING for competent man in 30 days. What will you pay for information and influence securing the place? Address, with references, M 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING solicitors. Call today at 5 o'clock or Monday noon. Daily Illustrated Photo.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FAMILIAR with bookkeeping. Address, with references, stating experience, M 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, practical bookkeeper, not over 35, that can prove himself worth $1,300 per year. Address N 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND competent bookkeeper. The right man can find permanent employment in a first-class house. Address P 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED man as shipping clerk in large furniture house; must be thoroughly familiar with finishing, trimming, and upholstering, and competent to handle 25 men. Address with references K 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD, RELIABLE DRUG clerk; must speak German. Address K 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN CAPABLE OF KEEPING a set of books and making himself generally useful. State salary expected, age, and experience. Address K 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NO. 1 AMERICAN clothing salesman. Must be well recommended. L. J. LAW, Cadillac, Mich.

WANTED—SALESMAN—PERMANENT situation. Address B 121, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE AND wagon woodworker to run a shop in Newton, Kas.; a splendid chance for a young man with some means. For particulars apply to R. W. HODGSON, Newton, Harvey County, Kas.

WANTED—LITHOGRAPHERS, FIRST-class transferer, used to color work; also first-class printer to run Potter press; good wages and steady work. Apply to E. G. CHRISTOPH, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts., Chicago.

WANTED—SHOEMAKER—A FIRST-class cutter and fitter in a custom shop. Address M 10, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE trimmer who thoroughly understands trimming landaus, coupes, etc. Address, with references, M 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PAPER-ruler. J. W. Butler Paper Company, 184 and 186 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TOOL-maker to work on sewing-machine tools. Inquire of Signal Sewing-Machine Co., 367 Wabash-av.

WANTED—COMPOSITORS—AT THE Beacon office, Aurora, Ill.; steady employment to good men. Address by mail, with references.

WANTED—ENGRAVERS ON WOOD. E. M. OLSON & BREDTSCHNEIDER, 179 South Clark-st.

WANTED—JOB COMPOSITORS. 320 State-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CARPET-layers. Apply to E. M. McGILLIN & CO., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—A MAN TO GO TO MICHIGAN who understands the box business and can file resaws. Address N 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—WINDOW-SHADE CUTter and hanger. Apply at 75 South Canal-st.

WANTED—CUSTOM COATMAKER TO go to Mount Vernon, Ia. Call at KOHN BROS.', Monday, or write Box K, Mount Vernon, Ia.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WHO HAS had some experience on jobwork in a printing office. CHAS. J. JOHNSON, 125 Lake-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PATTERN-maker who thoroughly understands his business; must be a good draughtsman. None but such need apply. Address M 100, Tribune office.

WANTED—METAL GILDER—A NO. 1 man to superintend the work. J. W. MAGNUSON & CO., 208 East Lake-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE DRIVER; A young man that understands care of horses and good driver, thoroughly temperate, and best recommendations. Address N 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN TO ACT as coachman and house servant. Must have good city reference. Apply at 701 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, RELIABLE MAN for coachman; must be a good driver, willing to work about the place, and have the best of city references. Address L 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG BOY to drive express-wagon. Apply today in rear of 208 South Desplaines-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, SOBER YOUNG man to take care of horse; must understand his business and know how to milk cow. References required. Call at 17 South Robey-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and bill clerk; experienced or otherwise. Call Monday and Tuesday, 162 E. Monroe-st., Room 6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A FEW TRAVELING salesmen to sell magnetic insoles to the trade; good commissions allowed; no extra samples necessary to be carried. Apply to The Magneton Appliance Company, 218 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESman for ready-mixed paint; a live young man preferred. Address, giving age, experience, and the territory he is now, Smith & Stearns Paint Co., Davenport, Ia.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELers and local agents everywhere in the United States to sell "Warren's Entire Wheat Patent Flour," the only true food flour in the world; covered by patents; business exclusive. Franklin Mills Co., 25 Clark.

WANTED—FOR THE STATES OF ILlinois and Iowa an experienced traveling salesman for a large Western trunk factory. L 85, Tribune.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE CIGAR house two first-class traveling men who can prove their ability; permanent situation. Address M 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—GOOD CARRIERS AND canvassers for Truth; the new penny daily paper. Call at 91 Washington-st., Room 13.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO SELL and take orders for gents' boots and shoes retail; knowledge of the business not necessary. Can make $20 per week. Security for samples required. Room 67, 125 South Clark-st., between 12 and 2 only.

WANTED—SALESMEN FAMILIAR with lubricating-oil business; none but men who have sold need apply. Best of references required. Address WADHAMS, MAGIE & CO., P.-O. Box 833, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS salesmen to introduce our goods to consumers and sell to retail grocery trade; only wide-awake, active men of good address need apply; such can make $100 to $200 per month. SPENCER, 21 West Washington-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN TRAVELING in Wisconsin, acquainted with paint dealers, to sell mixed paints on commission. N 21, Tribune.

WANTED—BOY IN OFFICE. ANSWER in own handwriting. Address K 81, Tribune.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMEN in connection with their regular business to call on banks and hotels and take orders for a specialty. Samples very light. Address N 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOLICITOR FOR MERcantile agency; also collector or reporter. Address N 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESman to sell cabinet hardware and upholsterers' goods to travel. Address N 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN—$1 SAMPLES BEST selling goods free; $30 per week average profit; no experience or license necessary; no traveling; business permanent and pleasant. Particulars for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—LIVE CANVASSER FOR best selling goods; large commission. Call at 23 Wabash-av., basement.

WANTED—A PERSON OF ABILITY, one experienced in banking, etc., to write up financial matters for a first-class publication. Address K 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, PUSHING gentleman of good address to introduce a fine art publication of merit among the best ladies of Chicago. To a competent and successful party is assured an income far beyond his utmost expectations. FRANCIS SMART & CO., 239 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AT THE TRANSIT HOUSE, Union Stock-Yards, a good smart boy about 14 years of age. Address at once L 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVeler to sell watches and jewelry, by an old-established New York wholesale and importing house. Address, with references, etc., Box 728, New York.

WANTED—A GOOD MIXED-PAINT traveling salesman. Give reference and experience. Address K 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—LUMBER, HARDWARE, and drug salesmen—traveling—to sell mixed paint on commission; no samples to carry. Address L 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD BOY, AGED FROM 18 to 20, to assist in barn and make himself generally useful. References wanted. Apply Sunday morning at 2433 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR WESTern trade to sell cigars from a factory. One that has an established trade may answer. Address M 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELing salesman to sell picture-frames, mouldings, and mirrors. GEO. KELLER, 21 Illinois-st.

WANTED—ADVERTISING SOLICITor; good publication. Room 93, 159 La Salle-st.

WANTED—25 MEN TO CUT ICE. Apply at Nineteenth and Grove-sts. Monday morning at 7 o'clock. E. A. SHEDD & CO.

WANTED—A MAN COMPETENT TO solicit job printing; permanent employment on salary. THOS. H. BUSH, Printer, Polk and Canal.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ADvertising solicitor. Address, with reference, Herald office, Quincy, Ill.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG man who considers his services worth $60 per month to act as salesman outside. Call in person. JOSEPH SMART, Room 23, 155 Washington-st.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO TRAVEL. Must thoroughly understand sash, doors, blinds, and lumber trade. Address, with references, LUMBER, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT, EXPERIenced salesman for Chicago, to take up a trade already worked for a valuable article of office equipment; an excellent and profitable opportunity for an energetic worker. N 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO CANVASS banks, Board of Trade, brokers, offices, and large business houses for statistical book just issued; low price and ready sale. Apply Monday at Room 21, 182 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ADVERTISING SOLICITor for a first-class trade journal; a fine opportunity for a capable person. Address K 36, Tribune.

WANTED—OPERATOR AND ADvance agent for stereopticon. L 54, Tribune.

WANTED—BOY READER ONE HOUR evenings, near Van Buren and Halsted-sts. Address K 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY AN OLD-ESTABLISHed Philadelphia wholesale clothing-house experienced salesman to travel in Wisconsin and Minnesota on commission. Address A. B. KIRSHBAUM & CO., 326 Market-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—TWO RETAIL CARPET salesmen of energy and grit; current salaries paid to men of talent. Address in confidence, M. J. CREEDON, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—A MINISTER OF THE Gospel, retired or having spare time, can hear of congenial employment by addressing N 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD; must have best references; iron business; address in own writing; wages not to exceed $3.50 per week. Address M 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR A steady position; salary $20 weekly; must have $200 cash. Address P 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD LIVE MAN REPresenting some house on the road, East or West, selling to mills, elevators, and factories, to take a fast-selling specialty on commission; samples small. I want none but a first-class representative; state what trade you solicit. Address P 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR Norwegian girl to do housework in a small family. Call after today at 689 Fulton-st.

WANTED—AT 3506 LAKE-AV., A GIRL to do general housework.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL to do general housework; must be good cook and laundress. 3535 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDInavian girl for general housework. 419 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A NEAT YOUNG GIRL TO assist with housework. Must be willing and obliging. 222 Ogden-av.

WANTED—AT 662 WEST MONROE-st., girl for general housework in a private family. German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR Scandinavian girl for general housework, at 330 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework where a few boarders are kept. Must be a good cook. 3849 State-st.

WANTED—166 ASHLAND-AV.—GIRL that can cook for family of twelve. Only those with reference as to ability need apply.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in family of three adults. 432 Leavitt-st., near Ogden-av.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GIRLS FOR kitchen-work. Inquire at 77 North Clark-st., in store.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron at 167 South Sangamon-st. Call Monday.

WANTED—WILLING GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Must bring good references. 3514 Forest-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. Call Monday at 3134 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR COOKing, washing, and ironing, in small family. Call Monday or Tuesday at 2733 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD COOK AND LAUNdress; small family. References required. 10 Scott-st., east of State, second flat.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron; none but first-class girls need apply. 2169 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 1556 Wabash-av.; Swedish preferred.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron. References required. Apply at 2435 Prairie-av.

WANTED—AT 2329 MICHIGAN-AV., experienced girl for kitchen work; German or Swede preferred.

WANTED—AT 2419 MICHIGAN-AV., two competent girls, one as cook, the other as second girl. Must bring written reference. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron at 387 Michigan-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A COMpetent dining-room girl in private boarding-house. Apply at 2225 Wabash-av.

WANTED—DINING-ROOM GIRL; none but competent, experienced girls need apply; also an A1 cook. 2209 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AT 2508 Indiana-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SERVANT with thorough knowledge of cooking, in private family of three. Call at once at 1126 Indiana-av. References required.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in private family; must be a good cook and cleaner. Call today. 655 La Salle-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO housework. 26 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK, washer, and ironer in a small family; elderly person preferred; good wages paid. None but good steady persons need apply. 53 Newberry-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL for general housework in a small family. 649 West Jackson-st., Flat D.

WANTED—A NEAT, COMPETENT girl for general housework; small family. Apply at 167 Schiller-st., west door.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR chamber work; one that is neat and clean; $4 per week. Address M 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a family of three. References will be required. 416 Belden-av.

WANTED—A SMART GERMAN GIRL for general housework. 240 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—720 WASHINGTON BOUlevard—An experienced girl for general housework. Apply on Monday.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL; must be a good cook and laundress. Call at 655 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron. 287 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL; MUST BE GOOD cook and laundress. K 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in small private family; must be a good cook and laundress. References. 87 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO MAKE herself generally useful; German preferred. 348 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A NEAT, tidy girl or woman to do general housework on a farm 70 miles east of Chicago; small family; no children; good wages and permanent situation. Write to O. D. EDWARDS, East Paw Paw, Ill.

WANTED—AT 1465 MICHIGAN-AV., A colored cook and laundress. References.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 1259 MICHIgan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR KITCHEN work; good cook, washer, and ironer. 255 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN to cook, wash, and iron in family of six. Apply between 10 and 1, Jan. 8, at 354 East Chicago-av. City references.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO housework; small family; good wages. 25 Aldine-square.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; two in family; wages $3 per week. Address K 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German preferred. Apply at 3207 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, ACTIVE GIRL, from 15 to 18, to assist about general housework, at 3238 Forest-av.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL FOR GENeral housework in family of three. 234 Thirty-first-st., first flat.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK AND laundress, with city references. Apply at 484 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—AMERICAN OR GERMAN girl for general housework. 3835 Johnson-place.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German preferred; wages $4 a week. Good city references required. Apply at 52 East Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR second work in a small family. 2488 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GIRL for general housework to go to Oak Park. Call at 3154 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; also nurse girl. 2334 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A NEAT GERMAN OR Swedish girl for general housework in a small American family. Call at 555 North Clark-st., second flat.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMpetent girl for general work; small family; wages no object. Good reference required. 281 Warren-av.

WANTED—WOMAN FOR GENERAL housework; small private family. 395 Warren-av., near Leavitt-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF two children and assist in second work. Swedish nationality preferred. Apply at 2322 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD FRENCH GIRL for general housework; no washing. 1946 Wabash-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GIRL to cook and do general housework. Apply at 358 Dayton-st., South Side.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be first-class washer and ironer. 464 West Adams-st.

WANTED—AT HIGHLAND PARK—A girl capable of taking care of child 1 year old and making herself generally useful. Apply to O. W. BARRETT, 172 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE girl 13 to 15 years old in family of two; can have plenty of leisure hours and good home at fair wages and only a little light work. 726 Bowen-av., near Grand-boulevard.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, and iron; German preferred. References required. Apply at 2811 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL; MUST BE A good cook and laundress. 356 Chicago-av., between Cass and Rush-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSEmaid; must be a competent seamstress. Apply Monday and Tuesday mornings at 351 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron. Recommended, Swede or Norwegian. 128 Twenty-fourth-st., near Indiana.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family. 2952 Groveland Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of two. Apply at 112 South Oakley-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH cook and laundress in small private family; must be thoroughly reliable and with good references. Address K 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ONCE—A PASTRY cook. References required. Steady employment. 234 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—GIRL; GENERAL HOUSEwork; small family. 17 South Curtis-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL TO do general housework. 249 Park-av., corner Hoyne.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO second work; must be a good laundress. 2116 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL for general housework at 3825 Indiana-av.; German preferred.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK. CALL at 744 West Adams-st.

WANTED—STRONG GERMAN GIRL for general housework in family of three grown persons; must be good cook and laundress. City reference. Apply at 2432 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO second-work and take care of children in small private family; must be competent; good wages. 24 Park-av.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRESSmakers; also ladies to travel. Wages $25 to $40 a week besides expenses. 151 East Monroe-st., Room 42.

WANTED—LADIES TO LEARN MME. Livingston's French system of dresscutting. 569 North Clark-st. Test lining cut free Monday. Agents wanted.

SEAMSTRESSES.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO sew and assist with children. Apply at 39 Superior-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD SEWING girls. Apply for 8 days at 79 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—AT 330 WABASH-AV., A good buttonhole maker.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER FOR A light place by a German widower without children. Call at 3149 South State-st., second floor.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER BY A widower of 35; lives in the country; has a nice home. The best of references. L 9, Tribune office.

NURSES.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED NURSE-girl. Must give best of references. Call at 723 West Washington-st.

WANTED—NURSE TO SEW AND ASsist in care of infant in city. Apply at 89 Madison-st., Room 25, opposite Tribune Building.

WANTED—RELIABLE WHITE nurse for infant; must sleep at home. Apply at 1463 Michigan-av.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK IN wash-room. Call Monday. HENRY & CO.'S Eureka Laundry, 137 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNdress, with references; don't apply unless thoroughly competent. 512 West Washington-st.

WANTED—LAUNDRESS TO ASSIST in chamber work; also to go to work upstairs. MRS. WHITTAKER, 246 North Clark-st.

WANTED—GOOD WASHWOMAN AND first-class shirt and collar ironer. Commercial Laundry, 140 North Clark-st.

WANTED—LAUNDRY WOMAN TO wash and do plain ironing. References required. 214 Thirty-first-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND Scandinavian girls for all kinds of housework at G. DUSKE'S, 155 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—THE GOOD SAMARITAN Society, 179 East Randolph-st., furnishes work to women and board at $3 and $3.50 a week; strangers assisted.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-Minded Children—A lady thoroughly competent to set up a small monthly paper and get it ready for the press; also to teach a class typesetting. A person thoroughly competent would be given board, washing, lodging, and good compensation, paid monthly. One perfectly familiar with all the work of a job-office preferred. Apply to or address DR. C. T. WILBUR, Supt., Lincoln, Ill.

WANTED—A FRENCH MAID AT 3949 Lake-av. Bring references.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY OF INtelligence, owning a type-writer; permanent position. Address, giving reference and salary, P 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—A LADY TO ASSIST IN making up a representative list among the elite; a paying position for a person of good address and first-class references. Address L 63, Tribune.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FORElady in a suit house, who understands cutting, fitting, draping, and designing; steady employment to the person able to occupy the above position; no others need apply; good salary. M 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY AS CASHier in wholesale house. Address in own handwriting, stating experience, M 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—15 LADIES TO CANVASS city; those with some knowledge of medicine or experience as female nurse preferred. Liberal salary offered. For particulars address for five days K 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD SALESladies; salary $10 a week. Address, with references, M 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—BINDERY GIRLS—FOLDers and stitchers; only skillful hands wanted. J. J. SPALDING & CO., 158 Clark-st.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—LADIES preferred—To sell Patent Gossamer Waterproof Leggings for ladies and children; entirely new; sells on sight; sizes same as shoes; sample any size. Post-paid, $1.10. JNO. G. POLLOCK & CO., Richmond, Ind.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESlady for strictly first-class millinery. Apply by letter to G. L. BROWN, 171 Wabash-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BINDERY girls; also wrappers. At E. W. CARR & CO.'S, 16 Calhoun-place, rear of 119 Clark-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO ATTEND BAR. Inquire at 3120 Butterfield-st.

WANTED—A LADY OF CULTURE and education who is capable of reading proof, correcting manuscript, and general office work. Address, with references and salary, L 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE GOOD LADY CANvassers for an article that sells in every family; good pay. Room 37, 125 Clark-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as clerk in a wholesale or retail tobacco company. Comes well recommended. C 61, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN HONest and reliable drug clerk; 5 years' experience; speaks English and German. L 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE man in some wholesale grocery-house; have formerly been in business in Mobile, Ala. Address M 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIenced bookkeeper can devote his evenings to posting and balancing books; accounts straightened. Address K, Box 127, Briggs House.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTor or a clerkship in a real-estate office by M 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHORThand and typewriter operator. Address K, care Carrier No. 107, N. D.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced bookkeeper. Good references given. N 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THORoughly reliable and competent bookkeeper, German and English correspondent, fine penman, in a wholesale or manufacturing house; furniture or lumber preferred. Best city references given. Address N 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class double-entry bookkeeper in wholesale or Board-of-Trade house. Highest city references. Salary, $15. Address N 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER. Best city experience and references. Address L 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER. Eleven years' experience. Best Chicago references. Address L 52, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKkeeper or assistant cashier, by a young man. Good references. N 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGrapher and type-writer of ten years' experience, in railroad or other office. Best of references given. K 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF experience with a paint and oil house. K 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHORThand writer; thoroughly competent and reliable. K 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of 20 as assistant shipping clerk or other place of responsibility. Has letters of reference from some of the largest houses in the city. Address L 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMpetent shorthand writer and typewriter operator. Address L 59, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, temperate, good penman and accountant, as bookkeeper. Good references. Address M 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD penman, copying to do evenings. Address L 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPAble young man; understands bookkeeping; willing to work at anything affording experience in business. Salary no object. Good city references. Address L 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKkeeper; have had long experience; can give good city references and cash security. N 52, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A DRUG store by a young man with two years' experience; speaks English, German, and Scandinavian. Address L 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man with five years' experience in New York in a wholesale notion department or notion house. N 47, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man in an insurance office or bank. Best of references. Address N 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-aged man of long experience in gents' furnishing goods house, wholesale or retail. Best reference given. N 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLEsale business, in or out of house, by middle-aged man having large acquaintance in city and country, and particularly posted in furs, hats, and gents' furnishing. Satisfactory references furnished. Address K 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RETAIL boot and shoe salesman in retail or wholesale house; eight years' experience. Good references. Address L 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as assistant bookkeeper; have experience in general office work; good business penman. A 1 references. Address O P 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A RAPID, thorough accountant, with best of references, wants evening work of any description; will work for moderate pay. M 69, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHORThand writer, as correspondent. Address P 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG clerk of 8 years' practical experience; speaks English and German. References furnished. For further particulars address R. WAGNER, Aurora, Ill.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH gardener in a private family; I thoroughly understand my business in all its branches, such as management of greenhouse and hotbed, vegetables, etc.; am willing and industrious at any kind of work; I am a single man. Unexceptionable recommendations from gentlemen I have lived with. Address, LEON CHERON, Evanston, Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN AS head cook in restaurant or hotel. Best city references. H 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLAR and cuff or corset cutter by a young man of experience. Address L 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER in or out of the city; 7 years' experience. Best of reference. Address M 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS cutter can be engaged. City references. Address K 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMpetent young man to run a stationary engine; strictly temperate. Best of reference. Address K 2, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TAILOR and cutter; city or country; 12 years' experience. Address H 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as apprentice with a horseshoer; willing to be bound. Apply or address, evenings after 6 o'clock or Sunday, 1612 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WHOLEsale clothiers—A thorough, practical man seeks a reengagement as foreman, pattern-cutter, and designer in men's, youths', boys', and children's; well posted in children's; can introduce new styles and designs. Address L 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT tailors—A cutter wants a situation in a first-class house; no second nor third class house need apply. Address for two weeks M 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENgineer. Call or address for one week. F W M, 407 Twenty-fifth-st.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Dane as coachman in private family; understands perfectly the care of horses and carriages. Best of references. Address A. BRADTKORT, 113 Pine-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRICTly first-class coachman, highest testimonials as to character and ability. Address N 1, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FRENCHman and his wife; the man for coachman or any kind of work, the woman to cook, wash, and iron; small wages expected. Good references given. Please address N 46 Tribune office, or call or address GERMAIN, 46 Fifth-av., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent coachman. The best of city references given from first-class families. M 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man (Swede) to take care of horses and work round the house. A H, 2514 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT—As coachman by a man who has had good experience. Address H. T., 186 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE family as coachman; well acquainted with the city. First-class references. L 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as coachman; competent and reliable. Can give good city references. K 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman; thoroughly understands the care of horses; good driver and will make himself generally useful. References. Address K 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman by a man that understands his business thoroughly. Unexceptionable references given from last place. Address K 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman and general work by steady, temperate, well-experienced middle-aged man; single. Good references. Address N 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY (GERMAN) man and wife in private family, man as coachman, wife is a good cook and laundress; both willing and competent. The best of city references. N 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class coachman; has had ten years' experience and perfectly understands the business. Best of references. Address N 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman; one who thoroughly understands the care of fine stock and will make himself useful about the place, etc. Address N 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class coachman; only first-class family please answer. Address M 98, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—A MEMBER of the open Board of Trade with money would like to travel for regular Board member, or associate, to be profitable for each. Best of reference furnished. Address L 94, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO WRITing or copying of any kind at home evenings. Address for three days M 55, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELing salesman for a wholesale house. Very best of Chicago references. N 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CAPABLE boy of 13 in an office, or will work for his board and attend school. References. Address N 45, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN attending school would like work part of the day or evening for board; can take care of horses or do housework. Address N 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ADVERTISER of means, good worker and good scholar, wishes place with some wealthy farmer to learn more about the business. N 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man in a wholesale house as porter or any position of trust; general office experience; rapid penman. Reference. Not afraid of work. N 2, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLored boy to wait on table and make himself generally useful about the house. Good references given. K 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A TRAVELING salesman would like to take, on commission, some novelty or line easily carried and paying good commission. Reliable houses please answer. Address L 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, 24 years of age, well acquainted with the city and a fair scholar, willing to work where there is an opportunity for advancement. Can give first-class city references if desired. Address L 13, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELing salesman; have had eight years' experience in drug business; will accept small salary until services prove valuable. Address L 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLEsale jewelry house as traveling salesman by a competent man. Address K 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SUPERINtendent of the erection of iron structures. Address K 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SALESman of 22 years' experience to travel for a first-class house. Address W. B. H., 48 South Ann-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man just from Mexico, speaking the language fluently and well acquainted with the country, desires to go back with parties to make investments in lands, mines, etc., or as interpreter. Address for three days K 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELing salesman for wholesale dry goods, boots and shoes or grocery lines by a man of ability, and who can furnish first-class references in the city. Address C B H, 184 and 186 Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of steady habits, honest and reliable, well acquainted with the city. References given. Address L 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER or janitor. Good references. W. LONG, 23 South Water-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A GERMAN business man would like to become agent for the sale of some American goods in his native country, where he would like to return on account of family circumstances; age, 30 years; lived in America 11 years; married; might invest small capital. Best references given and required. Address K 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WATCHman by a young man (German). Best of city references. Address O P 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SALESman with trade established in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. Would like to travel for first-class jewelry house. A 1 references. Address P 3, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRIVATE watchman or manager of some light business. Best of references. Address J.W.S., 32 North Wells-st.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND laundress in a private family. Good references. Call at 242 North Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class cook in a good family. Call or address 235 Shurtleff-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO COOKing, washing, and ironing by a Swedish girl. 171 South Lincoln-st. Call on Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-aged colored woman as cook. M 1, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent Swede girl to do general housework. Call at 355 Twenty-third-st. Monday and Tuesday.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A hotel or boarding-house. Call Monday at 29 Clinton-st., corner of Helm, between 10 and 4.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl to wash and iron in a private family. Call at No. 156 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced cook (German) in a private family; no washing and ironing. Good references. N 62, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW in widower's or private family. Please address or call at 74 East Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN to work by the day or as a cook by the week in some good family. 2412 Arnold-st., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL FOR kitchen or general housework; private family. City reference. Call at 548 Thirty-third-st., corner Portland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady as second girl in respectable family; good seamstress; West Side preferred. Call Monday at 684 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl to do light housework or second work and care for children. Call Monday at 58 Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERican girl as second girl or general housework. Call at or address southeast corner Fortieth-st. and Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY desires a position to assist in housework, sewing, etc., in family in city or suburbs; is educated and refined; no salary; object a home in city or suburbs. References exchanged. Address K 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORwegian girl to do cooking or general housework in a small American family. Apply at 329 West Erie-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO competent girls, one for dining-room and one for chamberwork. Call on or address ANNIE HOWARTH, 156 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG, willing girl, not afraid of work. Call at 179 Ashley-st., between Hoyne-av. and Leavitt-st., or address K 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORwegian girl to do general housework in a small family. Call at 311 West Kinzie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl to do general housework or second work. Call at 349 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent German woman as cook in a boarding-house. 527 State-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO NORwegian girls, one to do second work and assist in housework, the other to do cooking or general housework. Best of references from last places. 223 North Franklin-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable woman as cook in a first-class boarding-house who thoroughly understands her business. References. Call for two days at 1734 Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—THE GOOD Samaritan Society, 179 East Randolph-st., will furnish families in city or country with female help of all kinds at low wages. Good seamstresses supplied by the day.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND girl with Swedish girl. Call at 64 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable young girl to do general housework in a private family. Call Sunday or Monday at 22 Larrabee-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 SWEDish girls in a first-class family. Call Monday and Tuesday at 212 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class second-girl in a private family. Good references. Call Tuesday after 10 o'clock at 209 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent woman to cook in a boarding-house or to take care of furnished rooms. Please call Monday at 16 Vine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FIRST and second girls; both work together and thoroughly understand their business. References first-class. Only those wishing two girls need address, for five days, N 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH girl to do second work in an American family; North Side preferred. Address 528 North Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH girl. Call at 150 Sedgwick-st. Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND girl or children's nurse. Best of city reference. Call at 2717 Portland-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable person (German) for general housework. Address S 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO LIGHT housework, without washing, or as child's nurse, by a woman. Please call at 2124 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD Swedish girl as cook and laundress in a private family; good references. Call 3839 Forest-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable girl as cook in hotel or boarding-house; none but those that can give a good home need apply. Call at 33 West Madison-st., Room 4.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO first-class girls, cooking and washing or general work; private family. 142 Twentieth-st., Monday.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron or general housework in private family; South Side. Reference. Call Monday at 503 Thirtieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable girl for second work or care of children; private family. 1474 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STEADY, respectable girl, to do light housework. Good city reference. O P 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL AS cook and laundress, or general housework in small family. 3836 Cottage Grove-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN lady of respectability; has experience in caring and teaching children; also in housework and sewing. References if desired. Address L 84, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent English girl to do chamber or dining-room work. Call or address C. BRANDON, 62 Lytle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-class cook in a respectable family or housekeeper for an old couple. Reference given. K 48, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WISCONsin girl to do second or general housework in a private family. References. 1819 Dearborn-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS as chambermaids. Reference given. Address L 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD plain cook in a private family; no washing. The best of city references. Call or address 316 Twenty-third-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl as cook or second work or general housework in a private family. Best of reference from last place. Call at 405 West Ohio-st. for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY FOUR Swedish girls for general housework. Call at 78 Wesson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO first-class colored cooks (females); South Side preferred. Call Sunday afternoon from 2 till 5, or Monday, at 1867 State-st., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable young girl for general housework or second work in a small family. Apply at 128 Augusta-st. No postals answered.

SITUATION WANTED—ON NORTH Side, by a reliable Swedish girl to do light second work or take care of children. Call Monday at 300 Burling-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORwegian girl to assist in housework or do second work and sewing. Inquire at 139 West Indiana-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD cook and laundress in private family. Good reference. Call at 2130 Archer-av. No postals.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR as cook and laundress by a competent girl. Call at 3835 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS cook and laundress. References given. 1843 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPAble girl for second work or general housework. Call at 3814 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl to do general housework. Please call at 28 Ewing-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD Swedish girl at general housework in private family. Reference given. Address P 32, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl to do second work. Please call at 157 Townsend-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl as nurse or second girl, or to assist in general housework. Call or address 294 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPEtent girl to do general housework. Call at 99 Sholto-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO do general housework in a private family. 338 West Taylor-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 DANE sisters to do kitchen, laundry, and second work, or general work, or separate. Two years' references. 3112 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl to do light work. Can bring best of reference. Call Monday at MRS. SWENSON'S, 23 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent Canadian girl for second work; wages $4. 2229 Dearborn-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND or third girl by a German, cannot speak English, but is experienced in all house and sewing work. Best references. 229 Blue Island-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENeral housework; small American family preferred; fully competent. Good city references. Call at 641 West Madison-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl to do second-work or light housework. Reference if required. Please call at 381 Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl for kitchen work or general housework. Call at 73 Thirty-fifth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent cook and laundress or general housework. Call. 3841 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SAVING cook; careful and competent to take full charge in small hotel or first-class boarding house. Call at 505 West Kinzie-st., rear cottage.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD girl to do second work or general housework in a small private family. Call Monday and Tuesday. 3619 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND girl. Inquire at 221 Atlantic-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD Swedish girl to do second work or care of children and plain sewing. 228 Townsend-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl in nice private family as nurse or waitress; will assist with second work or sewing. Good reference from reliable families. Call Monday at 2107 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced person as child's nurse, capable of taking the entire charge of a young baby. Good city references. Call Monday at 75 East Huron-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL 14 years of age as child's nurse or light work. Best of references. Address NURSE, 2800 Wallace-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY TO take care of child in American family. Call Monday at 198 Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDish girl as nurse. Call Monday at 141 Wesson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class nurse to take full charge of infant. Call or address for 3 days AVERY, 198 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable woman as child's nurse. Can give good reference. Please call at North Market and Elm-sts., Sisters of St. Francis.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE for an invalid lady or gentleman, or infant. References given. O N 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced girl as child's nurse or second work. St. Francis House of Providence, corner Elm and Market-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl in nice private family as nurse or waitress; will assist with second work or sewing; Kenwood or Riverside preferred. Good reference from reliable families. O P 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG girl to take care of a child and do plain sewing in respectable private family. Inquire Monday at 262 North Franklin-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced child's nurse. Best of references given. Call or address L. S., 17 Pleasant-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE BY a German girl. Address 421 West Chicago-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 155 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES and hotels will find first-class help; German, Swede, and other nationalities. Orders from North, South, and West sides filled with care. MRS. DEARIEN, 55 North State-st.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—SEWING IN families by the day or week by a competent dressmaker. Miss A., 126 South Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSmaker from Paris to go in first-class families to cut, fit, and drape. Call Monday. 21 North Ada-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, experienced dressmaker in a few more families by day or week; terms very reasonable. N 13, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—IMMEDIATEly, by a young woman to sew in a family and take care of children. N 28, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO DRESSmaking and plain sewing in a private family. Address M, 46 South Curtis-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced dressmaker to go as seamstress in families; terms reasonable. N 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class dressmaker in more families; work done home; teach cutting and fitting. 221 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-class dressmaker would go out by the day or take work home at very reasonable prices. 264 South Sangamon.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PARISIAN dressmaker, formerly with Worth, to go in private families; cutting, fitting, and work taken home at reasonable price; Paris fashions received weekly. Call at 340 North State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REspectable young girl (dressmaker) to do sewing in a private family or second work. 1341 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AT DRESSmaking, cutting, fitting, and children's work; good fitter; $1.25 and $1.50 per day. 55 North Ann-st.

LAUNDRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class laundress; work to take home; satisfaction guaranteed. Reference given. K 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEgian girl in a laundry. Call Sunday at 267 West Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERman woman to go out washing or cleaning. Call at 141 Ontario-st., in basement.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEW England lady (widow) of education and refinement as housekeeper, companion, or to take charge of children. Address Mrs. HALL, 67 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG woman as housekeeper, thoroughly competent, and willing to work for small pay. Address HOUSEKEEPER, 515 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERman lady with a widower or lady as housekeeper. Address 14 Boston-av., down-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTable woman as housekeeper in widower's family. Please call at 678 West Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEkeeper, by a middle-aged American woman in widower's family; competent, reliable person, cheerful and obliging. Good reference. O P 64, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEkeeper. First-class references. 42 East Harrison.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH woman as working housekeeper. Good references given. Call or address for 3 days I G, 108 S. Clark.

SITUATION—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY a middle-aged lady. Apply at 287 North Franklin-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—PLAIN SEWing, remaking, and work every way in a family; middle aged; terms $1. 161 Sixteenth, corner State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD seamstress, and can make dresses and children's clothes; $5 per week. 335 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMstress in a respectable family, or would go out by the day. Please call at the House of Providence, corner N. Market and Elm-sts., Sisters of St. Francis.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO FAMily sewing by the day or week, by a neat and rapid sewer. Can speak German. Will call if addressed M 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SEWing and second work. Apply at 255 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMstress in families; can cut and fit ladies' and children's garments perfectly. Terms reasonable. N 91, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY bookkeeper for a few hours daily either to post or write up a set of books; competent to open and close ledger, take off trial balance and statements. A1 references. L 91, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNess by a lady accomplished, experienced, and with unexceptionable references. Address E. S., Carrier 25.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class lady bookkeeper; thoroughly experienced, and competent to fill any position of trust. Highest business references. Address M 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TYPE-WRITer—Young lady wants position in mercantile house or office; writes from dictation. Best references. Address all the week M 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY, FINE penman, wishes copying to do at home. Address O P 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady as general office assistant; will render efficient and faithful service. Address J. L. W., Room No. 8, 208 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY type-writer operator. Has references as to ability, etc. Address N 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG French lady as governess. Can give best references. K 82, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady, intelligent and refined, as amanuensis to a gentleman of culture and means; corresponds in three languages. References given. Address L 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GIRL in family of two, or as companion or amanuensis. References. Address M 63, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHORT-hand and typewriter by a lady. Address K 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG lady as assistant bookkeeper or office work; is good and rapid writer. Good reference. Address K 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady as assistant in office; has had training in commercial college. Address K 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady as telegraph operator, copyist, cashier, or general office work. Best of reference given. Address K 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SUITABLE for a young lady; am a plain writer, and have a knowledge of bookkeeping. K 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY; has a good education, and is a good and rapid writer. Address L 78, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO young ladies as typewriters, copyists, or any other kind of office work. L 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady to do shorthand and type-writing. Address K 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY who understands single or double-entry bookkeeping, and has had five years' experience, as assistant, or would take entire charge of books in a retail store. Address K 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent young lady stenographer and type-writer. Address L 6, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady to address envelopes and other writing at home. Address F, 1516 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY OF intelligence is very desirous of obtaining some kind of respectable employment. Best of references. Address O A 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY who has had experience in a bakery and confectionery store. Can give first-class reference. Inquire for JENNIE, Case & Martin's bakery, corner Wood and Lake-sts.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FULL SET TINNERS' tools nearly new. 73 Lake-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—RICHLY-TRIMMED SEAL sacque, 38 inches long, 36 bust; cost $80 last winter; will sell now for $125. Address M 77, Tribune.

FOR SALE—TWO SAMPLE TRUNKS 3 feet long, 2 feet wide, 2 feet 6 inches high; never used; best made; cost $42; take $30. 513 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—3 LEFT-HAND STREET-wagons, made by Sharp & Jackson; will sell for $450. B. P. HUTCHINSON, 11 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME CAMEL'S-hair shawl, elegant pattern; can be seen at Room ... Windsor Hotel.

FOR SALE—LARGE WIRE SIGN AND office safe, traveling-trunks and box, shelving, office, and desks, and tables, and counters. S. H. LUDDEN, 164 and 166 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—BOARD OF TRADE MEMbership ticket. Address K 92, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FRESH YOUNG COW with calf, by JAMES STOKES, Lawndale.

FOR SALE—CALL BOARD MEMBERship; make best cash bid. Address Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—300 IRON-BOUND wooden cisterns 4 feet in diameter, 4 feet deep. Also 1,000 delivered at any depot in the city. Wilson Packing Company, 173 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LOT OF LARGE sample trunks, suitable for millinery or hats and caps. ROTHSCHILD & BRO., 36 and 38 Monroe-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—500,000 RED BRICK, ON the cars in Michigan. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 8.

WANTED—FOR SPRING USE—ABOUT 1,000,000 brick, near Robey and York-av.; cash on delivery. Address K 6, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 1, 179 Madison-st.
Please read this list through and give me a call.
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
I have 3 or 4 very elegant fine business stores and lots south of Madison-st., between the river and Clark.
$14,000—4 fine stone front stores, 2 6-room flats over, with gas, bath, etc., corner, on Van Buren-st., near Ashland-av.; rents $4,800; this is first-class property.
$23,000—3 brick stores and flats over, lot 60x85, on Desplaines-st., between Madison and Monroe; growing property; rents $2,600.
$10,500—Here is a bargain: Good framed store, 6 rooms over, and lot 20x100, on Van Buren-st., near Fifth-av., cheap.
$7,000—Large 10-room framed house, furnace, bath, and gas, lot 25x100, south front; on Desplaines-st., near Monroe.
$12,000—10-room flat brick building 26x85, lot 33x150, North Clark-st., near Division; east front; rents $110 per month.
If taken at once, 75x125-foot lot on Van Buren-st., between Loomis and Laflin, will be sold at a great bargain; there is no better property than this is to buy in Chicago.
$65 per foot if taken at once; fine lot, over 100 feet front, 200 feet deep, on Van Buren-st., east of Western-av.
$18,000—Lot 25x90, corner of alley, north front, on Quincy-st., between State and Dearborn-sts.; cheap.
$6,500—Fine brick store, 10 nice rooms over, good barn, and lot 25x115, east front, on Ogden-av., near Harrison-st.; rents $50; cheap.
$12,000—First-class 3-story and basement brick store, brick barn, and lot 25x125, south front, on Madison-st., near Hoyne, very cheap; would take brick dwelling at $5,000 as part pay.
$125 per foot—Lot 30x110, south front, on Walton-place, near Rush-st.; this is a bargain; it is first-class.
RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
$25,000—Here is the best bargain offered in Chicago: 15-room 2-story and basement dwelling, 3 rooms deep, with every modern improvement; house cost $27,000; barn for 10 horses (and the best barn in Chicago of its size); cost $6,000; lot 75x200; corner on Washington-boulevard, east of Union Park; there is not such another bargain offered anywhere; it is first-class.
$30,000—This is also an elegant house, 5 rooms deep; 16 nice large rooms; every modern improvement; fine brick barn, cost $4,000; lot 70x125 (corner) on Park-av., near Union Park; house is in perfect order; would take house and lot in Evanston or Hyde Park for part pay; it will suit any one that wants a nice and first-class home.
$9,000—Fine brick, 3 rooms deep, all modern improvements; frame barn, and lot 24x120; on Dearborn-av., just north of Division-st.; cheap.
$8,500—15-room 3-story modern brick dwelling and lot on Chicago-av., near Rush-st.; rents $800.
$4,300—Will buy this house if taken this week—9-room modern frame dwelling; frame barn, and lot 30x125; on Warren-av., near Robey-st.; it is cheap.
$4,500—10-room frame house, hot and cold water; good brick basement, and lot 25x150; east front, on Aberdeen-st., near Adams; in first-class order.
$7,000—Fine stone-front and brick barn, and lot, east front, on Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st.
$6,500—Stone-front, brick barn, and lot on Thirty-third-st., between State and Wabash-av.; in excellent order.
$5,250—Stone-front and lot on Rhodes-av., near Thirty-second-st.
$8,500—A first-class modern octagon-front brick dwelling, fine brick barn, and lot 25x125, south front (a corner), on Thirty-fifth-st., east of Cottage Grove-av.; this is cheap. Possession at once.
$6,500—Octagon brick-front dwelling, and lot 25x160, on Vernon-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
$3,500—10-room modern brick dwelling, and lot 25x125, on Marshfield-av., near Taylor-st.; cheap.
$4,000—Fine modern 10-room brick dwelling, and lot 25x125, south front, on Forty-second-st., near Grand-boulevard.
$3,800—Fine 10-room brick dwelling, and lot 25x150, on Walnut-st., near Kedzie-av.; cheap.
$4,500—Large frame house, brick basement, and good barn, and lot 28x125 (corner), on Dearborn-st., near Thirty-second.
$9,000—Very large all modern dwelling, 14 rooms, fine barn, and lot 40x125, on Carpenter-st., near Madison; will take smaller house in part pay.
$3,500—12-room frame house and lot 25x150 on Forty-third-st.; right at Union Stock-Yards; fine boarding-house.
$3,000—12-room frame house, and barn, and lot 25x130, on Twenty-first-st., near Blue Island-av.; rents $30 per month.
$4,800—Large frame house and lot 25x125 on Green-st., just south of Van Buren; cheap.
$3,600—This is cheap, 10-room frame dwelling in fine order, rents $40 per month, lot 25x150, on Van Buren-st., near Western-av.
$1,800—6-room cottage and lot 25x125 on La Salle-st., near Twenty-ninth.
$7,700—One of these fine 3-story and basement stone fronts, 15 rooms, every modern improvement, stone steps and sidewalks, house in perfect order, on Ogden-av., opposite Union Park, near Washington-boulevard; cheap.
$9,500—Fine 16-room octagon-front brick dwelling and lot 27x110, south front, on Indiana-st., near State; rents $1,000.
$6,000—Modern 10-room brick dwelling and lot 25x125, east front, on South Park-av., near Thirty-second-st.
$15,000—An elegant 14-room stone-front 30x65, lot 30x125, fine brick barn (corner), east and south fronts, on South Park-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st.; great bargain.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
SOUTH SIDE PROPERTY.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—Nos. 2412 to 2416—with brick improvements, $30,000.
VINCENNES-AV.—No. 3632—2-story and basement octagon brick; $5,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—No. 1507—Frame dwelling; lot 30x161.5.
TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—No. 198—2-story and basement brick, mansard roof; lot 20x110.
ELLIS-PARK—2-story and basement brown-stone residence; octagon front; $8,000.
CALUMET-AV.—Lots near Thirty-fifth-st.
EVANS and LANGLEY-AVS. and FORTY-SECOND-ST.—Cottages in this vicinity $1,600 to $2,500.
STATE-ST.—South of Fortieth—50x160, with two cottages; cheap.
For other South Side real estate address
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
WEST DIVISION PROPERTY.
ADAMS-ST.—Corner Hamilton; fine 10-room frame house, large lot; will sell part of ground with or without house.
ADAMS-ST.—Near Oakley; 2-story and English basement, stone front, sub-cellar; $5,600.
PARK-AV.—No. 225, 2-story frame, brick basement, frame barn; lot 25x125; $4,500.
ASHLAND-AV.—A fine corner, 100x150.
MORGAN-ST.—Near Madison, 50x125, west front.
KENDALL-ST.—Frame cottage, 5 rooms; lot 24x100; $2,600.
WEST ERIE-ST.—2-story frame near Milwaukee-av.
For other West Side real estate address
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
NORTH DIVISION PROPERTY.
CLARK-ST.—Near Webster-av., 2-story and basement brick flats; rental $1,632; price $14,000.
BELDEN-AV.—2-story frame, brick basement, 50-foot lot.
ORCHARD-ST.—A charming brick residence on corner lot, 30x125, $8,000.
DAYTON-ST.—2-story frame, $3,500.
LA SALLE-AV.—North of Division-st., 49½x151, west front. Make us an offer.
NORTH GROVE-COURT—4-room brick cottage, $2,200.
FREMONT-ST.—Near Centre, several cottages.
For other North Side real estate address
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
BUSINESS PROPERTY.
Two fine hotels on West Madison; good buildings and large grounds.
Several good pieces on Madison; prices ranging from $7,000 to $30,000.
On Halsted-st. we have several fine pieces that we think we can offer inducements to buyers.
And on Ogden-av., West Indiana, and West Twelfth-st. we can give you decided bargains.
Call and see what we have.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.:
INDIANA-AV.—South of Thirty-second-st., 13-room residence, brick barn; $12,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—South of Twenty-second-st., 3-story and basement, 10-room brick residence, cheap; $12,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—South of Thirty-first-st., 10-room brick house; $7,500.
WABASH-AV., south of Thirty-third-st.—10-room stone-front residence, $7,500.
WABASH-AV.—An excellent stone-front corner residence, $12,000.

FOR SALE—CHOICE INVESTMENTS—
West Madison-st., 24x125, improved; good rents.
West Madison-st., 48x125, growing fast; $150 per foot.
West Madison-st., 30x125, cheapest on the street.
West Madison-st., 24x125; store; good locality.
West Madison-st., 120x124; growing finely.
West Madison-st., 25x125; good trade centre; frame store; only $7,000.
West Madison-st., 3-story brick store and brick barn; lot 25x125; only $12,000.
West Madison-st., some of the best investments in the market; not advertised.
Halsted-st., north of Harrison, fine corner.
H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST MADISON-ST., near Hoyne-av., at $135 per foot.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED BUSINESS property, West Side, $18,000, $20,000, $25,000, $35,000, $45,000, $60,000.
North Side, $20,000, $40,000, $50,000.
South Side, $27,000, $35,000, $40,000, $50,000, $140,000, $200,000.
All these are in excellent locations, and some pay over 10 per cent. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NINE-ROOM HOUSE AND lot; kitchen, etc., on main floor; near Wisconsin-st. and Lincoln Park, $3,300.
Eight room cottage, large barn, and 60x300 at Kenwood; choice; $6,000.
Brick house, 2-story and basement; kitchen, etc., on main floor, near Thirtieth-st. and Michigan-av., $6,500.
Choice corner for flats, etc., Van Buren-st. and Campbell-av., 50x120, at a bargain.
E. P. HOTCHKISS & CO., 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50X164 FEET ON FRANKLIN-st., north of Van Buren.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND basement stone front, and lot 20x120, east front, Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., very cheap. Two-story frame, brick basement, and brick barn; lot 26 7-12 east front, Indiana-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts.; and two-story basement brick, corner of Twenty-fourth-st. and South Park-av. All first-class property and bargains. Please call between 10 and 11 or 1 and 2. JOHN C. LONG, 68 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
50 feet on Clark-st., near Van Buren; cheap.
The only 2 lots 295 feet deep on Drexel-boulevard that can be bought at $100 a foot.
See my list of acres, cheap and choice.
NELSON THOMASSON,
85 Washington-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—25 FEET ON INDIANA-av., 100 feet south of Thirty-second-st., $125 per foot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—125 FEET, EAST FRONT, on Seeley-av., north of Monroe-st.; $75 if taken at once; bargain. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. HORTON, ROOM 11 Reaper Block, a valuable property cheap for cash, on Michigan-av., well located.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY and basement stone-front, lot 37½ feet front north of Eighteenth-st.; price $25,000. R. LANCASTER & CO., 149 Monroe-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—60 FEET, EAST front, on Forest-av., near Thirty-first-st.; good for flats. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—38 CAMPBELL PARK—Frame house, arranged 2 flats 6 rooms each; all improvements; at a bargain. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST PROPerty in the market; $8,500; all need not be paid cash; the income is between $100 and $150 per month. [illegible] Oak-st., corner of Townsend.
GUSTAFSON.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.:
WEST SIDE.
ASHLAND-AV.—Fine residence, 3 rooms deep, every convenience, price $14,000; another $16,000.
ADAMS-ST.—Fine 10-room residence, good barn, deep lot; $20,000.
ADAMS-ST.—10-room octagon stone-front, nice house; price $9,000.
ADAMS-ST.—Good brick house on corner, 2-story and basement; $7,500.
MONROE-ST.—Octagon stone-front, large house, every convenience; $15,000.
MONROE-ST.—Nice cottage, 8 rooms, good neighborhood; $4,000.
ROBEY-ST.—Octagon stone-front, 10-rooms, 2 stories and cellar; $7,500.
WASHINGTON-ST.—Choice residence, $16,000.
JACKSON-ST., near Ashland-av.—2-story and cellar stone-front; $7,500.
A fine flat building, excellent location, $10,000; pays over 10 per cent net.
Good 2-story brick, $3,500.
A fine piece of vacant property on Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
Third-av., 75x104 feet, west front, between Polk and Taylor-sts.
Fourth-av., No. 160.
Butterfield-st., No. 3028.
Dearborn-st., southeast corner Thirty-second.
Indiana-av., fine east front lot, opposite Thirty-eighth-st., 24⅓x152 feet.
Michigan-av., 30 feet, near Twenty-ninth.
Michigan-av., 50 feet, near Twenty-fourth.
Michigan-av., 51 feet, near Twenty-third.
Michigan-av., 75 feet, near Eldridge-court.
Michigan-av., 28 feet, near Harmon-court.
State-st., 25 feet, near Twenty-fourth-st.
State-st., 40 feet, near Peck-court.
State-st., 40 feet, near Taylor-st.
Third-av., 25 feet, near Taylor-st.
F. C. VIERLING,
110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
GOOD CORNERS ON GOOD STREETS, WEST SIDE, TO IMPROVE.
100 feet corner Jackson and Oakley.
150 feet corner Wilcox and Oakley.
80 feet corner Van Buren and Western-av.
125 feet corner Monroe and Western-av.
50 feet corner Adams and Western-av.
125 feet corner Jackson and Wood.
100 feet corner Paulina and York.
25, 50, or 150 feet corner Twelfth and Hoyne.
96 feet corner Warren-av. and California-av.
And a large list of others, by
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE HOMES—
Vernon-av., 10-room stone-front, $6,250.
Forest-av., near Thirty-sixth-st., 2-story and cellar brick, modern house; $4,100.
Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., 2-story house; 2-story brick barn; $6,300.
Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., 4-story stone-front; $8,500.
Wabash-av., corner Thirty-third-st., 3-story stone-front; 2-story brick barn; $8,000.
Wabash-av., corner Twenty-sixth-st., 4-story stone-front; 2-story brick barn; $12,000.
Sixteenth-st., near Prairie-av., 3-story stone-front; 3 rooms deep, lot 25x145; $9,000.
Langley-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., 3-story brick; 2-story brick barn; $7,000.
Twenty-fifth-st., near Prairie-av., 8-room cottage, $3,000.
BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM,
79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—
$5,500.
A 15-room house and 50-foot lot on Marshfield-av. near Van Buren-st.
$4,500.
Fifteen-room house, barn, and lot on Paulina-st., near Van Buren. Call for a card to see them.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—NOS. 379 AND 381 WEST Harrison-st., renting at $1,340 per annum; $10,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK BUILDINGS and lots, West Side, now being finished; in good locations; $2,000 to $3,500; call for list on GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Real Estate Agents, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—BY H. A. HURLBUT, 97 Washington-st.:
OAKLEY-AV., corner Thirteenth-place—Four two-story brick houses; 9 rooms each.
LEAVITT-ST., corner Thirteenth-place—Two brick houses; two stories; stone foundations; 9 rooms each.
These houses are near Ogden-av. cars.
Price, $3,500 each; one-fourth cash; balance in monthly payments.

FOR SALE—$3,500—A TWO-STORY brick house, stone foundations, 9 rooms, forming two complete flats or a single dwelling; bath-rooms, mantels, etc.; located on Thirteenth-place, between Leavitt-st. and Oakley-av., one block from Ogden-av. cars. Terms, one-fourth cash and balance in monthly payments. H. A. HURLBUT, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CLARK-ST., NEAR POLK, 20x100 feet, with 3-story frame building. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON TWELFTH-ST., near Paulina, 24x125 feet, at $1,300 if taken at once. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—128 FEET FRONT ON State-st. by 167 feet long to alley, southeast corner of Twenty-sixth-st.; said property brings at present a rental of $2,824 per year; give me an offer for it. JOHN J. MILLER, 2609 State-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 2814 CALUMET-AV., 9-room cottage, barn, and lot 25x178 feet; barn rents at $15 per month; cottage will bring $35; possession at once, as owner is leaving the city; $4,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY, $28,000; rents for $2,100. A good farm or suburban property worth $7,000 to $8,000 taken in part payment. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD, 2-story frame house with large lot, cheap for all cash. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50X178 FT., EAST FRONT, on Lake-av., 97 feet north Thirty-ninth-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick on Prairie-av.; gas-fixtures and furnace go with house; large lot and barn; price $7,000. Address L 34 Tribune office.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick, 10 rooms, situated on West Monroe-st.; well rented to May 1; price $4,650, part cash. Address L 35, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NOS. 2404 AND 2406 INDIANA-av., 2-story frame houses of 10 rooms each; lots 25x117 feet; $5,500 each. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—40 FEET, with old frames, north of Twelfth-st.; price $17,500. R. LANCASTER, 149 Monroe-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV.—$16,000 will buy a beautiful stone-front 3-story and basement residence, 3 rooms deep, with all modern improvements. Apply to M. D. DEAN, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 75.

FOR SALE—25 FEET FRONTING ON Fourth-av. and Dearborn-st. extension north of Van Buren. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$5,000—WEST MADISON-st., 2-story frame store and lot; renting $600. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY STONE-front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; four large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner of De Kalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—1048 WEST MONROE-ST.—2-story frame house of 10 rooms, frame barn, and 45-foot lot, $5,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 25X125, SOUTHEAST corner Leavitt and Bryson-sts., cheap for cash. M., 242 West Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MONROE-ST., A modern pressed brick, three rooms deep, near Campbell-av., offered for the last time at $4,500; also 99 Centre-av., 3-story brick and barn, furnace and gas fixtures; $3,800. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS ON HANOVER-st., near Twenty-seventh, at $750 each. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
$7,500.
Four-story brick building, corner Wright and Johnson-sts., with two-story brick and frame on Wright-st.; will rent for over $100 per month; a fine corner for business; this is less than the improvements cost. Look it over and call on GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—BRICK FLAT WEST OF Lincoln Park; modern improvements; will net 10 per cent; $5,500. Store and flat on Larrabee-st., 25-foot lot, and barn; rented for $40 per month; $3,500. CHAS N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA Salle-st., basement.
Madison-st., 3-story and basement brick; rents for $115 per month; store 30x50; lot 30x125; $11,000.
Madison-st., frame store, rents for $50, $5,000.
Ogden-av., frame store, rents for $48, $4,000.
Lot on Washington-st., near Oakley, 24x125, $115.

FOR SALE—A NICE COTTAGE AND a fine lot short distance from Union Park at a bargain. Address N 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NO. 3030 LAKE PARK-AV., 2-story and basement stone-front house, 3 rooms deep; $7,500.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—2 flats, 5 rooms each; lot 25x150 feet; will rent for $50; price $3,600. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A VACANT CORNER 40X90 feet in business centre, South Side. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 1534 MICHIGAN-AV.; rents for $75 per month; can be had at a bargain. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
$3,750.
A two-story brick house and lot on Park-av., No. 406, east of Western-av.; house has all modern improvements and a fine cellar under the whole house; now rents for $37 per month. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—$3,800—MANUFACTURING site (corner) on North Side, near Clybourn-av., Webster-av., and the river; lot about 120x120; railroad facilities; light on three sides; cheap.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE LOT, SOUTH front, Garfield-av., 24x125 feet, $1,600.
Burling-st.—Lots near Centre-st. at a bargain.
CHAS. N. HALE,
153 Randolph-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO LAWN LOTS—$300; fare 6 cts.; lots with 2 years' passes given to parties who build. JOHN F. EBERHART, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—EIGHT and ten room new, handsome residences, with stone and brick cellars and all modern improvements; also 6-room cottage; and if these don't suit you I can build you a house before May. S. W. KESLER, 103 Fifth-av., or evenings 3112 Michigan-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHELTENHAM BEACH property in lots or acre tracts. Arrangements have been made whereby deeds can be given for separate lots or blocks in Westfall's Subdivision direct from the Receiver and copy of abstract, with good title. All sales already made at auction have been duly ratified, and deeds ordered to be made to purchasers, several of whom intend to improve their lots at once. Several acre tracts near stations at Seventy-fifth and Seventy-ninth-sts. are offered very low for cash if closed at once, but prices will be advanced towards spring. For particulars see LAYTON, THAYER & CO., Auctioneers, 182 Dearborn-st., or B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—HOUSES and lots; houses built to order and sold on easy terms. Don't delay in looking about, as it will soon be moving day again.
I have made six sales this year so far. You can buy a good 5 or 6 room cottage from $1,800 to $3,000. Have several 8-room houses now building, with gas, hot and cold lake water, and furnaces; also lots sold with small payment down and monthly payments.
C. D. PERRY,
Englewood.

FOR SALE—COMFORTABLE, COZY 1½-story frame house in Hinsdale, for small family; in good repair; pleasant location; one block from station; large garden, shrubbery, etc.; title perfect; abstract given; immediate possession; price low and terms easy. Would rent reasonable to right kind of tenant. This is a genuine bargain for a young couple wanting a home. Address, or call between 12 and 1, E. A. RICE, 33 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—CHOICE suburban residence, with 5 acres of land, directly on the lake shore; a natural park, with fine native groves, observatory, lily-pond filled with goldfish, fountain, etc. EDWIN LEE BROWN, owner, Clinton and Jackson-sts., Chicago. Only price $40,000.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK PROPERTY a specialty—Lots near Forty-third-st. Station, $40 per foot. Choice lots near Kenwood Station, $50. Lots near Fiftieth-st. Station, $42.50. Lots near Hyde Park and South Park Stations, $25 to $50. Also houses and lots, $3,000 to $12,000. NOAH BARNES, 85 Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON PROPERTY—Houses from $1,000 to $40,000. Lots from $10 to $75 per foot. SMITH & ELLIOT,
93 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN HOMES, large lots, $1,200, $1,500, $3,500. Fare 6 cts. JOHN F. EBERHART, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHANCE TO INVEST—A bargain—Property on Prairie-av., near Englewood and South Park, $18 to $25 per foot.
MANN & CONGDON,
Room 26, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AN 80-ACRE TRACT NEAR the city; the best bargain offered.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR PULLman.
20 acres at Washington Heights.
40 acres on Western Indiana Belt R. R.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE CALUMET RIVer the choicest and cheapest 10 acres now in the market. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR IMproved or unimproved property, pier and 3 acres adjoining at Highland Park. 153 Randolph, Room 6.

FOR SALE—FROM 5 TO 1,200 ACRE tracts southwest of city at bargains. JOHN F. EBERHART, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STORY-AND-HALF HOUSE and lot in excellent condition at Englewood, price $2,500. Apply at SQUIRE HARVEY'S, 185 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—125X150, NEAR DEPOT, Hyde Park, $45, cheap; 50 feet on Washington-av., Hyde Park, $35. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle.

FOR SALE—BY E. D. COXE, 86 WASHington-st.—Homes in Rogers Park, Evanston, and South Evanston at $1,300, $1,600, $3,250, $3,400, $3,500, $4,000, $5,000; all good houses and large grounds; any terms you want; also vacant lots and a large list of acre property; also two houses and lots in Chicago on West Side, $2,100, $3,000; easy terms.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—START the new year with a home of your own and save hundreds now thrown away in rent. I build any kind of house desired in best location in Englewood; gas, water, sewer, and sell on easy payments; I can meet the requirements of any salaried man who is really in earnest. Call and see plans and talk it over. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—137 ACRES ON THE GRAND Calumet River and M. C. R. R., near Gibson Station. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
$40,000—3,440-acre stock farm; every acre under 3-galvanized barb-wire fence; over 22 miles of fence; two new framed-brick basement houses; 400 feet of feed-racks; 500 feet of stock-sheds; 3 ponds; 3 wells, one with windmill, 50-barrel tank; small creek on one corner of farm; 160 acres under plow; balance in pasture and meadow; 4 miles from 2 railroad towns; 10 miles from county-seat; in Coffey County, Kansas; this is one of the richest large bodies of land in the West; 180 head of 2 and 3 year old heifers; 4 fine blooded bulls; 300 tons of hay, etc.; all for $40,000; terms easy; it is a bargain.
$1,500—Will buy 200-acre farm 2 miles from Marion, County-seat of Williamson County, Illinois; 2 small log houses, barn and stables, good orchards, water, and timber; it is good land, and will sell to any one who wants a farm at a bargain.
$1,250—120-acre farm 2 miles from Gundrum, Pulaski County, Indiana, 60 miles from Chicago; good house, barn, and orchards; this is a nice, cheap farm.
$1,900—160-acre farm, 40 under plow, and as fine a 160 acres as can be found; ½ mile from Lost Creek Depot, in Platte County, Nebraska; it is worth looking after.
T. B. BOYD,
Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE THE ESTATE of Gen. F. D. Callender, deceased—1,350 acres of fine farming land on the east bank of Rock River, 90 miles from Chicago and two miles from Oregon, the county seat of Ogle County, Illinois. The property consists of two farms; on one farm elegant stone house with barns, sheds, etc. On the other large frame house, almost new, splendid barns, etc.; 500 acres plow land, balance pasturage; plenty of wood and water. Stock and farm implements for sale. For price and terms address B. M. CALLENDER, Administrator, Oregon, Ogle Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR real estate, or furnished flats or hotel—Good farm at Lake City, Florida; good house, barn, outhouses, orange orchard, and every variety of fruit, grapes, and vegetables (120 acres); beautiful home and climate. Address K 73, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LANDS THROUGHOUT the Northwest; also the best coal mine in Iowa; vein over seven feet; present capacity 50 car-loads per day. W. J. BARNEY, 27 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—DAIRY FARM, 60 MILES from Chicago, of 600 acres; timber, water, fine buildings, all fenced, half a mile from factory; can keep 100 cows; will exchange for city property, or will sell on ten years' time at 6 per cent interest. A bargain will be given. D. K. PEARSONS, 21 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—BILLINGS, MONTANA—Lots in the City of Billings. Send for copy of the "Yellowstone Valley." T. S. WADSWORTH, 166 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE FARM OF 80 acres prairie and 10 acres timber, in Jefferson County, Iowa. Over 600 red-tile drains on farm. Address Box 223, Fairfield, Ia.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED FARM OF 480 acres in the southeastern part of Kansas, one mile from railroad station; $18 per acre. Address JOHN THOMAS, 27 Crossing-st., city.

FOR SALE—320-ACRE FARM 1½ MILES from county seat Pawnee Co., Kansas, for Chicago property. J. H. KEELER, 175 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—IN GOOD LOCATION ON West Side, or South Side north of Thirty-first-st., lot 50 feet wide, with good house (need not be large), worth not over $15,000. HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SMALL HOUSE WITH modern improvements, South Side, east of State-st. Must be cheap. Price not to exceed $6,000. Address, stating location with particulars, L 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—BUSINESS PROPERTY; either brick or frame improvements; from $5,000 to $15,000; can make immediate sales. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

WANTED—WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE, improved and unimproved. We are having a good, healthy inquiry, and sell if prices are not too high. Owners will please call and exchange views.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
West Side Real Estate Brokers,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—TO BUY—A TWO-STORY house in a good location on the North Side. Inquire at No. 88 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A LOT 25 FEET FRONT on State-st., near Thirty-first. Address, stating lowest cash price, L 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE—CITY preferred—Worth about $4,000; a stock of groceries, bottled liquors, fixtures, etc., in part payment; will pay cash difference. K 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE BEST TWO-STORY house, brick, in good location, that $6,000, $800 cash, will buy; must be a decided bargain. Address, giving width of lot and all particulars, K 42, Tribune office, five days.

WANTED—LOT ON WALNUT, CARroll, or Fulton-sts., west of Wood; owners send lowest price and terms. L 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FINE HOUSE AND 50-foot lot this side of Morgan Park, about $4,000; will pay $1,000 cash, $1,000 in fine books, balance two years. Address P 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—RESIDENCE LOT FRONTing east on Indiana-av., between Twenty-fourth and Thirty-first-sts. Address, stating size of lot, price, and terms, L 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN HYDE PARK NEAR limits, the best house that can be bought for $4,500 cash. K 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR CASH CUSTOMER—A $10,000 residence on West Side, corner preferred; kitchen, etc., must be on main floor; or would buy a desirable lot and build. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 87 Washington-st.

WANTED—A LARGE, SOLID BODY of land suitable for stock business in Texas, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Colorado, or New Mexico. Address N 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—I HAVE A CUSTOMER who wants 25 or 30 acres for manufacturing purposes between Thirty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts. and west of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne track; will pay cash for a bargain. GEO. A. EMBRY, 96 Washington.

WANTED—FOR, CASH, LOT OR house and lot in vicinity of Douglas Monument. Address, for five days, O P 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT, NORTH Side, not over $8,000. P 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE BEST WELL-BUILT brick residence, in good location, to be had for from $3,000 to $5,000. Address O G 14, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

11 HARMON-COURT — FURNISHED rooms with board; modern improvements. Mrs. EDWARDS.

14 AND 16 BISHOP-COURT—DOUBLE south room, also one single room, with elegant table accommodations.

14 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST.—A LARGE room, with closet, well furnished, with board.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—LARGE AND small rooms, with or without board.

70 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST.—ALCOVE and rear room with board; private family. References.

135 TWENTIETH-ST.—FRONT ALcove, hot and cold water, also pleasant and warm back parlor, with or without board.

173 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., ROOM 11, Second Flat—A pleasant front room for two gentlemen, with breakfast and 6:30 dinner; also one gentleman to room with another.

255 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS EN suite or single, with board, for four or more gentlemen.

282 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT rooms on first floor to rent, with board.

302 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURnished rooms with board.

430 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, large, fine front room suitable for two persons.

436 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT room for one or two gentlemen; an excellent home.

481 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF front rooms, also side room, with board for gentlemen.

494 WABASH-AV.—$4.50 AND UPwards; 6 o'clock dinners; rooms heated; with or without board.

931 OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD—PLEASant furnished rooms with board; five minutes' walk from Oakland Station I. C. R. R.; house new with all modern improvements.

1209 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURnished warm rooms with first-class board for gentlemen.

1249 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED rooms, also rooms for gentlemen, with first-class board.

1250 INDIANA-AV.—FURNISHED rooms with or without board.

1301 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT SUITE, also single room, nicely furnished; good board. Large barn, four stalls, sleeping room.

1330 MICHIGAN-AV.—DAY-BOARDers accommodated. Also room for single lady.

1463 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, WITH board, in private family. References required.

1418 WABASH-AV.—LARGE HANDsomely furnished room, hot and cold water, closet, and bath, suitable for gents; also hall room; dinner 6 p. m.

1436 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURnished rooms with board, suitable for four. $5 and $6 per week.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE ROOM to rent, with board.

1612 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE second-story front suite, also other pleasant rooms, with good board. Reference. MRS. COBURN.

1618 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT front room, with fire and good board, for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; terms reasonable.

1701 WABASH-AV.—FRONT AND back rooms, with board; also table board.

2007 WABASH-AV.—LARGE ROOM, second floor, with water, for gentleman, with board.

2017 INDIANA-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE room and other pleasant rooms, with first-class board.

2120 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT front alcove room, furnished, with first-class board. Also a pleasant single room.

2226 WABASH-AV.—ROOM FOR TWO gentlemen, also one single room, with board.

2232 WABASH-AV.—SECOND FLOOR alcove and back rooms, with board. References.

2236 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-furnished room on second floor. Also rooms for gentlemen, with board.

2339 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURnished room, with first-class board, suitable for two gents; private family; terms very reasonable.

2339 WABASH-AV.—TWO PLEASant furnished rooms with good board; terms $5 per week.

2404 WABASH-AV.—NEATLY-FURnished rooms, with board. References.

2949 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY-FURnished front room; also several other rooms, with board; prices moderate; everything first-class.

2957 MICHIGAN-AV.—BOARD AND desirable room for two adults.

3113 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY-furnished room, with board; terms moderate.

3545 VINCENNES-AV.—A LARGE, handsome parlor suite with best of table-board to a first-class party.

3813 INDIANA-AV.—2 ROOMS, FURnished, in private family, with or without board.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY ON Michigan-av. would like a single lady to board. References required. Address L 32, Tribune office.

A COUPLE OR TWO GENTLEMEN who desire first-class room and board, South Side, near to business, address N 95, Tribune office.

SUNNY SUITE AND LARGE SINGLE room, with board; private family; fine location, South Side, near Twenty-second-st. K 19, Tribune.

West Side.

11 PARK-AV.—BOARD, WITH LARGE room or suite of rooms.

13 PARK-AV.—TWO FURNISHED rooms with table board. References.

13 THROOP-ST., NEAR WASHINGton—Nicely furnished room for two, also single room, with board; hot and cold water; private family.

16 OGDEN-AV.—TO RENT—NEWLY furnished rooms with board.

26 BISHOP COURT—A PLEASANT, warm room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, with board.

29 PARK-AV.—TWO UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board. References.

31 PARK-AV., NEAR UNION PARK—Nicely furnished room, with board; man and wife or two gents.

35 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV., OPPOSITE Union Park—With board for two, front alcove room; gas, bath, and all improvements.

42 SOUTH ANN-ST.—A FEW GENTLEmen will find some pleasant single and double rooms; first-class board.

46 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—LARGE furnished front room with board.

47 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV.—ALCOVE and other rooms to rent, with board.

50 ADA-ST.—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE with good reference can have parlor and first-class board for $18 per week.

54 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—2 LARGE furnished rooms, with board, for two.

54 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.—NICELY-furnished front room, with extra board.

86 CENTRE-AV.—TWO NICELY FURnished rooms to rent with board.

107 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—BOARD and large, pleasant, furnished room on parlor floor for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also front parlor, partly furnished.

114 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—CAN accommodate a few boarders at reasonable rates with nicely furnished rooms and board in house with modern improvements; location near Madison.

120 SOUTH ASHLAND-AV.—ROOM to rent, with board, to parties with references. Call after Sunday.

122 PARK-AV.—A SUITE OF VERY desirable front rooms furnished, with every modern improvement; superior table; private family; block from cars; everything strictly first-class.

123 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—THREE nice furnished rooms in brick dwelling, with board, for gentlemen or men and wives; convenient location to business. Apply on premises.

134 WARREN-AV.—BOARD AND FURnished room in private family, or room without board.

200 ABERDEEN-ST.—ONE GENTLEman boarder as room-mate in private family; $5.

212 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—DOUBLE room, with board; furnace heat, etc.

219 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—A NICE front parlor, well furnished and heated, with board, suitable for three or four gents.

240 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—UP-STAIRS. Board and room $4 per week.

283 WEST MONROE-ST.—WITH board—Large second-story room suitable for two. House and location first-class.

304 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—FURnished rooms, with or without board.

314 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE and pleasant room with board.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICEly-furnished large room for two, with board.

337 WEST MONROE-ST.—A NICELY-furnished front room in a new house to rent with board; all modern improvements.

344 LA SALLE-AV.—LARGE FRONT room, elegantly furnished, with board. Recommended to parties desiring superior accommodations.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

408 WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOM WITH board, for two gentlemen. Terms very reasonable.

472 ADAMS-ST.—GENTLEMAM ROOMmate can be accommodated with board.

477 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—South front rooms, single or en suite, handsomely furnished, with board.

481 WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURnished south front rooms, hot and cold water, with board.

487 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—An alcove room facing south; front room, third floor, fronting south, with board.

509 ADAMS-ST.—ELEGANT LARGE rooms, south and east exposure, with board. Exclusively first-class.

537 CARROLL-AV., 2 BLOCKS FROM Union Park—One large unfurnished and one single room furnished, with board; modern conveniences.

653 WEST MONROE-ST.—LARGE south-front alcove room; near cars. Also small room.

PARTIES WISHING AN ELEGANT and refined home, with handsome rooms and first-class table, in choice location—Washington-boulevard—address N 12, Tribune office.

WEST MONROE-ST., PLEASANT LOcation and modern house, private family; room for two. K 43, Tribune office.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, $4 TO $5 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms, $1.50 to $3; day-board, $3.

61 SOUTH ELIZABETH-ST.—A WELL-furnished front room and good table board. All conveniences.

66 RUSH-ST.—A NICE WARM ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen.

66 CASS-ST.—FRONT AND BACK PARlor, with board.

88 DEARBORN-AV.—DOUBLE AND single room, with or without board; day board.

125 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURnished rooms with board for two gentlemen in a small private family; seats for 3 day-boarders.

130 DEARBORN-AV.—TO RENT NICEly furnished front room, with board.

189 EAST HURON-ST.—HOUSE HEAT by steam, rooms with board day or week.

195 EAST ERIE, COR. LA SALLE-AV.—To rent, with board, large well-furnished front alcove, suitable for party of gents or family; also single front room; modern conveniences; late dinner. A few day-boarders accommodated.

203 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURnished large and small rooms, with board.

242 EAST OHIO-ST.—ONE SOUTH room on second floor, well furnished, suitable for two persons, with board.

243 EAST HURON-ST.—LARGE AND single rooms, furnished, with board.

248 EAST OHIO-ST.—HAVE A NICE, large room for two, with board.

254 EAST INDIANA-ST.—ROOM, WITH board; ten minutes' walk from Court-House.

267 EAST INDIANA-ST.—CHOICE furnished rooms, with or without board.

273 HURON-ST., NEAR STATE—FURnished rooms, with board.

306 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—TO RENT, well-furnished rooms, with first-class board. All modern improvements. Terms reasonable.

338 EAST INDIANA-ST.—A LARGE front room with board. References exchanged.

374 CHICAGO-AV., NEAR RUSH-ST.—A very desirable suite of rooms furnished or unfurnished.

378 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—EITHER front or back parlor, handsomely furnished, and one single room, with good board.

567 NORTH CLARK-ST.—A YOUNG lady occupying front alcove room in private family wants roommate; use of piano.

641 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board and handsomely furnished suite of rooms; also single room; private family.

663 LA SALLE-AV.—HAVE AN ELEgantly-furnished parlor floor, with piano, gas, furnace heat, grate, hot and cold water, with first-class board; also fine front room.

SOUTH OF LINCOLN PARK, EAST OF Clark-st.—Pleasant rooms, with first-class board, in private family. Address L 46, Tribune office.

TWO BLOCKS FROM LINCOLN PARK—Two gentlemen can have two nicely furnished rooms, with first-class board, in private family. K 1, Tribune office.

Hotels.

BENTON HOUSE, 154 AND 156 CLARK-st., over Burcky & Milan's restaurant; warm pleasant single rooms 50 cents per night, $2.50 a week. BENTON MAUZY, Proprietor.

CITY HOTEL, CORNER SIXTEENTH and State-sts., containing 100 rooms. Transient board, $1.50 and $2 per day. A few good rooms for young men and families from $6 to $20 per week. G. S. PALMER, proprietor.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, CORNER WAbash-av. and Madison-sts.—Rates, $2 and $2.50 per day; regular boarders at reduced rates. HENNESSY & O'RUARC, proprietors.

HOTEL BRISTOL, BETWEEN PRAIrie and Indiana-avs.—Two front rooms; 3 rooms en suite for families.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL—EUROPEAN plan, 74 and 76 East Adams-st., opposite the Fair. Elegantly-furnished rooms 75 cents and $1 per day.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116 FIFTH-AV.—$2 per day; good rooms for permanent boarders; central location. Table boarders wanted.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

Miscellaneous.

LARGE SOUTH-FRONT ALCOVE ROOM to rent, nicely furnished, with board, in private family in one of the most desirable locations in the city; accessible to four lines of street cars. Address M 18, Tribune office.

ONE OR TWO CHILDREN WANTED to board. Can give best of care, as we have no other children. Address N 76, Tribune office.

ROOMS AND BOARD CAN BE HAD through the Renting Agency, established five years, at Room 3 Tribune Building. Information free.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—TWO ROOMS FOR GENTLEman and lady on one of the avenues east of State-st., near Twenty-second, where 6 o'clock dinner is served; board and use of piano for lady; dinner only for gentleman; modern improvements and homelike. References. Address N 33, Tribune office, for 3 days.

BOARD—IMMEDIATELY—2 ROOMS furnished or unfurnished for self, wife, and baby, on the North Side or in Lake View. N 36, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN IN SOME first-class family. No objections to suburbs. Address, stating location, M 19, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR MY WIFE AND SELF in private family on South Side, north of Eighteenth-st.; not to exceed $5 per week. Address N 56, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON THE WEST SIDE BY A young gentleman and wife; private family preferred. References given. M 7, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND NICELY-FURNISHED bedroom by two gentlemen, on one of the avenues in the neighborhood of Twenty-second-st. Address M 95, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN in a private family; terms must be reasonable. References. Address M 90, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM IN private family by young gentleman; North Side, south of Chicago-av.; Catholic family preferred. Address M 87, Tribune office.

BOARD—PLEASANT AND PERMAnent boarding-place for gentleman and wife; name terms and details. K 58, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN PRIVATE family, near Union or Jefferson Park, by young man and wife; terms must be reasonable. References exchanged. Address K 37, Tribune office.

BOARD—ON NORTH SIDE, SOUTH OF Division-st., for wife and child 8 years old and self when in town; must be first-class; can furnish rooms. Address K 85, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND TWO OR THREE CONnecting rooms for gentleman, wife, and two daughters, on South Side, North of Twenty-Second-st. Address H 83, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY FOUR GENTLEMEN, 2 OR 3 rooms with board; must not be south of Twenty-third-st. Address L 54, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH FAMILY ACCOMMOdations by a single gentleman; state particulars. References exchanged. Address immediately K 12, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SNUG ROOM—WEST Side, east of Sheldon-st., a pleasant home where family is not large. Can wait two weeks if desired. Address K 66, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS, FOR LADY, with room on parlor or second floor, on Michigan-av. north of Twenty-second-st, or North Side, between Chicago-av., State-st., and the lake. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address K 90, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND COMFORTABLY FURnished room by man and wife, no children; answer by Monday noon; South or West Side. Address K 88, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND TWO ROOMS, UNFURnished excepting carpets, for gentleman and wife in a private family, West Side, east of Ashland-av. and south of Randolph-st. Address, stating location, K 27, Tribune office.

BOARD—PERMANENT—BY MARRIED couple with private family in A 1 neighborhood; West Side preferred. Address L 84, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY LADY EMployed during the day not farther south than Monroe-st.; house must be warm, hot and cold water, short ride from Market and Madison-sts. N 94, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—GOOD, FOR GENT AND wife in private family; no children. References given and required. Address P 89, Tribune.

BOARD—BY SINGLE GENT ON THE South Side, south of Twenty-second-st.; terms reasonable. References. Address P 23, Tribune.

INSTRUCTION.

ARITHMETIC, BOOKKEEPING, WRITing, letter writing, commercial law, business forms, German, short-hand, grammar, reading, spelling, geography, etc., may be taken under able and experienced teachers at the Metropolitan Business College, opposite McVicker's Theatre. The rooms are pleasant, the course of study is practical, the discipline is strict, and the work is thorough in every department. Sessions day and evening. Terms as low as consistent with the best facilities.

ALL BUSINESS BRANCHES, BOOKkeeping, penmanship, arithmetic, shorthand, typewriting, elocution, German and English branches, at Souder's Business College, 278 and 280 West Madison-st., at day and evening sessions. Best furnished rooms, experienced teachers, individual instruction. Terms: day session, six months, $50; one year, $85; evenings, $15 for three months.

A LADY HAVING A CULTIVATED soprano voice, wishing to pursue her studies, desires a home in a pleasant family where she could teach both vocal and instrumental music. Address GEORGE BLOOMFIELD, 208 State-st., or A. B. SAFFORD, 708 West Washington-st.

A TUTOR OF LONG EXPERIENCE teaches all English branches, physiology, Latin, etc.; also instructs those whose early education has been neglected. N 17, Tribune office.

AN EDUCATED LADY WHO HAS A pleasant home will take entire charge of a young girl, also give her thorough instruction on the piano, for reasonable remuneration. Address N 8, Tribune office.

A LADY, A PROFICIENT AND EXperienced teacher, wishes scholars in German. Address O P 99, Tribune office.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD WILL tutor one young man wishing to prepare for that college. For terms address N 40, Tribune office.

ACADEMY OF MUSICAL SCIENCE, 75 East Madison-st.—By the new method of musical instruction guarantees to make young or old good performers on piano, organ, or guitar in twenty lessons. Send for prospectus. MISS GREER, Prin.

AT THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK College of Shorthand and Typewriting—Day and night school. Special attention given each scholar. Instruction by correspondence. Room 314, 164 Dearborn-st.

A GENTLEMAN OF CLASSICAL EDUcation, who has had several years' experience as a teacher, offers himself as tutor to any who may wish his services evenings. References given if desired. Address promptly M 83, Tribune office.

A FRENCH ACTRESS WOULD GIVE lessons in French and the drama to a few ladies and gentlemen. Address 24 Old Metropolitan Hotel, corner Randolph and Fifth-av.

A LADY FROM NEW YORK WHO teaches elocution by the Delsarte system desires an engagement. Address 151, Carrier 23.

A FRENCH LADY JUST ARRIVED desires engagement as No. 1 teacher of piano, vocal, and French in first-class family. Address N 74, Tribune office.

A GRADUATE, PARISIAN GENTLEman, would like to give French lessons in a private family in exchange for board. Address N 6, Tribune office.

BUT FEW OF THE INTELLIGENT young ladies and young men wish to spend much time at the so-called business colleges when they can get individual instruction under practical teachers. For circulars in bookkeeping, writing, shorthand, and typewriting call at 88 La Salle-st. M. R. JOHNSON, formerly with Field, Leiter & Co.

BOXING AND FENCING ACADEMY, 187 Randolph-st.—Boxing taught efficiently in 24 lessons. Importer of superior fencing apparatus and boxing-gloves. Send for circular. COL. MONSTERY.

CHICAGO SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, 125 Clark-st. Ladies and gentlemen taught. Day and evening sessions, or pupils can select hours to suit their convenience. Students trained for speed by a practical verbatim reporter. Instruction and practice on typewriter without extra charge. Call or send for circular. Office, Room 78.

CHICAGO MUSICAL SEMINARY, 119 Dearborn-st., guarantees that in 20 lessons by their new method young or old will be able to perform on piano, organ, guitar, or violin what will require years by the old method. Instructions evenings if desired. No charts. Prof. J. H. MACDONALD.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM, 50 DEARborn-st. Classes in French for all grades.
PROF. L. EDOUARD CAPELLIER.
See amusement column.

CARLING, PORTRAIT ARTIST FROM New York; lessons in crayon, pastels, etc. Studio, 148 State-st.

ELOCUTION—MRS. LAURA J. TISdale, teacher of elocution and dramatic art. Special attention given to voice culture. Lessons private or in classes. For further particulars, call or address, MRS. LAURA J. TISDALE, Matteson House.

FLUTE PUPILS WANTED—LATEST English method. For prospectus address P 28, Tribune office.

FRENCH LESSONS BY A GENTLEman or lady from Paris. MONSIEUR AND MADAME SOYEZ, 14 East Sixteenth-st.

FRENCH TAUGHT BY PROF. AND Mme. F. Locard (de Paris) at 300 Michigan-av. Classes or private lessons.

GUITAR INSTRUCTION—RUDIMENTal and artistic solos thorough. MRS. and MISS HILTABIDEL, 50 Curtis-st., near Madison.

GERMAN LANGUAGE ON A VERY quick and approved method taught by an accomplished lady. Address L 55, Tribune office.

G. A. VINTON, ACTOR AND ELOCUtionist, is now forming his fall and winter classes in elocution and dramatic art at Room 30 Central Music-Hall. Office hours between 7 and 9 p. m.

INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH AT REAsonable charges by a French lady. Parisian accent. Address L 42, Tribune office.

LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH ANY branch of music (only true vocal method), also decorative painting, desires to teach for board. Best of references exchanged. L 48, Tribune office.

MRS. LANGTRY, WHILE WANDERing up State-st. yesterday, met with nothing of note until she reached Verghe, Ruhling & Co.'s store, 133 State-st. There she encountered the elite of the city admiring those truly beautiful little gems of water-color pictures made by the Russian Art Co. She was enthusiastic in her applause of the work. They will remain one week more, this being positively the last. Remember, we give instructions free, and a first-class outfit, consisting of 21 colors, six brushes, and an imported tinting saucer, at cost. On account of the numerous engagements the Russian Art Co. are obliged to remain one more week; but remember this is positively the last week. Do not procrastinate, but come before it is too late.
RUSSIAN ART CO.,
Corner State and Madison-sts.
Take elevator 75 Madison-st.

MRS. J. F. THOMPSON WILL INstruct classes in mathematics at Chicago Athenæum, and prepare those who wish to pass teachers' examination.

OIL PAINTING—THOROUGH INstruction in oil painting and sketching from nature given by Prof. P. Baumgras. Unequaled advantages offered to students. Studio 112 West Washington-st.

PROF. DICKSON'S CLASSES IN ELOcution every Monday evening and Saturday morning. New classes now forming. 70 Monroe-st., southwest corner State.

PROF. DELOULME AT HOME FOR gentlemen Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights. Piano, singing, French, and Latin. 273 Thirty-first-st.

RIVER FOREST YOUNG LADIES' INstitute—A boarding school for young ladies and children. First-class corps of teachers. Boys under 14 years of age admitted. School located 9½ miles from Chicago. Apply to MRS. M. E. HOFFMAN, Principal, Box 202, Oak Park, Ill.

SHORTHAND—MUNSON'S IMPROVEment on Isaac Pitman's system taught as a specialty. Thorough individual instruction in phonographic principles, with efficient training, in best outlines of words and phrases, makes accurate, rapid, self-reliant stenographers. The greatest speed, no longer the exclusive possession of verbatim reporters, amanuenses often excelling them, can be best reached by the above method with extended practice. Type-writing course $5 or $10. Munson's publications for sale. Suite 412 National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn-st. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. HANNA.

SHORTHAND—THE BEST SYSTEM thoroughly taught by mail in three months; satisfaction guaranteed. Send stamp for terms, etc. 912 Monroe-st.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING taught evenings at 3514 Vincennes-av., Room 2.

THE LOWEST TUITION AND THE most thorough individual instruction at the Lakeside Business College, 81 North Clark-st.

TWO YALE GRADUATES WOULD like evening pupils in any branch. Address N 86, Tribune office.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL SPECIAL courses of eight lessons in crayon drawing and painting given by the Rev. C. Tonquerey, President of the Catholic Art Society of America, will commence Monday, 15th inst., at the society's temporary studio, Room 60, 154 La Salle-st. These lessons are special, being intended for adults, ladies or gentlemen, who lack either the time or the means to learn drawing and painting by the usual lengthy process.
It is one of the objects of the society to enable such persons in a course of eight lessons—no more—to sketch, shade, and paint correctly, notwithstanding their previous inability to do so; in a word, to teach them to be safe teachers unto themselves. For terms, hours of tuition, and further information address the REV. C. TONQUEREY, President Catholic Art Society, Room 60, 154 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MUSIC LESSONS IN EXchange for French lessons. K 59, Tribune.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEmen to join a class in dramatic art for the study and production of dramatic plays upon the stage in an artistic manner during the winter. Call at Room 30 Central Music-Hall, between 7 and 8 p. m. G. A. VINTON, actor and elocutionist, Manager.

WINTER TERM OF CHICAGO Athenæum—Excellent day grammar school for boys and girls. Business and shorthand school. Special classes in all common English branches, languages, mechanical drawing, elocution, and music. Splendid gymnasium; over 200 members.

WANTED—PUPILS TO JOIN A class now forming in wood-carving, modeling, and drawing. Best of instructions in the above highly interesting and profitable arts. FR. ALMENRAEDER, 227 West Lake-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, INstruction in round dancing. Lady teacher preferred. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, N 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—PUPILS TO ATTEND evening school corner Western-av. and Polk-st., commencing Jan. 8. Tuition very reasonable. K 88, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER FOR family school a short distance from city; must be well fitted for the work. K 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ONCE—PROFESSOR OF French and German; lady teacher in French, German, and painting; teacher of music; and grade teachers. Brockway Teachers' Agency.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY UNDERstanding music to assist in a kindergarten for the practical and theoretical instruction. References required. Address MISS DRAKE, Johnson-place.

WILL LEARN YOU HOW TO waltz for $5. M 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SPANISH TEACHER. Address, with very full particulars, M 36, Tribune office.

$2 A MONTH EACH—PIANO AND vocal lessons by lady teachers. Removed from Farwell Hall to 126 Dearborn-st., Room 36.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT F. J. BERRY & CO.'S MONROE-st. market:
One brown carriage team, 16½ hands.
One black carriage team, 15¾ hands.
One bay coupe team, 15¾ hands.
One bay mare, 15¾ hands; can trot in three minutes.
One bay horse, 16¼ hands; can trot in 2:50.
Two car-loads big horses.
Single drivers of all kinds always on hand.

A VERY FINE CLARENCE CARriage, newly painted and a fine job, $425.
A five-glass landau, $475.
A coupelette landau, $450.
A coupe Rockaway, fine one, $225.
A nice low pony phaeton, $90.
All second-hand and in fine order.
Come and see them at 263 and 265 Wabash-av.
KEAN & [illegible]

AND STILL THEY GO—BECAUSE they are good and cheap, those fine Russian double and single Portland sleighs. We have also swell-body cutters; also one two-seated [illegible] sleigh. Will sell cheap. E. W. DRYDEN & CO., [illegible] and 73 Twenty-second-st.

ABBOTT BUGGY COMPANY, STATE and Twentieth-sts., have 100 Portland cutters both cheap and elegant, ranging from [illegible] to [illegible] in price.

AT A GREAT BARGAIN—THE FINEST turnout in the city; fast pacing horse [illegible], sleigh, and gold-plated harness; a lot of robes and blankets; also an old trotter and three cheap cutters. 687 West Monroe-st.

AT F. J. BERRY & CO.'S, MONROE-st., 4 to 10, wanted two car-loads cheap farm horses; mares preferred.

A SECOND-HAND CUTTER, ALSO robe and bells, for sale cheap, at DAVIS' Kentucky stables, corner of Van Buren and Paulina-sts.

AT F. J. BERRY & CO.'S SALE STAble—Horses clipped in one hour with American clipping machine. One very fine black horse, good single driver, city broke, good size. 4 Monroe-st.

AT ARLINGTON HEIGHTS—HORSES wintered by W. H. Reed; box stalls; terms reasonable. City office at Bassett's stables, 1225 Wabash-av.

AT BARGAINS—A FEW OF BROWN'S sleighs, single and double, at 237 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—TRUCKS, WAGONS, BUGgies, and sleighs of all kinds on monthly payments at 538 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—COUPE HORSE, A LARGE 16¼ hands dapple gray, fine tail. Can be seen today at barn rear 2725 Calumet-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE DRIVING MARE, harness, and buggy—runners attached; sell separate or complete. Address M 75, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY THE HICKS TRUCK & Wagon Works, 1, 3, and 5 Illinois-st., several second-hand trucks at $75, $85, $100, $125, and $200 each; all in good order.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A BEAUTIFUL Portland cutter cheap at Michigan-av. Stables, north of Twenty-second-st. Call Sunday.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, SPLENdid new five-glass landau; has never been used. Address K 65, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIVE-GLASS LANDAU carriage, looks as good as new, for one-half its original cost. Can be seen at carriage-shop 315 West Madison-st. E. H. BULKELEY, 1432 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE TEA AND COFfee wagon or sample wagon, at 349 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—A SPEEDING SLEIGH, cost $130; as good as new; price, $75; can be seen at stable No. 2715 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—2 CUTTERS, 1 BUGGY, 2 fine-bred pointers. SHERMAN, 782 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—25 HEAD of low-priced large and small-sized mules. Call at 371 West Fifteenth-st., at boarding-stable, near Centre-av.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE BUGGY MARE, 15¼ hands, gentle, and good traveler; one brood mare; one milch cow; one good jump-seat buggy; single harness, and other goods belonging to an estate, and must be sold. E. W. GILLETT, [illegible] Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—30 HEAD OF GOOD DRAFT and business horses and mares; also one [illegible] mare, in foal; weight from 900 to 1,400 pounds; prices from $85 to $225; any trial given; also sixteen buggies, four wagons, and all sorts of harness, at 19 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—8 HORSES, 1,100 AND 1,[illegible], age 5 and 6, sound and good workers; they are the property of Hiram Sibley & Co., who have no use for them. Apply at 538 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ONE GRAY HORSE, weight 1,365; one black, weight 1,150. Call Sunday or Monday at 463 West Madison-st., in store.

FOR SALE—NICE PORTLAND CUTter, cheap. 544 Hubbard-st.

FOR SALE—A JUMP-SEAT CUTTER, new, very cheap. Corner Dummy-road and Dempster-place, Lake View.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CUTTER, CHEAP, or exchange for good horse. 49 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF GOOD WORK mules cheap. A. M. HINCHLEY & CO., Lake and Twenty-second-sts.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMAN'S ROAD horse, 8 years old, warranted to trot in 40; kind in all harness; warranted sound. Price $250. Call rear 276 Thirty-second-st.

FOR SALE—AN END-SPRING TOP buggy in good order, cheap. 221 East Twenty-ninth-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GELDINGS AND mares, 900 to 1,300. Stable rear 195 Clark-st.

I HAVE ONE OF THE FASTEST PAcing horses in the city that I will sell if offered near what he is worth; also a fine sleigh and set. Can be seen Sunday forenoon at 115 South Lincoln-st.; afterwards at 220 Dearborn-st. Any one wanting a good, honest horse that they can have plenty of sport with will do well to see him.

I HAVE FOR SALE CHEAP SEVERAL fine sleighs, single and double. E. C. [illegible], 1458 Wabash-av.

IN REAR 1246 WABASH-AV.—I HAVE 21 sleighs, shells and Portlands, for sale at a sacrifice.

JUST RECEIVED—TWO CAR-LOADS of good draft, driving, and business horses; also 10 mares and horses at a very low figure, for farmers or shippers; also 6 open and top buggies, teams, express wagons. No reasonable offer will be refused. Trial given. Call at 419 Maxwell-st., near Blue Island-av.

PLEASANT VIEW FARM—PARTIES wishing to turn out horses for the winter can find every accommodation, box stalls, etc., by applying to OSCAR FIELD, 165 and 166 Michigan-av.

PATENT CUTTERS, VERY FINE NEW designs, never before shown in this market, for sale at our carriage repository, 251 and 253 Wabash-av. H. J. EDWARDS & SONS.

SLEIGHS—SLEIGHS—I HAVE A FEW left that I will not carry over; also two second-hand sleighs cheap. J. G. SMITH, 1545 Wabash-av.

THE FINEST CLAY MARE IN THE county for sale; raised in Orange County, in foal to Hambletonian horse. Breeders look at her. [illegible] hands; all sound. Call at 176 Monroe-st., 11 to 1 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD SADDLE AND driving horse for family use. S. M. [illegible], 84 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRIVING or driving and saddle horse; will exchange two-seated Surrey. M 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HORSE, WEIGHT ABOUT 1,050; must be sound, a good traveler, and afraid of nothing; no fancy prices will be paid. Call at Dr. SOMERS' office in the Grand Pacific Hotel.

WILL SELL MY WELL-KNOWN FINE pair of perfectly-matched fast pacing mares; can pole together in 2:30; also, their harness, [illegible] wagon, top-buggy, cutter, etc.; a good open business buggy for $30; top one for $25. Call at doctor's office, 127½ West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSE AND buggy. Address N 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COUPE or coupelette. Want it light, and not much worn. Would prefer one built by Brewster or C. P. Kimball & Co. Address K 23, Tribune office.

4 CHUNKY, BLOCKY-BUILT MARES, 2 in foal; span cheap horses, wagon, and harness, together or separate; giving up coal business; separate or together. 2831 Shields-av., three blocks west from Twenty-eighth-st. and Wentworth-av.

$75 WILL BUY HORSE, HARNESS, and cutter. Can be seen at 56 South [illegible]beth-st.

$150 WILL BUY A LIGHT SIDE-BAR Brewster top buggy, in perfect order, good as new; cost $450 last year. Address N 43, Tribune.

SEWING MACHINES.

DOMESTIC HAS NO EQUAL. EASY payments. Machines exchanged; office [illegible] Chicago-av.; second-hand machines cheap.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE 22 SEWING machines of different kinds, most Singers; you take your choice for $10. Call today or Monday at Room 10 Haverly's Theatre, 106 Monroe-st.

NEW NO. 8 WHEELER & WILSON sewing machines sold on easy payments. Also of second-hand Singers, Domestics, and various other kinds cheap. All kinds of machines repaired. J. C. SPENLEE, 412 West Madison-st.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
Patent Attorneys,
[illegible] La Salle-st., [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—
HOUSES AND FLATS.
[illegible] Campbell-av., a fine brick house, 10 rooms, only [illegible].
51, 53, and 55 West Madison-st., 6 fine flats, cheap.
Two fine flats, southwest corner Ashland-av. and Twelfth-st., $18 to $25.
And a large list of others, 3 to 8 rooms each, $9 to $50 per month. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 427 Park-av.; $45 per month. ISAAC E. ADAMS, 28 Portland Block.

TO RENT—$25 TO $35 PER MONTH—Stone-front houses on Leavitt, De Kalb, Hoyne, and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS.', 127 Madison-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 7 ROOM attic brick cottage at 385 Oakley-st., with bath, hot and cold water; just calcimined; all modern improvements; splendid location; rent cheap. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL ELEGANT rooming houses, with furniture for sale. Also two furnished houses. JOSEPH WARBURTON & CO., 113 Adams-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND CELLAR brick houses, Nos. 1080 and 1038 West Monroe-st., with parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; bath-room, hot and cold water; laundry in cellar and furnace; all improvements. Price $35 per month. M. J. EICH, 106 Fifth-av., Room 1, or at 1090 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, AND FURNITURE for sale; everything first-class; modern improvements; upper rooms rented to roomers. 14 South Sheldon-st.

TO RENT—TO MAY 1, 1884—NICE COZY 6-room cottage, good repair. 236 Morgan-st. F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.: [illegible]–845 Van Buren-st., 2-story house; all conveniences.

TO RENT—A 5-ROOM BRICK COTTAGE with closets and pantry at 654 West Sixteenth-st.; just calcimined; all modern improvements; good location; rent cheap, only $13. Inquire of R. J. WALSH, 114 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, [illegible] Marshfield-av. Immediate possession. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 170 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE COZY COTTAGE, 275 Van Buren-st., corner of Morgan, with furniture, cheap to an acceptable tenant. H. HOLLISTER, 2 Ashland Block.

South Side.

TO RENT—I WILL RENT MY HOUSE upon Prairie-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., for $35 per month to party who will buy my furniture, about $700 worth, all new last May, and is a bargain, and is complete for housekeeping; house is frame and has ten rooms. Address P 2, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TO MAY 1, 1884—
The elegant 12-room marble-fronts Nos. 3858 and [illegible] Vincennes-av., all improvements.
346 Prairie-av., 9-room frame.
251 South Clark-st., fine large store.
F. C. VIERLING, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—255 MICHIGAN-AV.—AND entire furniture for sale at a bargain.

TO RENT—2811 CALUMET-AV.—VERY desirable two-story and basement brick; immediate possession given. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 170 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2611 PRAIRIE-AV., A COTTAGE of 8 rooms, gas, water, nice yard and barn. Only $35 a month. Inquire at 224 State-st.

TO RENT—12-ROOM HOUSE ON INDIANA-av., and furniture for sale. No house-renting agents need answer. N 42, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A GOOD 10-ROOM BRICK house, Johnson-place, near Ellis Park; well furnished; low rent. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—POSSESSION AT ONCE, No. 2814 Calumet-av., 9-room cottage; will lease to May 1, 1884, at $35 per month. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES AND flats; furnished houses; large boarding and rooming houses on Michigan-av. Elegant furniture for sale. Hotels and flats, business centre, furniture for sale. BURNHAM & FISH, 163 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WITH FURNITURE FOR sale—30 rooms on Clark-st., 40 rooms on State, 26 rooms Fifth-av., 30 rooms Randolph-st., 19 rooms Wabash-av., and several houses on Michigan-av., Indiana-av., and other principal streets. Two furnished houses. JOSEPH WARBURTON & CO., 113 Adams-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM COTTAGE. APPLY to SMITH BROS., 316 Cottage Grove-av., or to S. A. LITTLE, rear of 155 Clark-st.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., SOUTH OF Fourteenth-st., east front, large basement cottage. D. W. SUTHERLAND, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—AND FURNITURE FOR sale—14-room house on Michigan-av., north of Fifteenth-st.; great bargain. P 45, Tribune office.

TO RENT—3111 WABASH-AV.—A TWO-story and basement octagon marble-front house of 13 rooms with every convenience; has been newly papered, and is in complete repair; will give long lease. PERCY W. PALMER, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—A 7-ROOM COTTAGE, 3232 Dearborn-st.; barn; $25. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM HOUSE, 127 THIRTY-fifth-st.; all improvements; open; see it.

TO RENT—CHEAP, 3106 COTTAGE Grove-av., good 8-room 2-story house. No. 1 location, suitable for two families; only $40 per month. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 23.

North Side.

TO RENT—WITH FURNITURE FOR sale—18-room house, Dearborn-av.; 15-room house, Indiana-av.; 16-room house, Illinois-st., and several others south of Chicago-av. A furnished house on Indiana-av. JOSEPH WARBURTON & CO., 113 Adams-st.

TO RENT—THE 10-ROOM BRICK, 86 Lincoln-av., in complete order; possession at once. G. S. BUTLER & CO., 867 North Clark-st., corner Centre.

TO RENT—ON DEARBORN-AV., NEAR Chicago—A two-story and basement house, with furniture for sale at a sacrifice; some of the rooms are rented and will more than pay house-rent. Parties desirous of a bargain will address L 41, Tribune.

TO RENT—158 DEARBORN-AV., EAST front, 10-room house in first-class order with barn; to the right party favorable terms. JOHNSON & CHARLES, Room 9, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY ATTIC AND CELLAR, stone-front house, 839 North Clark-st., facing park, with all modern improvements; $45 per month. E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—92 SEMINARY-AV., LARGE 8-room house; all improvements; near cars; $25 per month; very cheap. Inquire 235 Bissell-st. REED.

TO RENT—467½ LA SALLE-AV.—A new 3-story dwelling, first-class in all respects. Inquire on premises or at Room 13 Oriental Building.

TO RENT—THAT DESIRABDE RESIDENCE, 179 Rush-st.; very choice locality; if desired, will sell fine carpets, curtains, and gas fixtures made for house. Apply on premises or at 20 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—WITHIN TWO BLOCKS OF Lincoln Park, 2-story and basement brick; furnace, bath, hot and cold water; very cheap until May 1; furniture for half cost if wanted. N 5, Tribune.

Suburban.

TO RENT—HOUSE—FIFTY-FIFTH-ST. and La Salle, near steam and street cars. 8 rooms and bath, furnished or not, till May 1 or longer. Apply to F. FARRINGTON, Claim Agent C., R. I. & P. Railway, city.

TO RENT—AUSTIN—NICE 7-ROOM house, near depot, on Central-av., completely furnished; $25 per month to family without children. H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—2-STORY 8-room cottage, barn, large lot, 232 Sixty-seventh-st., only $22 per month. Also 1½-story cottage corner Sixty-ninth-st. and Lincoln-av., $17.50 per month; also 6-room houses $15 per month.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—NEW 8-room house centrally located. Apply to F. R. GROVER, 156 Washington-st., Room 35.

TO RENT—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 164 Dearborn-st., Room 9: 3-story and basement marble front house in Hyde Park; location convenient and first-class.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.:
In the "Talbott," Jackson and Paulina-sts., an elegant suite.
Seymour Building, 305 Jackson, south front.
518 Congress-st., finished in finest style.
Madison-st., new, $18 to $25.
Monroe-st., elegant, $25.
Wilcox-av., new, $25.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 6 ROOMS, BRICK house, 97 Brown-st., $16 per month. Apply at 38 North Peoria-st.

TO RENT—FLAT—MADISON SQUARE, 784 West Madison-st.—A desirable suite of 5 light rooms on second floor, $25; no children. B. W. THOMAS, 21 Portland Block.

TO RENT—NEW FLATS, 499 WEST Van Buren-st.; all conveniences; open; go see them.

TO RENT—A 4-ROOM FLAT, HANDSOMELY furnished for housekeeping. Apply at 113 South Wood-st. or Room 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FLAT OF FIVE ROOMS AT 374 [illegible]-st. for $15. G. F. WHIDDEN, 1014 Madison-st.

TO RENT—505 WEST CONGRESS-ST., choice first floor flat; 8 rooms; all modern improvements; moderate rent. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLAT; EVERY convenience. 686 West Lake-st. Inquire up-stairs.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 6 FINE ROOMS, first floor of house 233 Walnut-st., one block from Lake and Randolph-st. cars.

TO RENT—5-ROOM BASEMENT BRICK flat 146 North Peoria-st.

TO RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE new flats, 387 Fulton-st., all modern improvements, convenient to both street and steam cars; first-class in all respects; immediate possession. A. E. GUILD JR., 89 Dearborn-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—CHOICE FLATS OF 3 AND 6 rooms in brick block, Thirty-first-st. and lake shore; healthy locality; trains hourly; $12 to $25 per month. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—4-ROOM FLAT, $9, NEW 6-room flat, $20, 2541 Dearborn-st.; elegant corner flat, Prairie-av. and boulevard, $35. BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF 4 OR 5 ROOMS elegantly furnished; hot and cold water, bath and gas, if desired. Best of reference if desired. Private family. 1325 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD SMALL FLATS, 1201 Wabash-av.; also first-class furnished front rooms, corner Wabash-av. and Twelfth-st. B. P. HUTCHINSON, 94 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3632 VINCENNES-AV., A fine flat of 6 rooms and bath, second floor of 2-story and basement brick; cheap for the room. Call at the house or Room 18, 175 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—256 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY furnished flat, first floor; also nice warm rooms, single or en suite, at reasonable rates.

North Side.

TO RENT—BY J. C. MAGILL & CO., 86 Washington-st.:
In the superb "Calumet," Dearborn-av., an elegant, finely-appointed suite, 7 rooms remaining. Highest reference required.
$10—250 North-av., 3 rooms, south exposure.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF 6 LARGE WELL-lighted rooms at 234 Ohio-st., near Franklin.

TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE—A FLAT of 3 rooms furnished complete for light housekeeping; good locality, and everything is first-class. L 44, Tribune office.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT NEAR LINCOLN Park; hot and cold water, bath-room, and laundry. Apply at 123 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM FLAT, with all conveniences; first floor; 487 North Clark-st. E. HANECY, 108 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—WEST OF LINCOLN PARK—Nice 6-room (lower) flat in brick house; partly furnished if desired; $18; possession now. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—IN MARBLE-FRONT, A flat of six rooms; all improvements. Apply at 237 Oak-st., near La Salle.

TO RENT—6 NEW FLATS; VERY NICE. G. S. BUTLER, 867 North Clark-st., corner Centre.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 7 ROOMS WITH all modern improvements in the La Burnum building, corner La Salle-av. and Chestnut-st. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TO MAY 1, CLOSE TO CAR limits, North Clark-st.—Cozy flat containing parlor, kitchen, bed-room, bath-room, pantry, etc.; furniture new, elegant, and complete. Rare opportunity for married couple. $25. Inquire of W. STOKES, 146 Quincy-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED FLAT, 4 rooms, very convenient for housekeeping; rent low to good tenant. 27 Pine-st., upper bell.

TO RENT—AT NO. 362 ONTARIO-ST., one 8-room flat, highly finished, on second floor. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF NICELY FURNISHED south front rooms to a quiet party on West Madison-st., near Elizabeth. Address P 44, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SUITES OF 3 AND 4 ROOMS in the new apartment house, No. 273 Hubbard-st. No children. 29 North Centre-av., corner Hubbard-st.

TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED room with use of heating-stove, suitable for light housekeeping. Apply at 383 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMAN AND wife, with good references, part of house, suitable for housekeeping. 80 Ada-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front rooms, with or without board. 286 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO ladies or gents; also transients accommodated. Address 62 South Curtis-st., corner of Madison.

TO RENT—99 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—Two unfurnished rooms, hot and cold water in same, on parlor floor, for light housekeeping.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front parlor with use of kitchen; new stone-front house; all conveniences. 432 Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED FRONT rooms; third floor. 465 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—431 WEST MADISON-ST.—Furnished hall bedroom suitable for lady or gentleman. Apply in store.

TO RENT—NO. 12 NORTH THROOP-ST. Handsomely furnished alcove room.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED rooms. 790 West Madison-st., Room 15.

TO RENT—LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED, warmed front room. 17 South Curtis-st. Reasonable.

TO RENT—333 WASHINGTON BOULEVARD—Furnished room for one or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—THREE ELEGANT UNFURNISHED rooms, marble-front, facing Union Park, near Washington-boulevard, Madison and Randolph cars. 33 Ogden-av.

TO RENT—334 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—Large and single rooms, well furnished; private family.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM, with or without board; also big barn to rent. [illegible] West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BEDROOM, with use of front room, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Apply at 76 North Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ALCOVE room, suitable for two gentlemen; private family. 38 North Sheldon-st., block east Union Park.

TO RENT—LARGE CORNER ROOM, well furnished, south and east front, suitable for a party of three or four, or man and wife. 255 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF VERY PLEASANT rooms at 44 South Sheldon-st., near Washington-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, PANTRY, CLOSETS, etc., in good order. Apply at 1034 Fulton-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED AND unfurnished for housekeeping, three each. 285 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—324 WEST LAKE-ST.—WELL furnished rooms for lodging or light housekeeping; new brick building.

TO RENT—445 VAN BUREN-ST.—TWO nicely furnished south front room, with or without board.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR, 5 ROOMS, No. 640 Hubbard-st., corner Lincoln; rent $20 per month. MEAD & CO., 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE CORNER room, furnished; hot and cold water in room, and bath on same floor; private family, and very reasonable price if taken soon. 234 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—FRONT SUITE ELEGANTLY furnished for light housekeeping, connecting bathroom; hot and cold water; private family; near Union Park; cheap rent; furniture new and for sale cheap, $125. N 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM with stove. 205 West Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—3 FURNISHED ROOMS TO gentleman and wife for light housekeeping, with closets, stationary basin, hot and cold water, bath-room on same floor; price $18, or two rooms for $14. 305 South Oakley-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED front rooms for gentlemen only. 370 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLORS AND bedrooms; all conveniences. Call all week at [illegible] West Madison-st., upper flat.

TO RENT—82 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., comfortably furnished front alcove room.

TO RENT—40 SOUTH CURTIS-ST., small room, with fire and gas, for gentleman; also room for light housekeeping.

TO RENT—48 WARREN-AV.—IN PRIVATE family—One large front and one side furnished bedroom with closets and use of bathroom.

TO RENT—THE UPPER FLOOR OF 159 Walnut-st.; possession the 10th.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 23 Ogden-av., facing Union Park; close to two lines of street-cars and everything convenient.

TO RENT—FLAT OF 4 ROOMS, 728 Madison-st., $18. First-class reference will positively be required.

TO RENT—63 PARK-AV.—ONE OR TWO rooms, nicely furnished.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SITTING room; bed and bath room. Call after Sunday; references; 416 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS, 483 WEST FIFTEENTH-st. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS for housekeeping. 388 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED rooms to transients; West Side. Address P 52, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED room, with or without board, for gents or a couple, in private family. 512 West Congress-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED east-front alcove room, and other rooms; modern improvements; reasonable. 51 South Sheldon-st., between Madison and Washington.

TO RENT—FRONT SUITE OF ROOMS and large closet, unfurnished, cheap to good parties. 30 Seeley-av.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME SUITE OF four rooms, nicely furnished for housekeeping; marble basin, etc.; very pleasant. 113 South Robey-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING-rooms for one or two gentlemen, with use of bathroom. Apply at 38 South Halsted-st., third flat.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT room in private family to gentlemen; $12 per month. 132 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR, WITH new carpets and furniture for sale; also other unfurnished room to rent. 249 South Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—ONE ROOM FURNISHED or unfurnished, with modern improvements. 440 Warren-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

West Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR two gentlemen. 231 West Washington-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—10 PECK-COURT, FRONTING Michigan-av., large, elegantly-furnished room.

TO RENT—AT NO. 334 WABASH-AV., A large furnished room rear of first floor, suitable for light housekeeping or four gentlemen. Also one single room, neatly furnished.

TO RENT—UPPER PART SMALL house, three rooms, etc., modern improvements, to parties without children; the occupants are a family of three. [illegible] Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1615 PRAIRIE-AV., TWO nicely furnished rooms overlooking lake; home comforts; with or without board. Gentlemen preferred.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED front alcove room, with all modern improvements, in a private family. 1424 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, with or without board. 1300 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY WITH means, living in choicest block on Michigan-av., near Nineteenth-st., and having more room than they need, would let two or three handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without first-class table; also stable room for a pair of horses and services of coachman if desired. K 38, Tribune office.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS ON GROUND floor, 3455 Prairie-av.; mantel, grate, hot and cold water, closets, pantry, shed, etc., etc. GEO. P. BENT, 81 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—A FEW ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms can be secured at 74 and 76 East Adams-st. Prices reasonable.

TO RENT—LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED, well warmed, front alcove room, private bath, hot water, gas, ample closet room; one or two gentlemen. 1213 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING to parties without children, 3 comfortably-furnished rooms on parlor floor; hot and cold water, gas, etc.; also two rooms on second floor. No. 2339 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—541 WABASH-AV., LARGE and small rooms, with or without board.

TO RENT—433 WABASH-AV., FURNISHED rooms; one front room.

TO RENT—A HANDSDMELY-FURNISHED front room, with small room adjoining, in strictly private family, on one of the avenues east of Wabash-av. and north of Eighteenth-st. Address K 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS NEATLY furnished en suite or single; no objections to light housekeeping; terms reasonable. 37 East Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—531 WABASH-AV.—ROOM furnished suitable for light housekeeping; also room furnished for one gent.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM for gentlemen with or without board in private family. 451 Thirty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—350 MICHIGAN-AV., NICELY furnished rooms, with use of parlor and piano.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with fire. 2700 State-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite. 360 Wabash-av., Flat 1.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, to two or three gents. Call or address 3001 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1306 MICHIGAN-AV., NICELY-furnished rooms; private family.

TO RENT—SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms at 5 Park-row.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, by day or week, according to location. Merchants' Hotel, corner Clark and Lake-sts.

TO RENT—189 MICHIGAN-AV., ONE nicely furnished room for one or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—ROOMS, $1.50 UPWARDS, housekeeping suites, furnished or unfurnished, first-class, 10 minutes' walk from Post-Office. 281 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front parlor; gent preferred. 244 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR, UNFURNISHED, for light housekeeping; rent reasonable. 81 Thirty-second-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM WITH 2 closets. 1214 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—$25—2 DESIRABLE ROOMS suitable for light housekeeping at 116 East Monroe-st. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE SOUTH ROOM; TWO ladies or three gents; well located; cheap. 48 East Congress-st.

TO RENT—FEW NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, with cold and hot water, and bath, and first-class board if desired. 1233 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, HEATED, to gentleman; $3 a week. 48 Congress-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED FRONT rooms, second floor; price, $16; one room, price $8. 1507 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED front rooms, every convenience, from $8 per month upward; some for housekeeping. 1544 Wabash-av., first floor to right.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms at 146 State-st., near Madison; centrally located; transients accommodated.

TO RENT—FRONT SUITE OF ROOMS, furnished, for light housekeeping; also other rooms, with or without board. 1439 State-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT BASEMENT unfurnished; also other rooms furnished, with use of kitchen; private family. 1312 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FNRNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms. 386 Wabash-av., second flat.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT ROOMS for one or two gentlemen; private family; very reasonable to prompt-paying parties. 1217 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, front and rear, with modern conveniences, in a private family, cheap to right parties. Apply at 529 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—2111 INDIANA-AV., FOUR nice rooms for housekeeping; reasonable.

TO RENT—2111 INDIANA-AV., NICELY-furnished rooms, single or en suite.

TO RENT—472 WABASH-AV., TO GENTLEMEN, large, nicely furnished room; first floor; private family.

TO RENT—562 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE furnished rooms.

TO RENT—2526 CALUMET-AV—FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 21 Thirty-fifth-st., with or without board.

TO RENT—1334 MICHIGAN-AV., FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single.

TO RENT—TO 3 OR 4 GENTLEMEN, A large and nicely-furnished suite of rooms, fire, and every convenience. Family private. Terms reasonable. 3038 Lake Park-av.

TO RENT—EAST FRONT ALCOVE, running water, bath, also large room with closet, both nicely furnished or unfurnished. 1416 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ALCOVE room, nicely furnished, heated and lighted, suitable for two gents or gentleman and wife; also large side room elegantly furnished, heated and lighted; private family. 1736 Indiana-av., corner of Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—PARLOR, WITH BEDROOM, furnished for gentlemen. 2329 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED front rooms, en suite or single, at 49 Van Buren-st., Flat 1.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED front room, with fire; ten minutes from business centre; gent and wife or two gents. Call at 3 Hubbard court.

TO RENT—A LADY HAVING LARGE, pleasant room near Post-Office would share with a lady; dressmaker or business person preferred; $2.50 per week. Address M 65, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—AT 13 East Van Buren.

TO RENT—HANDSOME SUIT OF rooms on first floor; moderate terms. 2126 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS, newly furnished, for light housekeeping; no children. Apply at 1607 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms. 1438 Michigan-av. Also basement

TO RENT—NEAT FURNISHED FRONT rooms, single or en suite. 194 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISED ROOM; HOT and cold water; reasonable to the right party. 3124 Forest-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day or week. 165 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO gentleman; stove in rooms. No. 19 South Clark-st., northeast corner Lake.

TO RENT—THE MOST DESIRABLE furnished and unfurnished suites of rooms in business centre; south and east fronts. 218 and 220 State-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—41 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—Nicely furnished rooms, $3 to $4 per week.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED room. 1547 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—3 NICELY FURNISHED rooms. Apply at No. 288 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—1228 WABASH-AV., BACK chamber and front hall bedroom; pleasant rooms; nicely furnished; to gentlemen.

TO RENT—1230 INDIANA-AV., THREE nicely-furnished rooms for gentlemen only.

North Side.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms with modern conveniences in private family. 247 Chestnut-place.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

North Side.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE, ON DEARBORN-av., south of Chicago-av., four or five finely furnished rooms, suitable for four, five, or six gentlemen. Rented single or en suite. Gas, fire, bath, etc. Will be rented reasonable to permanent parties. Address H 34, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; GENTLEMEN only. 301 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms in private family. 209 La Salle-av. Board if desired.

TO RENT—ROOMS BY DAY OR WEEK. 25 to 50 cents per day and $1 and $2 per week. 281 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—232 ILLINOIS-ST., HANDSOMELY furnished, warmed room, for one or two.

TO RENT—229 CHESTNUT-ST., FURNISHED room with heat; $8 per month.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED room for gentlemen; heat and gas. Inquire at 533 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, furnished; desirable for gentlemen. 67 Rush-st.

TO RENT—73 NORTH STATE-ST.—Well furnished rooms, to gentlemen only.

TO RENT—TWO PLEASANT UNFURNISHED rooms, to respectable party; modern conveniences; private family. 239 La Salle-av., third floor. Call Monday.

TO RENT—IN THE ELEGANT HOME of a private family on North Side room for one gentleman. If willing to pay liberally, board may be had. Address K 97, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, with stove, for man and wife, or two friends. 156 North Market-st.

TO RENT—248 CHESTNUT-ST., FIRST door west of La Salle, furnished south room, second floor, to 2 gentlemen; with furnace heat.

TO RENT—AT 247 ERIE-ST., A FURNISHED room on first floor.

TO RENT—4 ELEGANT UNFURNISHED rooms, with hot and cold water and bath. 223 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor floor, walking distance, North Side, with or without board. Address N 51, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF three furnished rooms for light housekeeping at 381 Dayton-st.

TO RENT—A NEATLY-FURNISHED single room to a gentleman, in private family at 217 East Indiana-st., near Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR WITH bed-room, closets, and bath, on second floor in new swell-front brick 306 Garfield-av. Inquire at 217 South Water-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms at 211 Erie-st. at reasonable rates.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, well heated, gas, etc.; private family; near business centre. Address K 32, Tribune office.

TO RENT—98 WALTON-PLACE—PLEASANT front parlor, furnished and heated, for two gentlemen or man and wife; no housekeeping; rent low.

TO RENT—286 NORTH STATE-ST., east front parlor, newly furnished, with grate fire; good location; suitable for one or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED front room. Inquire at 240 North Clark-st., third floor.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED front room in private family, to one or two gentlemen. 200 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED single room with use of bath; private family. 167 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—A LARGE, ELEGANT, EAST front alcove; bath, fire, and gas. 174 N. State-st.

TO RENT—98 DEARBORN-AV., A SINGLE room, furnished.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SINGLE room for a gentleman. 65 Rush-st.

TO RENT—THREE HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, en suite or single, in private family. 216 Cass-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICE FURNISHED bedrooms, with use of sitting-room, with or without board, for 2 or 4 gentlemen. 254 Wells-st., side entrance.

TO RENT—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, bedroom, with use of parlor; fire and bath; terms $12 a month. 285 North State-st. Ring upper bell.

TO RENT—280 EAST INDIANA, FURNISHED rooms, southern exposure, modern improvements; to gentlemen.

TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A handsomely furnished suite, alcove, and single room, with or without board. References. Apply at 266 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT ROOM IN A private family, nicely furnished, for one or two ladies, opposite Lincoln Park. References required. K 51, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FINELY-FURNISHED SINGLE and double rooms; all modern conveniences. 220 East Ohio-st., near Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED FRONT room for two or one gent. 237 Superior-st. Ring right-hand bell.

TO RENT—345 ELM-ST.—TWO ROOMS for light housekeeping; $10.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS ON ERIE, NEAR State, at $16 a month. Inquire at 25 North State-st.

TO RENT—311 ORCHARD-ST.—NICELY-furnished room with fire; also one single room; near Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS COMPLETE for housekeeping. 222 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, modern improvements, to responsible parties; board if desired. 483 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR families; newly cleaned. No. 50 Wells-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, PLEASANT, AND newly-furnished front room, suitable for two or four. 82 North La Salle-st.

TO RENT—210 EAST ERIE-ST.—NICELY furnished parlor and alcove room; private family.

TO RENT—ALCOVE FRONT ROOM; also south room, well furnished. 380 Chicago-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED, large room, 1 or 2 gentlemen; all modern conveniences; private family. 242 East Superior-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, FIRST floor; furnace heat; use of bath. 153 N. State.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED SINGLE and double rooms; all conveniences. 30 Rush.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED front room for one or two gentlemen; private family; rent reasonable. 223 Rush-st.; ring left bell.

TO RENT—A NEWLY FURNISHED front room, with all modern conveniences, at 154 La Salle-av., third flat.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman; private family; North Side, convenient to business. Address M 8, Tribune office.

TO RENT—258 EAST INDIANA-ST., A nicely-furnished room, to gentlemen.

TO RENT—228 LA SALLE-AV., AN ALCOVE parlor, dining-room, and kitchen, furnished or unfurnished.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED front alcove room. Board for lady only. Address M 5, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at laundry No. 157 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—FOR LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING, furnished and unfurnished rooms all over city; rooms with or without board. FREEMAN & CO., Times Building.

TO RENT—ROOM-MATE WANTED—Large south front nicely-furnished room, with grate fire, conveniently located. M 22, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

Stores.

TO RENT—HALF OR ALL OF DESIRABLE north-front store on South Water-st., between State and La Salle. Parties doing provision, foreign fruit, or butter and cheese trade preferred. Address M 61, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORE AND FIXTURES IN good repair, 981 West Madison-st. Inquire at 156 Washington-st., Room 37.

TO RENT—SPLENDID STORE ON Franklin-st.; location excellent; rent cheap. S. D. LUDDEN, 164 Franklin-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 198 SOUTH Clark-st. By BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS NO. 78, 80, AND 28 State-st. Apply at 80 State-st.

TO RENT—$15—STORE NO. 1244 WEST Madison-st. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEW STORES ON the southeast corner of North La Salle and Kinzie-sts., each 53x175 feet, 5 stories and basement, with fire-proof vault, two hydraulic elevators in each. Apply to SMITH & ELLIOT, Room 1, 95 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—FIVE FLOORS, 60X100, northwest corner State and Jackson-sts., freight and passenger elevator; excellent light; will make favorable terms. F. R. OTIS, Room 14, No. 70 Madison-st.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE, 225 WEST Randolph-st. Apply at 677 Madison-st.

TO RENT—BY TABEL & CLARK, Room 411 First National Bank Building: 3 stores and 6 flats; 851 West Madison. These are in the best location on the West Side. Go and examine. Residence flats in all parts of the city.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORE, NO. 304 Wabash-av.; also light and large basement, No. 296 Wabash-av. B. P. HUTCHINSON, 94 La Salle.

TO RENT—STORE (FOR RETAIL), 7 North Clark-st.; basements 5, 7, and 9 North Clark-st. J. G. HAMILTON, 108 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FRONT PART OF STORE 116 Monroe-st., with large room in rear; fixtures for sale. Address M 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

Stores.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
241 State-st., elegant store, corner Jackson.
Four brick stores on Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st.; suitable for retail business; will rent to good tenants at low rates.
49 La Salle-st., second and third floors, together or separate; good vaults; suitable for business or office purposes.
163 and 165 Fifth-av., third and fourth floors, together or separate; hydraulic elevator to be put in.
205½ South Desplaines-st., small store.
822 West Lake-st., fine brick store, plate-glass windows, corner Union Park-place.
781 West Van Buren-st., near Hoyne-av., small brick store; good retail location.
4705 State-st., store and dwelling, with barn in rear.

TO RENT—
STORES.
851, 853, and 855 West Madison-st. (new); will rent for $35.
724 West Twelfth-st., corner Paulina, store with 5 living rooms, $40.
396 West Randolph-st., good store, $30.
10 South Desplaines-st., old saloon stand and good location for same, $35.
A fine store and basement on West Madison-st., will be ready about March 1, that we can rent for a family liquor business.
A fine corner basement, 50x50; fine location for laundry or barber-shop. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—STORE 117 NORTH CLARK-st.; A1 location for barber-shop or custom tailor; low rent. Inquire at Olson's Laundry, 32 North State-st.

TO RENT—CORNER STORE AND light basement, 280 and 282 Wabash-av.; also store, State-st., north of Van Buren. J. E. OTIS, 70 Madison-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—732 WEST MADISON-ST. (trade centre)—Store. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE FINE NEW STORE, 25x80, 1019 West Madison-st.; fine location for clothing or other good business; fine plate-glass front. Address the owner or call at 620 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—266 WABASH-AV., ATTRACTIVE store and basement in fine condition, $75 per month. Fixtures for sale. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FROM JAN. 1, 1883, STORE Nos. 68 and 70 Wabash-av.; 5 stories and basement; 48x165 feet. W. H. WOOD, Agent, Room 11, 40 Dearborn-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—
NEW OFFICES.
Over new drug store, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.; fine location for a dentist.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—OFFICE. CALL AT ROOM 15, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A CENTRAL CORNER OFFICE near Board of Trade, heated by steam; cheap. Address P 50, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SPLENDID LARGE CORNER office on the first floor, No. 176 Washington-st., corner Fifth-av.; good vault. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PART OF A NICE OFFICE in the Montauk Block. Call at Room 35.

TO RENT—$35—A LARGE FRONT office, north light, on third floor, at 116 East Monroe-st. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELIGIBLE DESK OR OFFICE room in the First National Bank Building, 164 Dearborn-st. K 48, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM, 411 FIRST National Bank Building. TABEL & CLARK.

TO RENT—OFFICES ON FIRST FLOOR of 131 and 133 South Clark-st. Inquire at Room 2.

Lofts.

TO RENT—THE FOUR LOFTS OF building southeast corner Wabash-av. and Randolph-st. Apply to F. KRAMER, with A. S. Gage & Co.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
A FINE LIST OF
HOUSES,
FLATS,
STORES,
AND BASEMENTS.
WEST SIDE.
PRICES RANGING FROM $9 TO $50 PER MONTH.
CALL FOR A LIST.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—BY E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner Madison and La Salle-sts.:
HOUSES—WEST SIDE.
1465 Fulton-st., 2-story brick, 10 rooms, kitchen and dining-room on parlor floor; accessible by steam and horse cars.
SOUTH SIDE.
4020 State-st., cottage of 6 rooms.
ROOMS.
128 West Lake-st., 3 rooms, second story.
489 West Madison st., suite of 2 rooms.
511 West Madison-st., suite of 2 rooms.
SUBURBAN.
Moreland—Flats of 4 rooms each, $10 per month.

TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS—
231 Fremont-st., near Webster-av., 8-room brick house.
1461 Fulton-st., near Albany-av., 9-room brick house.
293, 318, and 319 Bissell-st., near Webster-av., 7-room flats.
860 and 864 West Madison-st., 7-room flats.
736 West Madison-st., corner Lincoln, 4 rooms.
474 West Taylor-st., cottage, 6 rooms.
Two-story frame house rear of 869 West Madison-st., cheap. HENRY RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY BRICK building on southeast corner Twenty-sixth and Rock Island & Michigan Southern Railroad track, suitable for ice or ham house. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—UPPER PART OF A HOUSE in desirable location on line of street-cars. Address L 99, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, 2 FLOORS, 50x75 feet each. CLARK, RAFFEN & CO., corner Kingsbury and Ohio-sts.

TO RENT—BY TABEL & CLARK, Room 411, 164 Dearborn-st.—Houses, flats, stores, offices, furnished and unfurnished, in all parts of the city; also furnished rooms.

TO RENT—THE FINEST LITTLE theatre in Chicago; opera chairs, bar, office; five private rooms, all carpeted; on account of sickness. 70 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—THE THIRD AND FOURTH floors, 56x140, in Nos. 28 to 32 Canal-st., northeast corner of Washington, now occupied by Cragin Bros. Steam-power and elevator; suitable for manufacturing purposes. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE FRONT 40 FEET OF A loft on Jackson-st. near La Salle; only $10 per month; a bargain. Address N 96, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A ROOM 48X96, OR WILL divide to suite tenant; high ceiling, steam heated, splendid light, and abundance of power. Warren Springer's Machinery Depot, 213 to 219 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE daily applications for houses, flats, stores, rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Parties having accommodations call at once. TABEL & CLARK, Room 411 First National Bank Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORE ROOM about 25x80 feet or equivalent, in a suitable locality for a wholesale spool silk trade. No objections to a portion of first or second loft. Address L 24, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG lady employed during the day, a heated furnished room; private family and South Side preferred. L 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5 FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping, on the West Side. Address K 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL MODERN-style house or flat, first-class neighborhood, South Side; will take 1st of February or March. K 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR LIGHT housekeeping the upper part (about four rooms) of strictly private residence, convenient and pleasantly located. References exchanged. L 8, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN EXCLUSIVE private family, with or without board, two or three connecting pleasant rooms, unfurnished, except carpets, in desirable and convenient location; give full particulars. L 7, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO unfurnished rooms by two persons in respectable locality near business centre. L 45, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY FEB. 1 OR 15, a choice flat of six or seven rooms in desirable location on North Side by responsible party; state location and price. K 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—PART OF A desirable office in good locality. Address, with particulars, K 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON THE WEST Side, by a gentleman and wife, two unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping. Address L 58, Tribune

WANTED—TO RENT—BY SMALL family, house of about ten rooms on North Side, not over fifteen minutes' walk from Lake-st. Best of references given. Lease wanted if all satisfactory. Answer, giving lowest rental, street, and number. Only such answers will receive attention. K 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—APARTMENTS by two single gentlemen on the North Side, not far removed from Washington-square; either two good-sized rooms or two medium-sized sleeping rooms and a sitting-room; must be furnished, and will be taken with or without board; immediate possession desired. Address at once, stating terms and details, N 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS flat or small house on North Side, east of Clark-st. State number of rooms, price, and location. Address, by letter only, J. B. SANBORN, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FLAT OR cottage, furnished or unfurnished; would purchase furniture at cash price; immediate possession wanted. Address M 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG married couple, one or two furnished rooms from some family in quiet part of town, where the lady may find a companion while her husband travels. Address M 4[illegible], Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON MICHIGAN-boulevard, south of Twenty-second-st., well furnished bedroom, with alcove, for two gentlemen, immediately. References exchanged. M 53, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—MEDIUM-priced houses. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 23.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE SOUTH room, with closet, heat, and water if possible, furnished neat and cozy; privilege of oil stove for very careful permanent tenant. Address immediately, with description and price, M 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN and wife—Two unfurnished rooms, one with grate, for very light housekeeping; house must be in good neighborhood, and neat; rent promptly in advance. Full particulars. Address M 47, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE rooming house or hotel, centrally located; will buy furniture if a bargain. Address K 16, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 LARGE unfurnished rooms, within 15 or 20 minutes' walk of Post-Office, for 2 gentlemen and two ladies, where day board can be had in same building, or near by; must be first-class, with water, etc., convenient, and in good neighborhood. Best references given. Address L 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO SINGLE gentlemen, a nicely furnished flat till May 1 in good location on North Side. N 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE FURNISHED room in a quiet neighborhood where transients are taken. Address N 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A YOUNG married couple, without children, three or four furnished rooms for light housekeeping with a private family in an A 1 neighborhood; West Side preferred. References exchanged. L 83, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS; ground floor; between Twelfth and Twenty-second-sts., east of State. O P 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—OFFICE OR part of one, with vault, privileges in building; central part of city if on upper floors; elevator; price not to exceed $30 per month. Address K 21, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, WITH use of piano. Address P 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO rooms for light housekeeping, north of Harrison-st. Good references. Address P 41, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping by a gentleman and wife; location central. M 6, Tribune.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AT DOLAN, KNOWLES & CO., 146 MADISON-st.:
An 18-room furnished house on Wabash-av.; $1,000 cash, balance time; splendid place.
10-room furnished house on Rush-st; lots of boarders and rooms all full.
The finest cigar-store on West Madison-st.; 5 year lease, and seven furnished rooms.
Saloon with two pool-tables, $330, stock, on good corner; half cash, balance time.
Saloon and pool-table on West Lake-st. at a terrible bargain; good place.
The best drug-store in Chicago and best location on South Side.
We want to buy hardware store from $4,000 to $10,000.

A PARTY HAVING MADE A FORTUNE in mining, desires to retire from a lucrative business that he has fully established; stock and fixtures, $7,000 to $8,000 (real estate paying income taken); splendid chance for nice business; can show $5,000 yearly profit. DUTTON, 181 Clark-st., Room 11.

AT NATIONAL BUSINESS EXCHANGE 177 South Clark-st.: Candy, cigar, and stationary store doing a fine business; $450.

AN ESTABLISHED AND POPULAR trade paper for sale, half interest preferred, to a capable gentleman who could manage it; proprietor has too much business to devote his entire attention to the publication. Address M 21, Tribune.

AT NATIONAL BUSINESS EXCHANGE 177 South Clark: Furnished flat, 12 rooms, well located, all full; a rare chance; $800; part time.

AN ESTABLISHED DRY-GOODS COMMISSION house requiring additional capital to control leading accounts will dispose of a third interest to right party. First-class investment for capitalist. Address M 78, Tribune office.

AT NATIONAL BUSINESS EXCHANGE A photograph gallery doing a business of $350 per week; chance seldom offered; $2,750.

A DOCTOR'S OFFICE AND SPECIALTY practice; any intelligent man can run it; does a business of $200 to $300 per week; good reasons for selling. Call at doctor's office, 1271½ West Madison-st.

AT NATIONAL BUSINESS EXCHANGE 177 Clark-st.: Meat market established 12 years; this is a bargain; $800.

A PRACTICAL SHOE MANUFACTURER, with connection doing a fair business, wants a party to invest $500 in a store; can draw $30 per week and leave margin secured by stock. First-class references given and required. Services not necessary. O 1, Tribune office.

AT NATIONAL BUSINESS EXCHANGE Nothing like it since the flood. $1,300 for billiard-parlor making $40 a day; part cash.

BEING UNABLE TO PERSONALLY oversee my business here I desire to sell my stock of general merchandise: $80,000 trade; fine locality. Will sell at a bargain. M. J. MOTH.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE ON A GOOD corner; price $3,500; reasons for selling, am going to Europe. Address O O 31, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$8,000—HALF INTEREST in one of the best paying brick-yards around Chicago.
$7,500—All fixtures and furniture complete in a first-class paying hotel of 50 rooms in very centre of business.
$3,500—All furniture and fixtures in 24 rooms in half block of Court-House; rent $110 per month; rooms bring in $400 per month; every room a front room; good light.
$2,300—All furniture complete in 18-room stone-front house; furniture bought new last May, and is first-class; on Wabash-av., near Fifteenth-st.; house is full of boarders and doing a paying business; owner going to Europe.
$3,000—Furniture and fixtures in hotel and restaurant on Canal-st., opposite Union Depot, near Adams. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OFFICE AND COAL-YARD with horse and wagon; good business; any reasonable offer will be accepted; owner sick in bed. Call at 340 North State-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FURNITURE and 3 years' lease of 13-room house on Dearborn-av.; in fine order; near business centre; price $1,500; only $800 cash required; rent $75; party experienced in boarding can clear $200 per month. Address N 55, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 12-room flat; best location in Chicago for renting. $800 cash takes it. Great bargain. Room 25 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—A GROCERY DOING strictly cash business; daily sales average $65; will invoice $1,600; $800 cash, balance on time; seven living-rooms. Address H 45, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED and profitable business with lease on building; doing a business of $30,000 per annum; satisfactory reasons given for selling; only those meaning business, with $5,000 cash, need apply. For particulars address I F M, 345 Kansas-av., Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY business, or will exchange for stock of general merchandise in good country town. For particulars apply to J. B. POLLARD, with Towle, Carle & Co., 10 and 12 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN A SELECT stock of toys, ladies' furnishing goods, and worsteds, in one of the largest cities of Missouri. Invoice, $7,000; no competition; cheap rent in the best location. Proprietor going to Europe. A rare chance for a live man. For particulars address OTTO IHL, St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES of a moderate-sized grocery; good location for meat market and grocery. Five living rooms over store. Call on C. W. NEWTON, care Sprague, Warner & Co., 8 to 10 a. m.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-room flat, with all new furniture, on Wabash-av., near Sixteenth-st.; rent $25; desirable for transient boarders; will sell part cash, balance monthly payments. Address M 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$5,000 WILL BUY A FINE cash retail business; pleasant, profitable, and honorable; the entire capital turned over every 60 days; annual sales over $40,000; no risk; business is thoroughly established and strictly cash. Address K 20, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$1,500—A CONFECTIONERY, stationery, and fancy goods store; fine first-class store and location; fine fixtures complete; well-selected stock. Address K 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED JOBBING business in staple specialties; to the right party a good opening. Call at 148 Fifth-av., second floor.

FOR SALE—LODGING-HOUSE IN CENTRE of city, doing good transient business; newly furnished last spring; will sell cheap for cash; parties wish to leave city. Address M 86, Tribune.

FOR SALE—HALF OR WHOLE INTEREST in a first-class retail hat and cap store, centrally located. Address M 64, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LAUNDRY AT 819 NORTH Clark-st., corner of Wisconsin; fronts on Lincoln Park; good location; established ten years; good trade. Inquire at the premises.

FOR SALE—SASH AND DOOR MANUFACTORY in Chicago in successful operation; profits have been about $40,000 the last two years; power rented; machinery, etc., worth about $12,000. Address O P 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—50-ROOM HOTEL; OLD-ESTABLISHED trade and paying business. Call for J. BROWN, 124 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED school, patronized by first-class pupils; sickness reason for selling. Address L 67, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK OF HARDWARE of about $2,500, with or without building; good opportunity for a first-class tinner or hardware man. Address K 33, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SMALL JOB-PRINTING office; established; paying trade; cash and monthly payments. Address K 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MILLINERY STORE, with living rooms; splendid location; South Side. Address L 36, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE LEASE AND FURNITURE of a 15-room house on Wabash-av., north of Twelfth-st. Address L 53, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE — SOUTH Sixteenth-st., east of State; good trade and reasons given, at invoice. Address N 18, Tribune.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE of 19 well-furnished rooms. 249 State-st., up-stairs.

FOR A PLEASANT, PROFITABLE OFFICE business suitable for gentleman or lady and requiring but little money address N 32, Tribune.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED barber shops and cigar stores at the Stock-Yards; reason for selling, having other business. Address H 26, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES of a first-class grocery; one of the best locations in the city, and doing a good business; owner has other business to attend to; good chance for the right man. Address L 94, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SHARE IN A FIRST-class restaurant situated in the centre of business. P 85, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—WE OFFER OUR CANDY manufactory and store, wholesale and retail, for sale. Parties desiring a well-established and legitimate business will do well to call upon us. HUTCHINSON & JAMISON, 159 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS in a thriving town in Illinois of 4,000 inhabitants, carrying a general stock of goods; good location; good business; satisfactory reasons for selling. Call or address 279 South Clark-st., in clothing-store.

FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE ON ONE OF the best corners in Chicago; has a good trade and is rapidly increasing; stock full and of the very best; satisfactory reasons for selling. No broker need apply. Address N 80, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST OF A well-established first-class restaurant; daily income $125. Rare chance for a good man; $1,400 required. Room 25 Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—BRICKYARD ALL COMPLETE; big bargain; money in it. Address N 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WELL ESTABLISHED, fine paying cash grocery store in first-class condition; horses, wagons, and everything required; few miles from centre of city; average sales $6,000 per month; value about $7,000; will sell for cash only. Address N 67, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE COMPLETE of a handsome furnished house of 12 rooms on Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st.; now full of well-paying boarders. Call for particulars at 69 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—AN AXLE GREASE, BUGGY grease, harness soap, and bolt oil business, established in Chicago for two years, and doing a profitable cash trade in city and surrounding towns; will sell for nearly cost of stock and machinery, as business in San Francisco compels me to leave soon. Address J. G. HUCKS, 104 South Desplaines-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—BY F. J. REED, 27 REAPER Block: Grocery store, large business, $1,200; dry goods store, $2,500; restaurants, furnished houses and flats, $125, $375, $800, $700, $900, $1,000, $1,200, $1,500, $2,000, $2,750, $3,000, $5,500, and many others.

FOR SALE—OR WILL TAKE A PARTNER, by the patentee of machinery now in full operation in making a staple article used in nearly every business; none other in the Western States. L 37 Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF NINETEEN-room house; South Side; house and furniture in splendid repair; house full of good roomers. For particulars apply to the owner. K 29, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PRINTING-OFFICE; A large assortment of job and body type, three cylinder, two job-presses, and a well-established business. For particulars address L 19, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—20 FURNISHED ROOMS in the centre of the city, taking in $220 a month; will take $1,000 cash. BOYNTON & BUCKLEY, 137 East Madison-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—CANDY, NOTION, AND tobacco store. Apply at 238 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE—SALOON—GOOD LOCATION, cheap rent, and good trade; fixtures, with pool table, first-class; will exchange for city property. Address K 62, Tribune office.

FIRST-CLASS MERCHANT TAILORING establishment, situated in a thriving town in the country; reason for selling, ill-health. Address N 85, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN A first-class grocery doing good, paying business; cash required, about $1,500. Address O R 72, Tribune.

FOR SALE—FAVORABLY LOCATED retail furniture business. No agents need apply. Address P 90, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF GROCERIES, good location; established nine years; sickness the only cause of selling. We own the property. Address L 35, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NOTION AND GENTS' furnishing stock, about $350. Nice store and rooms, rent $15; on best street on West Side. Address L 34, Tribune office.

FORSALE—MILLINERY AND NOTION stock; one of the best locations on the West Side; established five years. Address L 33, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET DOING good business; fixtures belong to store; doing $700 per week; close investigation solicited. Address L 34, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK IN ONE of the best locations in the city; doing good business; best stand on West Side. Address L 36, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CITY RETAIL DRUG store doing good business; owner intends leaving the city. Address O G 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A VERY LIGHT, STYLISH cutter; cheap. A. D. WILLIAMSON, southeast corner Sixteenth and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE—INTEREST IN ESTABLISHED hardware manufacturing; good profits, desirable business. Address N 84, Tribune office.

HALF INTEREST IN AN ESTABLISHED legitimate office business suitable for a young, active, energetic lawyer; price, $4,000; good reasons for selling; only those giving name and address will receive attention. Address L 76, Tribune.

HOTEL FOR SALE—OF 26 ROOMS, ELEGANTLY furnished, with all modern improvements; on the South Side, centrally located. Call at once at Room 60 Reaper Block, 95 South Clark-st.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD, CLEAN stock of groceries in good location on West Madison-st. at invoice price address L 55, Tribune office.

OLD ESTABLISHED LOCKSMITH and hardware store, with living rooms; will learn buyer the trade if wanted. 167 State-st.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every convenience and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refers to the C., B. & Q. Ry. Co.

PATENT VENTILATOR FOR SALE. Inquire or address N. D. SMITH, Room 16, No. 88 State-st.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—THERE is a fine opening for a stock of general merchandise in the thriving City of Marion, Kas. Marion is the county seat of Marion, Kas., situated on the A., T. & S. F. R. R., in the midst of a fine agricultural country, and is growing rapidly. A fine two-story stone business building, 25x85, suitable for above business for sale or rent. For further particulars address W. C. LOCKWOOD, Marion, Kas.

TWENTY SMALL, NEAT ROOMS WITH store, suitable for oyster or dining-room, in good location on West Side, to rent, $80 per month. Apply to BENTON MAUZY, 136 Clark-st.

WANTED—ACTIVE, RELIABLE young man to take charge of hardware specialty, with $500 cash; splendid opportunity to make money; no possible risk. Address M 82, Tribune.

WE HAVE A VERY IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT in a double-speared barbed tape at which we want some men of large means to look, with a view to its manufacture. Also another important improvement in an iron post. Patents now pending. Address for two weeks N 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN WITH $1,000 capital to take one-third interest and Secretaryship in stock company for the manufacture of a staple agricultural implement. N 1, Tribune.

WANT TO EXCHANGE CASH GOODS for furniture-store; country town preferred. Address Box 118, Hebron, Ind.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF BUSINESS and wanting a first-class profitable and lasting business in other cities and States, with a few hundred dollars, to call at 125 Clark-st., Room 37.

WANTED—A PARTY TO TAKE A position and interest in an established business; must have about $2,000. Address N 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—SIX MEN TO MAKE $100,000 first year, then double yearly; each invest $1,000 and all work for the company. Address N 68, Tribune office.

$200 BUYS HALF OF LIGHT MANUFACTURING; pleasant work; pays $50 weekly. ARTHUR, 167 South Clark-st., Room 5.

$5,000—WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE an interest in a coal-mine delivering now 150 tons a day in Chicago, with large contracts besides. An opening on the Board of Directors with a guaranteed position of $100 a month. The mine is a 5-foot vein of splendid coal. Best city references, and men of undoubted standing at the head of the company. This is a fine opening for a live man with above means. JOSEPH WARBURTON & CO., 113 Adams-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE VERY HEAVY 44 inch by 13 feet lathe, one 18 inch by 18 feet, one 12 inch by 8 feet, one 18 inch by 5 feet, second-hand; one new 17 inch by 7 feet; one 30-inch back-geared drill press; a lot of 18 and 20 inch drills, bolt-cutters, pipe-cutters, and shaping-machines; one 24-inch by 24 inch by 5 feet planer in good order; large number of pipe-coil heaters, guaranteed perfect; two excelsior-machines; a large assortment of new and second-hand engines and boilers of all sizes and styles, from 2 to 300 horse-power; wood-working machinery, new and second-hand. Warren Springer's Machinery Depot, 195 to 221 South Canal-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—TWO TUBULAR BOILERS 54x14 feet long, 48 3½-inch tubes; one Niagara steam-pump, 9-inch steam and 5-inch water cylinders; one Niagara steam-pump, 4-inch steam and 2½-inch water cylinders; 1 horizontal engine of 6-inch bore and 10-inch stroke; 1 Miller elevator engine; 1 500-light gas machine with 3 tanks; a large lot of box coils, screens, and steam traps; also large lot of plumbers' goods, all warranted in perfect order. ROBERT TARRANT, 55, 57, and 59 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—
One second-hand tubular boiler, 12 horse-power.
One second-hand tubular boiler, 18 horse-power.
One second-hand locomotive boiler, 25 horse-power.
All complete, as good as new.
One new tubular boiler, 30 horse-power.
One upright engine, 9 horse-power.
One sectional flywheel, 12 ft. diameter, 7,000 pounds.
All cheap for cash. [illegible] BROS.,
Room 4, 17 Michigan-st., corner Kingsbury.

FOR SALE—TWO BOILERS, 16X48; 1 fire-box boiler, 20-horse power; 3 upright engines, 6x8, 8x10, 5x10; 1 Black's fire-pump, 16-inch steam and 6-inch water cylinders; 2 Worthington steam-pumps, 12-inch steam and 12-inch water, and a number of small pumps; 3 Nye pumps, Nos. 3 and 4; all second-hand and in good order, and will be sold cheap. Call on or address JOHN DAVIS & CO., 75 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 60X16 FEET TUBULAR boiler, one 54x14 feet tubular boiler, one 48x12 feet tubular boiler, one 36x10 feet tubular boiler, one 35-horse loco. boiler, three upright boilers; fronts and grate-bars on hand. Chicago Steam-Boiler Works, 66 to 72 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—WROUGHT-IRON LAP-welded steam and gas pipe; also a good assortment of fittings, both brass and iron. JOHN DAVIS & CO., 75 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 1 DANIELS PLANER; planes thirty inches. Apply at furniture factory, No. 22 West Randolph-st.

A TON OF COAL.

Its Financial History from the Mine to the Grate.

Local Dealers Not Responsible for the Advance in Price.

Freight the Great Factor in the Problem of Cost.

"Yes, yes, the coal-men must stand everything," said a Chicago dealer after reading the editorials in yesterday's TRIBUNE. "The fact is, the coal-men of this city were never making such a narrow margin of profit as they are at present. I am glad to notice that THE TRIBUNE articles do not criticise home dealers, for, really, we are powerless in the matter. The real trouble lies in the jobbery and fraud practiced in connection with coal lands that the manipulation of coal companies. It seems to me, and if nothing else will correct the abuses, the National Government should be appealed to."

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called on Robert Law, the well-known coal-dealer, yesterday, and was referred to Mr. Hawthorne, of that concern, who said:

"Yes, I read THE TRIBUNE editorials. But why should it select this year to attack prices? They are lower than they were last year, and coal-dealers are making less money?"

The reporter reminded Mr. Hawthorne that coal-dealers had not been attacked, and asked: "Do you think coal will be higher this winter?"

"No. You see, freight is

THE GREAT FACTOR IN THE PRICE OF COAL

in Chicago. The price of the local supply is largely dependent upon lake freights and upon freights back of Buffalo."

"Is it not possible to establish a standard and uniform freight schedule?"

"No; the rates are directly affected by the grain trade. When grain freights to Buffalo are high coal freights to Chicago are correspondingly low. Grain freights for the last two or three years have been extremely low. The lake carriers to Buffalo have hardly been able to pay their expenses, and they demand a higher freight from Buffalo to this point. Four years ago lake freights were as low as 30 cents a ton. This year they have been from 60 cents to $1 a ton, and at the last were $1.25. Last year—1881, I mean—the freights ran up to $1.75 a ton, and a great deal of coal was brought from Buffalo to Chicago at $1.50. At present we are having nothing coming in by rail. But I don't think we shall exhaust our supply. If we had severe weather, however, and it looked as though the supply might run out, it might have the effect to increase the price."

"Have sales this winter been as heavy as those of last?"

"No. In 1882 a large bulk of the sales were made in the summer, when prices were low. We are now doing scarcely anything—that is, comparatively speaking. As we are not selling any large amounts, of course we get very little advantage from any increase. The first increase last last summer was made in August. It was owing to the advance in the cost of coal at Buffalo of 58 cents per ton."

"What occasioned the advance?"

"A rise in the price of freights."

"WHY WERE FREIGHTS ADVANCED?"

"I don't know. But before the first advance here there had been two advances on Buffalo prices without a corresponding advance in Chicago prices. In October coal went up in Buffalo 27 cents a ton, and then, or soon after, the price here was again advanced. I know there is profit in coal, but the Chicago dealers are not getting the lion's share of it. I know of many dealers here who would gladly get out of the business if they could realize reasonably on what they have invested in the trade."

Mr. Richardson, of Langdon, Richardson & Co., said: "There will probably be no further advance in the price of coal this season. There is a large amount of coal on our docks, and ordinarily cold weather will just about use up the stock."

"What does a ton of coal cost at the mouth of the mine?"

"Well, you must remember that for every ton of coal raised to the surface only half a ton is shipped."

"Isn't that an exaggeration?"

"No, sir. There is a waste of fully 50 per cent. Statistics show it. Half is lost by cleaning and breakage."

"Allowing for the waste you claim, what is

THE COST OF A TON OF COAL

at the mouth of the mine?"

"From $1.75 to $1.85, put on the car at the mine."

"What is the next item of cost incurred by this ton of coal, supposing its destination to be Chicago?"

"The freight from Buffalo. This of course varies."

"What is that freight today?"

"Exactly $3.26, but it will not average that. You see, as THE TRIBUNE pointed out, there is a community of interest between many of the railroads and the coal companies. Take the Philadelphia & Reading Road. That road is but an annex to their coal mine. Last year they mined 25 per cent of the entire output of the country, and some years it has run as high as 30 per cent. Of course they make rates of freight in the interest of the product of their mines. Then there is the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Road, the Delaware & Hudson Company, and the Lehigh Valley Road. Only a little further down Dearborn street you will see Lehigh Valley Railroad on one window and Lehigh Valley Coal Company on the other. Doesn't that prove a community of interest?"

"But about this ton of coal we are tracing to Chicago?"

"Yes. These mines are located from two to ten miles from the point where the black diamonds are placed on the main line for shipment. For transportation to the main road there is a lateral charge of from 10 to 20 cents a ton. As I said, the freight varies to Buffalo, costing, as a rule, more in the winter than in summer. I have known it to be as high as $3.10 and as low as $2.75."

"What is a fair average?"

"Say $3. That delivers this ton of coal on the trestles at the docks in Buffalo. But it is

STILL IN THE CAR,

and it costs 30 cents per gross ton to unload those cars and put the coal in the vessels on the lake. The water freights and insurance amount to 85 cents. When it reaches Chicago it must be discharged, and when this is done by the most improved labor-saving machinery in this line it costs 28 cents per ton. The dock expenses, rent, and screening foot up 28 cents per ton additional. On every 100 tons you ship you sell ninety-six tons. You practically lose four tons in handling and sell them for screenings. This depreciation amounts to 22 cents. It costs to deliver this ton of coal in Chicago 55 cents. This is a calculation on gross weight, however. Deducting 75 cents for the difference between gross and net and you can figures the cost of a ton of coal in Chicago."

THE FIGURES TABULATED.

Mr. Richardson's figures were thus tabulated by the reporter:

At the mine	$1.75
Freight to Buffalo	3.00
Loading vessels	30
Water freight and insurance	85
Discharging	28
Dock expenses, etc.	28
Loss by handling	22
Delivery	55
Total	$7.23
Deduct difference for gross	75
Cost	$6.48

"Yes, those figures are correct. Call it $6.50 in round numbers."

"What do you add to it?"

"Why, three profits, to be sure. The operator wants a profit at the mines. The value of a ton of coal in the ground is 25 cents a ton. But we will suppose the operator is satisfied with 10 cents profit on a ton, including the wear and tear on machinery. The second profit is to the wholesale dealer, which must be about 25 cents a ton, and the third profit goes to the retail dealer. There is the financial history of a ton of coal."

"If I have followed the calculation correctly the maximum item of expense is the freight tariff."

THE COST OF HAULING.

"Yes, but let us look at that just as it is. From the coal mines to Buffalo the distance is between 300 and 400 miles. The cars which transport the coal from the mines to Buffalo must run back empty. In other words they run 700 or 800 miles for $3 per ton."

"You think that is reasonable?"

"Yes, I do. There is not as much money in the coal business as a great many people imagine. When dealers deliver $7.75 worth of coal they are obliged to send two men and a team of horses. Marshall Field will deliver $1,000 worth of goods at less expense. Wholesale dealers in coal have had to pay increased prices this year, and yet coal is not as high as it was last winter, while two years ago it was $8.50 and $9 per ton."

At the office of R. M. Cherrie the reporter was informed that freight rates had been unusually high the last season. Dealers who purchased on the November schedule were not making any money. Prices would not advance or recede until next summer.

THE LAW INSTITUTE.

Annual Meeting—Reports of Officers—A Demand for a Court of Appeals—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Law Institute, which was held yesterday afternoon in its rooms on the top floor of the Court-House, was quite largely attended, and more than the usual interest was evinced by the members. Mr. John P. Wilson presided and F. J. Smith officiated as Secretary. The Treasurer, William H. Holden, submitted a report showing that the financial condition of the organization was quite as good as usual, and that after paying all the expenses of the year 1882 there was yet remaining on hand $640.43. There had been collected, he said, within $40 of the estimated income, and the expenses were $1,650 less than in 1881, although in that year they purchased the Scotch reports and published a catalog, indicating an actual increase in the ordinary expenses for the year. During the year there had been forty new members added to the list of membership and only six lost—one by forfeiture, one by surrender, and four from sickness and absence from the city. The total membership was now 482, of which only four were honorary members. The estimated expense for 1883, dues of members taken into consideration, showed an increase of $1,000 over the estimated expenditures for the same length of time. The report was referred to the incoming Executive Committee for auditing and action.

The Secretary presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this association the Senate bill to create a Court of Appeals in each circuit of the United States now pending in the House of Representatives if passed will meet the needs of the country and promote the administration of justice.

Resolved, That the President and Secretary certify this resolution and send a copy to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and each member from the State of Illinois, and that such mentioned be requested to support the bill.

The reports of the Secretary and Librarian, detailing unimportant facts, were received and adopted.

The President submitted an oral report, in which he recommended that the annual dues be fixed at $12, with $2 rebate on annual payments made before May 1; that the by-laws be amended so that no quarterly meetings should be necessary; and that good men be selected for the memberships in the Executive Committee.

W. I. Culver, the Librarian, made a motion covering the President's recommendations as to dues, which was unanimously carried.

Mr. Pence moved that the question as to by-laws be referred to the incoming Executive Committee, with instructions to report at the next annual meeting or at some special meeting.

On motion of R. S. Tuthill the committee relating to the resolution of Gen. Hardin at the last annual meeting was continued for one year.

The election of officers was then proceeded with. On motion of George C. Christian the Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the convention for A. M. Pence for President. Messrs. W. H. Holden, F. J. Smith, and W. I. Culver were in like manner reëlected to the positions which they now hold. The Executive Committee of the last year, with but one or two important changes, was reëlected.

ACCIDENTS.

A Hyde Park Policeman Nearly Killed.

Star No. 37, of the Hyde Park police, was a falling star last night. His other name is William Kenney, and he is stationed at Kensington. Yesterday afternoon, in caring for the morals of the citizens on his beat, he was obliged to enter several places where kerosene and other fluids are sold, and at 5:45, instead of going to bed and sleeping off the fatigues of his missionary tour through the saloons, he boarded Conductor Collins' train for an excursion north. How far north Star No. 37 intended to travel is a matter of conjecture. He was first seen on the suburban train steering out of the forward door of the baggage-car. His gait was unsteady, and some of the passengers who noticed his condition expressed fears that he would meet with an accident on the platform. They accordingly followed the star out of the door just in time to see him plunge over the rail and go down between the car and the tender of the engine. The alarm was at once given, and as soon as possible the train was brought to standstill. The engineer attempted in vain to make the steam brakes work and could not account for their failure to operate. Going back a short distance Conductor Collins and the train men found the bruised and bloody body of Star No. 37. He had fallen over the rail at a point midway between Lakeside and the Grand Crossing when the train was going at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour. In falling his foot struck the valve of the steam brake in such a way as to shut off the steam supply and render the brake useless. The man's escape from death is a remarkable one. In falling partly against this valve his body received such an impetus as to throw him to the side of the track. He struck upon his face and received injuries which are said to be of a serious nature. He was brought on the same train to Hyde Park and there placed in charge of Dr. Flood, the company's physician at that point.

Taken in its moral aspects the accident to Star No. 37 last night was a highly effective temperance sermon.

Instantly Killed.

John Reedy, a single man 30 years old, who was employed as a switchman on the Rock Island Road, was instantly killed about 9 o'clock yesterday morning by getting his head crushed between two freight cars which he was trying to couple at the Taylor street crossing. The body was taken to the morgue. Reedy lived with his parents at the corner of Thirty-ninth and Butterfield streets.

CHIPS FROM THE BOARD.

Bulls and Bears at Outs About Officers—Declaration of Sentiments.

The committees appointed to complete the tickets for the annual Board of Trade election reported yesterday, and the following tickets have been put in the field:

TICKET NO. 1:

For President, H. W. Rogers; Second Vice-President, C. L. Hutchinson; Directors, J. F. Gillette, G. H. Wheeler, J. M. Ball, O. D. Allen, C. A. Mair; Directors to fill vacancies (two years), J. T. Lefens, J. S. Hannah; (one year), E. O. Seymour; Arbitration Committee, E. A. Hammell, John West, J. R. Hodson, J. L. Ward, F. P. Schmitt; Appeals Committee, R. W. Dunham, G. W. Couch, W. M. Gregg, H. G. Gaylord, T. S. Francis.

TICKET NO. 2.

For President, J. B. Hobbs; Second Vice-President, C. L. Hutchinson; Directors, G. H. Wheeler, E. A. Driver, L. G. Holley, E. F. Dore, G. G. Moore; Directors for two years (to fill vacancies), George D. Rumsey, S. C. Spencer; for one year, James Van Inwagen; Arbitration Committee, John R. Hodson, John West, E. A. Hamill, M. C. Lightner, W. D. Gregory; Appeals Committee, R. W. Dunham, G. W. Couch, W. M. Gregg, T. S. Francis, S. B. Budd.

Late yesterday afternoon a third caucus was held and the following nominations were made:

TICKET NO. 3.

President, J. B. Hobbs; Second Vice-President, C. D. Hamill; Directors, G. H. Wheeler, E. A. Driver, L. G. Holley, G. G. Moore, C. A. Mair; (two years), T. J. Lefons, G. D. Rumsey; (one year), J. Van Inwagen; Arbitration Committee, J. R. Hodson, G. D. Boyden, E. A. Hamill, M. C. Lightner, W. A. Gregory; Appeals Committee, R. W. Dunham, G. W. Couch, W. M. Gregg, T. S. Francis, H. G. Gaylord.

This third caucus indorsed these

SENTIMENTS:

"In favor of one Board of Trade."

"In favor of the board being run in the interest of the board."

"In favor of the board's instituting a call under its control."

"In favor of the board assuming control of its own market reports."

The contest over the election promises to be unusually warm. There is a feeling on the board, which appears to be quite general, that the Call Board in the new building should be under the control of the Board of Trade—in other words, a branch of the institution, instead of being an independent organization like the present one. There are several other points at issue, which will help to make the election lively. The last clause in the "third party" platform refers to the question of furnishing bucket-shops with quotations.

So convenient and practicable for opera, party, and theatre purposes is the opera (crush) hat, that it has become an indispensable feature of a society gentleman's wardrobe. This popular hat in satin, silk, and merino, is manufactured by Messrs. Dunlap & Co., the celebrated New York Fifth avenue hatters, in the highest style of the art. Branch establishment, State street, under the Palmer House.

A TOUGH LOT.

Gleanings from the Police Stations and Justice Courts.

A Boy Who Pleads Guilty to Eleven Distinct Criminal Charges.

A Youthful Desperado.

Mike Riordan, although only 18 years old, and small for his age, has made for himself during the past six weeks which he has spent in Chicago a remarkable record as a thief and burglar. He was arrested Friday afternoon by Officers Granger and McCormick, of the Harrison Street Station, and yesterday afternoon, before Justice Wallace, pleaded guilty to no less than eleven cases of burglary, malicious mischief, and larceny. He was held to the Criminal Court in $700 bail in each case—a total of $7,700—and in default was committed to jail. He had an accomplice in his crooked calling, but the latter has not been found yet by the officers. Riordan says the man is a traveling salesman for some Chicago dry-goods house and always bought the plunder which he (Riordan) secured.

Late Thursday night the young burglar went to L. Adams & Co.'s shoe store at No. 211 South Clark street and kicked in a pane of glass from the front window. He was about to enter the store when he saw a citizen approaching and was frightened off. He was chased and captured, however, by the man who had interrupted him at the job, and held until a private watchman came up. But Riordan proved himself such a good talker on the occasion that he persuaded his captors that a mistake had been made and he was allowed to depart. When the attempted burglary was reported to the police Officers Granger and McCormick set out to find the young man who had gulled the watchman, and they finally found him at the corner of Taylor street and Pacific avenue. In his room they found a number of chisels and knives, which had evidently been used in forcing entrances to stores. At first Riordan had nothing to say; but the officers, pretending to know more of his recent movements than they did, wormed from him finally a full confession. It appears from this confession that the prisoner was guilty of the following offenses, aside from the one at No. 211 South Clark: Dec. 20 he stole a dozen pairs of pants from L. Bachman's store at No. 193 South Clark street, the theft being made early in the evening when there was a crowd in the store. Nov. 12 he broke into E. A. Hall's grocery at No. 40 South Clark street, forcing open a basement window, and got away with $27 in cash, a lot of cigars, and some old coins. Nov. 19 he burglarized Belding Bros.' silk-store at No. 147 Fifth avenue, and realized thereby about $200 worth of silk twist.

Dec. 12 he pried his way into the store of S. S. Bliss, No. 79 Randolph street, and stole two cases of surgical instrument and a lot of knives. Dec. 27 he pried open a basement window at S. M. Rothschild's store, No. 158 State street, and carried off five bolts of fine silk and two silk dolmans. Dec. 1 he paid J. P. Smith's shoe store, No. 147 State street, a short visit and diminished the stock about $30 worth. He had about $100 in a bag ready to carry away, but was frightened off prematurely by the approach of a private watchman. Christmas eve he threw a brick through a front window of Boldenwick, Kresse & Valentine's store, No. 208 South Clark street, and entered the store through the hole left by the brick and stole $60 worth of clothing.

The plunder, as already stated, was sold by Riordan to some traveling-man, for whom the officers are looking.

A Thief and His Alleged Fence under Bonds.

The self-confessed young colored burglar, George Wilson, who broke into Mrs. Charles Rice's residence, No. 3008 Dearborn street, Christmas Eve, and stole a valuable lot of jewelry, pleaded guilty before Justice Prindiville yesterday, and was held to the Criminal Court in $500 bail. He was held in $500 bail by Justice Wallace in another case. A portion of the jewelry stolen by Wilson was found in possession of Isaac Goldbaas, a Clark street saloonkeeper, and he was arrested on the charge of receiving stolen property. Wilson charged that Goldbaas "put him up to do the burglaries." Goldbaas denied the charge, but Justice Prindiville, after hearing the evidence against him, held him to the Criminal Court in $300 bail. He owns some property, and had no difficulty in furnishing the bail.

Robbed by Card-Sharpers.

The man from Seneca Falls, N. Y., who claimed to have been swindled out of $150 in cash and $150 worth of checks in a game of cards, and who at first refused to give his name, now says that his name is E. Miller, and that he is stopping at the Brevoort. He says further that one Jim Sullivan and a man named Lorillard figured as the swindlers. Sullivan was arrested and arraigned in the Armory Police Court yesterday. He pleaded not guilty, and the case was continued in $300 bail to Jan. 12. Lorillard has not been arrested.

Charged with Receiving Stolen Property.

Justice Walsh yesterday held Mrs. Tim McQuade to the Criminal Court in $300 bail on the charge of receiving stolen property. The property in question is a valuable silk dress and a small quantity of jewelry, stolen from a woman named Fannie Wright, of No. 14 South Clark street. Mrs. McQuade's husband, who was at one time employed in the County Agent's office, was arrested as the thief. He took a change of venue, and has not yet had an examination. The stolen goods were traced to the possession of the couple, but it is said that Mrs. McQuade did not know where her husband got them. Ald. Lawler succeeded in procuring bail for the woman.

Robbed by Saloon-Bummers.

James Egan complained at the armory yesterday morning that he had been robbed the night before in Morris' saloon on State street of $246 in cash, and charged that Thomas J. Conroy, William Connors, and another man whose name he did not know, but whom he knew by sight, had done the job. Conroy and Connors were arrested and taken before Justice Wallace for examination, but had their case continued to Jan. 9 in $500 bail each. They claim to know nothing about the robbery.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF SWEETS.

In conversation with Mr. Kranz, manufacturing confectioner, 80 State street, yesterday, it was learned that during holiday week he retailed over 10,000 of those beautiful 25 cent pound boxes of candies, demonstrating what good goods and small profits will do.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.
214 and 216 Madison-st.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS
TUESDAY, JAN. 9, 9:30 A. M.
Clothing, Underwear, Hosiery, Flannels.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
214 & 216 Madison-st.,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
Wednesday, Jan. 10,
A GOOD CLEAN LINE OF
Men's, Women's, Boys', and Children's
Boots, Shoes, & Rubbers.
DON'T FORGET—We shall clean this out at your price.

Thursday, Jan. 11, at 9:30,
AUCTION TRADE SALE
CROCKERY.
WE SHALL SELL IN OPEN LOTS
30 Crates Porcelain.
30 Casks Hotel China,
15 Casks C. C.,
25 Casks Rock, and Yellow,
150 Chamber Sets.
Also Glassware, Lamps, Chandeliers, etc.
Goods packed for Country Merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
WAREHOUSE, 232 JACKSON-ST.,
Monday, Jan. 8, at 10 a. m.,
CIGARS,
Imported and Domestic.
TOBACCO,
Chewing and Smoking. A fine lot of
Meerschaum Goods, Showcase, and Desk, &c.
SETH F. HANCHETT, Sheriff.
A. C. POTTER, Deputy.

Andrews' Parlor Folding Bed, 30 styles
(Burr Pat. Imp'd.) Elegant, Comfortable, Portable. $22 up.
A. H. Andrews & Co.,
195 Wabash-av.
Send for Ill. Catalogue.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.,
THE LEADING
General Auction House.
REGULAR SALES DAYS
Wednesday and Saturday.

FINE ARTS.
IMPORTANT.
THE
FANNING COLLECTION
OF
Water-Color Paintings
TO BE SOLD
AT AUCTION!
Without limit or reserve, commencing
MONDAY, JAN. 8,
At 2 and 7:30 p. m.,
And continuing following days at 11 a. m., 2:30 and 7:30 p. m., at
O'BRIEN'S,
208 Wabash Avenue.

Among the Pictures to be sold:
L. Rintz's Grand Work, "The Sultan's Favorite,"
Sir John Gilbert's Marmion Defying Douglas,
Fortuny's Cavalier,
Josef Israel's Young Wife,
Alorda's Arab Scout,
Zamaclor's Matadore,
Simonetti's Musical Converszione,
De Perme's Hunting Dogs,
Indoni's Morning Ramble,
Ewing's Grand Work, Roman Carnival,
Stanfield's Dieppe,
Muncacsy's Blacksmith,
Birket Foster's Hastings.

Also fine works by Isabey, Chas. Jaques, Bouvier, Bressot, Tenkate, Villegas, Prout, David Cox, J. B. Pyne, Schelfhouse, Blommer, Valkenberg, Drummond, Leitch, Hespalero, and many others.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

PIER, MANTEL, AND BAR
MIRRORS,
A Dealer's Stock, Fine Goods, at Private Sale, at one-half to two-thirds regular prices.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

HIRSCH, THE JOBBER,
Smashed the Prices!

Chamber Sets,	$1.40
Decorated Sets,	$2.79
Student Lamps, Nickel-Plated,	$3.95
Parlor Lamps, Hand-Painted,	95c
Library Lamps,	$2.39

Table Cutlery, Plated Ware,
Hotel China,
And Glassware
IN LARGE LOTS.
H. HIRSCH, The Jobber,
100 East Randolph-st.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Clark-st., bet. Lake and Randolph.
JAS. R. MEADE.....Manager
The only First-Class Variety House in the City.
Admission one-half that of any other Theatre.
This Sunday, Matinee and Night,
Last performances of LEAVITT'S
Rentz-Santley Burleque Company.
MONDAY, JAN. 8th,
GEO. CASTLE'S CELEBRITIES,
VARIETY COMBINATION.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM,
50 Dearborn-st.
CLASSES IN FRENCH
Conversational and Theoretical Methods combined.
PROF. L. EDOUARD CAPELLIER.
We do not profess to teach only a few conventional French sentences, as is done with some other methods by which the pupil's time, labor, and money become an entire loss, and the French language remains a perfect mystery. But in our classes, acknowledged by all who have entered them to be the most interesting and satisfactory, the pupil reads, writes, understands, and speaks the language, consequently a thorough knowledge of the French is acquired. Pupils can enter at any time, and only pay at term rates for the balance of the time. Saturday morning class in formation.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
MONDAY, JAN. 8,
Every Night, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday
THE FAMOUS
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY.
ALL THE GIRLS PRETTY.
Nine Girls Courted.
Eight Girls Jilted.
One Daisy Married.
All Before the Footlights.
Handsome Women.
Witty Men.
From the Madison Square Theatre
Of New York, Where Hazel
Kirke Was Born.
PRETTY GIRLS.
ALL THE GIRLS PRETTY.
GILLETTE'S
A CURIOUS COMEDY.
FUNNY CONCEIT.
FANTASTIC EFFUSION.
FALL OF REAL WATER.
ALL THE GIRLS PRETTY
AN ORIGINAL CREATION
AN ARTISTIC TRIUMPH.
ALL THE GIRLS PRETTY.
The Professor
HAZEL KIRKE'S BROTHER
FROM THE
Madison Square Theatre
McVICKER'S, Jan. 8.
TEARS AND LAUGHTER.
TEARS AND LAUGHTER.
TEARS AND LAUGHTER.
ALL THE GIRLS PRETTY!
MATINEES WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY.
ORIGINAL COMPANY.
ORIGINAL SCENERY.
FALL OF REAL WATER.
LOVE AND ROMANCE.
MONDAY, JAN. 15,
HER MAJESTY'S OPERA COMPANY.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
JOHN A. HAMLIN.....Manager
TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 16,
GRAND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE
For the Family of the late
FRANK LUMBARD.
First appearance this season of the
Chicago Church Choir Opera Company
In Gilbert and Sullivan's delightful Comic Opera,
"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE,"
Which will be presented with Beautiful New Costumes, the well-known Church Choir Chorus, Appropriate Scenery, Augmented Orchestra, and a Strong Cast of Characters.
Under the Musical Direction of Mr. A. LIESEGANG.
Tickets for sale at all the principal Book and Music Stores, by the officers of the C. C. C. Opera Co., and by Hon. Wm. Bross, S. G. Seaton, and John H. Witbeck, which gentlemen will act as a committee in charge of the finances.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 12th,
MISS
EMILY FAITHFULL
The Celebrated English
Philanthropist and Literateur,
Will Deliver Her Lecture on
"The Improved Position of Women in the 19th Century,"
For the Joint Benefit of the
HOME FOR INCURABLES
AND
THE NEWSBOYS' HOME.
This will be the only opportunity for hearing MISS FAITHFULL during her sojourn in Chicago, as her other engagements will occupy her entire time.
The Box-Sheet will be opened on TUESDAY morning for the advance sale of Reserved Seats.
Admission, 50 cts; Reserved Seats, $1.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
The Fourth Entertainment of the
STAR LECTURE COURSE
Will be given next Tuesday evening, Jan. 9, by the
CAMILLA URSO
CONCERT COMPANY, consisting of
MME. CAMILLA URSO,
VIOLINIST;
MISS EDITH WENDELL,
SOPRANO;
MISS MARGUERITE HALL,
CONTRALTO;
MR. S. LIEBLING,
PIANIST; and
MR. ALFRED P. BURBANK,
THE FAVORITE ELOCUTIONIST.
Reserved seats, 50c, 75c, and $1. For sale at the Box-Office tomorrow morning.
MRS. GEO. B. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
MILWARD ADAMS, Manager.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
GRAND AUDRAN FESTIVAL!
Special Announcement—For One Week Only—
Commencing Sunday, Jan. 21,
THE QUEEN OF COMIC OPERA.
CATHERINE LEWIS!
Supported by the following Well-Known Artists:
HARRY BROWN, LILLIE WEST,
HENRI LAURENT, MAY STANFORD,
FRED LENNOX, EME LACELLES,
JOHN E. NASH, T. VICTOR RICKETS,
AND A CHORUS OF FIFTY VOICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted and West Madison Streets.
DAN'L SHELBY.....Proprietor and Manager
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY at 2, TONIGHT at 8,
MILTON NOBLES!
In his Unique and Powerful Melodrama,
THE PHOENIX.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY.....Proprietor and Manager
WANTED,
Chorus Singers (Gentlemen and Ladies) to travel. Apply at Box Office today, Sunday, at 2 p. m.

MR. AND MRS. BOURNIQUE'S
Schools for Dancing.
West Side—506 Madison-st.
South Side—128 Twenty-fourth-st.
New term just commencing.
Send for catalog. Residence, 128 24th-st.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
THE STODDARD LECTURES!
REGULAR COURSE. THURSDAY AND MONDAY EVENINGS.
Jan. 11, 15, 18, 22, 25.
Notes from the Netherlands.
French Castles and Their Memories.
The Splendors of Switzerland.
The Lights of London.
European Mosaics.
SPECIAL LECTURES.

MATINEES at 2:30.	EVENINGS at 8.
SATURDAY, JAN. 13, Notes from the Netherlands.	SATURDAY, JAN. 13, Days in Rome, A Winter on the Tiber.
SATURDAY, JAN. 20, The Splendors of Switzerland.	SATURDAY, JAN. 20, Travels in Egypt, An Evening on the Nile.
SATURDAY, JAN. 27, The Lights of London.	SATURDAY, JAN. 27, Saunterings in Italy.

NEW AND POPULAR LECTURES. GORGEOUS ILLUSTRATIONS.
Matinee Tickets, Reserved Seats.....25, 50, 75c. | Evening Tickets, Reserved Seats.....25, 50, 75c, $1
Tickets for ALL Lectures for sale at Box Office on and after Monday Morning, Jan. 8.
☞ SECURE YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE. ☜
BURDITT & NORTH, Managers.

BATTERY D HALL,
Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1883.
FIRST
350
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
With Entire New Costumes, especially made for this occasion, will take part in the programme.
Inaugurated by and held under the auspices of the
Chicago Turngemeinde.
CHICAGO
BRILLIANT
ENTERTAINMENT!
GRAND PROCESSION!
BALL MASQUE!
MARDI-GRAS
Tickets, $5.00. Before unmasking only guests completely masked will be allowed on the main dancing floor.
RESERVED SEATS For those who do not wish to appear in full masque can be procured without extra charge.
The sale of reserved seats and tickets will be announced in this paper.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
JOHN A. HAMLIN.....Lessee and Manager
Monday, Jan. 8, 1883,
Engagement of the Beautiful and Accomplished Artiste,
MISS
Maude Granger
Supported by
MR. HARRY LACY,
(By permission of Madison Square Theatre),
And an exceptionally
Strong Dramatic Company,
In J. K. TILLOTSON'S Charming American Society Drama,
THE
Planter's Wife!
Intense in Interest,
Pure in Motive,
Irresistible in Comedy,
As produced by MISS GRANGER and this Company in all the Eastern Cities with Distinguished Success.
CAST OF CHARACTERS:
EDITH GREY, the Planter's Wife, MISS MAUDE GRANGER
Dora Graham, a Southern Heiress..Miss Rose Keene
Angie Gordon, too young to have a beaux.....Miss Lillian De Garmo
Miss Gordon, Angie's mother..Miss Adelaide Thornton
Tomette, a servant.....Miss Hattie Vincent
ALBERT GRAHAM, a Planter, - - - MR. HARRY LACY
Harry Livingston, a false friend..Mr. M. A. Kennedy
Arthur Blake, a prisoner of war..Mr. J. W. Summers
Simeon Sincoe, an embryo author..Mr. Chas. Bowser
John Walters, an important witness.....Mr. D. J. Sherwood
Miss Granger's Performance of the part of Edith Grey the Greatest Success of Her Life.
MONDAY, JAN. 15, 1883,
The Celebrated Viennese Soubrette,
JOSEPHINE GALLMEYER,
Supported by the
N. Y. Thalia Theatre Co.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—OPERA.
Mr. Mapleson begs to announce the appearance of
Her Majesty's Opera Co.
For Six Nights Only and One Grand Matinee.
Commencing Monday, Jan. 15, 1883.
PRINCIPAL ARTISTS:
MADAME ADELINA PATTI,
MADAME FURSCH-MADI
(Her first appearance),
MLLE. PAULINA ROSSINI,
MLLE. DOTTI,
MADAME SCALCHI
(The eminent Contralto—Her first appearance),
MAD. M. GALASSI
(Her first appearance),
MLLE. JUCH, MLLE. VALERGA, and
MADAME ALBANI
(Her first appearance),
SIGNOR MIERZWINSKI
(His first appearance),
SIGNOR CLODIO (His first appearance),
and SIGNOR NICOLINI,
SIGNOR FRAPOLLI,
Signor RINALDINI, Signor BIELETTO,
and SIGNOR RAVELLI,
SIGNOR CAMPI-CETTAJ,
SIGNOR CARAVATTI, and
SIGNOR GALASSI,
SIGNOR MONTI, SIGNOR CORSINI, and
M. DURAT.
Premier Danseuse,
MADAME MALVINA CAVALLAZZI.
Full Orchestra and Grand Chorus of 120 persons.
Director of the Music and Conductor,
SIGNOR ARDITI.
Subscription for the six evening performances to Orchestra, Orchestra Circle, and First Balcony, $30. Second Balcony, $8. Private Boxes, $150.
The following Operas will be performed:
Guglielmo Tell, Semiramide, L'Africaine, Il Trovatore, I Puritani, La Traviata, and Lohengrin
The Box Office will open for the sale of subscription tickets for the series at Messrs. Lyon & Healy's, corner of State and Monroe-sts., Tomorrow (Monday) morning Jan. 8, at 10 o'clock, and continue for THREE DAYS ONLY. The sale of tickets for the nightly performances will open at the Box Office of McVicker's Theatre on Thursday morning, Jan. 11, and continue.

NORTH SIDE TURNER-HALL.
Sunday Afternoon, 3 p. m.,
GRAND SACRED CONCERT
GIVEN BY
ROSENBECKER'S GRAND ORCHESTRA
Under the direction of Prof. A. Rosenbecker.
ADMISSION,.....25 CENTS
INTERESTING PROGRAMME.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
JOHN A. HAMLIN.....Manager
TONIGHT, LAST PERFORMANCE. Farewell Tour, previous to her departure for Europe, of Everybody's Favorite, LITTLE
MINNIE PALMER,
As TINA, in
MY SWEETHEART.
Other characters by JNO. R. RODGERS' COMEDY CO. and the popular comedians, R. E. GRAHAM and T. J. HAWKINS. Including New Music, Mirth, Mischief, Songs, Duets, Dances, etc.
Monday, Jan. 8—MAUDE GRANGER.

PROF. SULLIVAN'S
DANCING ACADEMY,
137 Twenty-second-st.
New term for adult beginners opens Monday and Thursday at 8 p. m., and for children on Tuesdays at 4 p. m., and Saturdays at 2:30 p. m. Residence, 233 Wabash-av.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Randolph-st., opp. New Court-House.
This Sunday Evening, Jan. 7,
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday,
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
The Press and Public coincide in pronouncing
THE
BLACK FLAG!
Henry Pettitt's Greatest Effort.
NAT GOODWIN as - - - - SIM LAZARUS
MRS. NAT GOODWIN as - - - - NED
(Eliza Weathersby)
EDWIN F. THORNE as - - HARRY GLYNDON
Magnificent New Scenery,
Painted by the world-renowned Voegtlin.
Original Union-Square Theatre N. Y. Cast.
OPINIONS OF THE CRITICS:
TIMES, JAN. 2:
"The Black Flag" certainly sustained the reputation which preceded it.
TRIBUNE, JAN. 2:
Splendidly mounted, cleverly constructed, and admirably played.
INTER OCEAN, JAN. 1:
The Theatre was really packed with its audience.
NEWS, JAN. 1:
Superior in incident and interest to either "The World" or "Taken From Life."
HERALD, JAN. 1:
"The Black Flag" was received last night at Hooley's by one of the largest and certainly one of the most enthusiastic audiences we have seen gathered in a city theatre this season.
MONDAY, JAN. 15,
MAGGIE MITCHELL.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE,
Corner Monroe and Dearborn-sts.
J. H. HAVERLY.....Proprietor and Manager
SECOND AND LAST WEEK of the engagement of
MRS. LANGTRY
AND COMPANY, under the direction of
MR. HENRY E. ABBEY.
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings, and Saturday Matinee,
MRS. LANGTRY as.....MISS HARDCASTLE
In Oliver Goldsmith's Comedy,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings,
FAREWELL APPEARANCES.
MRS. LANGTRY as.....ROSALIND
In Shakspeare's Comedy,
AS YOU LIKE IT.
Box-Book now open for the week. Prices reserved seats, $2.00, $1.50, and $1.00. Admission, $1.00 and 50c.
Monday, Jan. 15—Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—EXTRA.
An Illustrated Lecture on the subject of
EVOLUTION
And its bearing upon Revelation and Theology will be given on NEXT SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 14, at 3 o'clock, by
PROF. H. D. GARRISON.
At the Grand Opera-House. Admission, 25c. Reserved Seat, 50c.

DE LONG'S DANCING ACADEMY,
American Express Building, 78 East Monroe-st.
Private classes and private instruction a specialty. New classes now forming. Instruction strictly first class. If you wish to learn fine waltzing, La Ralina, and all the latest dances rapid and accurate avoid large classes, take private instruction at this academy. Pupils taken at any time. Call from 11 to 2 o'clock.
New class forming at Gleason Academy, West Madison-st., cor. Bishop-court, Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

Fashion Bouquet
$50 Gold Piece
During the coming week we will be able to decide on the successful list. We regret our inability to decide the question sooner, but to do justice to all we found it impossible to do so. As soon as decided the successful list will be printed, and a copy mailed to each competitor.
FASHION BOUQUET
Is gaining in popularity daily as the finest and most lasting Perfume on the market. If you have not tried it, do so at once. All Druggists sell it.
We are now located in our new office, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.
HOGAN, FISHER & WEBB,
PERFUMERS,
70 Madison-st., cor. of State.

HALL.
ECTURES!
DAY EVENINGS.
Memories.
and.
RES.
ENINGS at 8.
ys in Rome,
A Winter on the Tiber.
ravels in Egypt,
An Evening on the Nile.
nterings in Italy.
ILLUSTRATIONS.
rved Seats.....25, 50, 75c, $1
Monday Morning, Jan. 8.
NCE.
ORTH, Manager.
ALL,
BRILLIANT
ERTAINMENT!
AND PROCESSION!
LL MASQUE!
RDI-GRAS
guests completely masked
main dancing floor.
pear in full masque can be
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Y. Cast.
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of the largest and certainly one
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ONDAY, JAN. 15,
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RLY'S THEATRE.
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Proprietor and Manager
ST WEEK of the engagement of
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ANY) under the direction of
HENRY E. ABBEY.
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Saturday Matinee,
........MISS HARDCASTLE
Goldsmith's Comedy,
OOPS TO CONQUER.
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WELL APPEARANCES,
...........ROSALIND
Shakespeare's Comedy,
YOU LIKE IT.
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$1.00. Admission, $1.00 and 50c.
Haverly's Mastodon Minstrels.
ERA-HOUSE—EXTRA.
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Y AFTERNOON, Jan. 14.
H. D. GARRISON,
ra-House. Admission, 25c.
DANCING ACADEMY,
ess Building, 73 East Monroe-st.
and private instruction a specialty.
to learn the waltzing, La Redo-
dance rapid and accurate wait
rivate instruction at the academy.
Call from 11 to 2 o'clock.
at Gleason Academy, West Mad-
court, Wednesday and Saturday
on Bouquet
During the coming week we will
be able to decide on the successful
list. We regret our inability to
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possible to do so. ...
FASHION BOUQUET
is gaining in popularity daily as
finest and most lasting Perfume
We are now located in our new
Madison-sts.
HOGAN, FISHER & WEST,
PERFUMERS.
70 Madison-st., cor. of State.

RELIGIOUS.

A Remarkable Sermon by an Episcopal Minister—A New Christianity.

An "Impotent Threat" in the Apocalypse—His Opinion of the Prophets.

An Actor Tells the Story of How He Came to Be Converted—General Notes.

She Hath Done What She Could.

From the Christian.

Far down the ages
Perfume rich and rare,
Borne upon the breezes,
Filling all the air.
Not from groves of orange,
Beds of spices sweet;
But from love's anointing
Of the Savior's feet.

Selfish spirits murmur:
"Wherefore is this waste?
Wherefore yield your treasure
To a rich man's guest?
There are those around you
Needing it far more;
Why not rather aid them
With your fragrant store?"

But the Lord accepts it;
Only He can know
How her heart is breaking,
Something to bestow
On the friend who loved her,
Gave her soul relief,
As she knelt before Him
Sobbing out her grief.

Nay, it was no impulse
By the moment wrought,
But a mighty purpose
Which occasion sought,
Ere the thorny circlet
Round His brow He bound,
With the oil of gladness
Jesus must be crowned.

Eagerly she seizes
This her golden hour,
All her costly treasure
On her Lord to pour.
Breaks the precious vessel
O'er His blessed head,
Dreams not of the fragrance
By the action shed.

What although her motive
Some misunderstood;
When the Savior answered
"She did what she could."
Mary learned the secret
At the Master's feet,
Heart to heart responsive,
In communion sweet.

New Views of the Bible—An Extraordinary Sermon by the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, of New York—A New Christianity Offered in One of the Chief Churches of the Protestant Episcopal Denomination—An "Impotent Threat" in the Apocalypse—Prophets and the Psalms.

New York Sun, Dec. 31.

The chief importance of the extraordinary sermon which we print in today's *Sun* lies in the fact that it was preached in an orthodox Protestant church of this city by a regularly ordained and installed clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal denomination. It was delivered last Sunday by the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, rector of the Anthon Memorial Church, a gentleman who has attained great prominence in the powerful religious body to which he belongs. We publish it as a sign of the times, worthy to be scanned by all those who are concerned in upholding the theological dogmas of modern orthodoxy.

The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton grapples at once with the principles that have long been believed to constitute the foundation of Christianity. The Bible itself undergoes a transformation in his hands. "The old view of the Bible," he exclaims in his opening sentence, "is fading upon the vision of our age"; and to these words he adds a passage at once suggestive and ominous: "I have uttered the conviction which many of you have held in secret, with misgivings and self-reproaches, and have shown you many reasons why the old view could no longer be held by men of open minds." How much of the Bible is kept when the Rev. Dr. Newton has has got through with it may be left to the judgment of those who follow the arguments of his sermon. He would boldly expurgate the Bible as though it were not a "book let down from the skies, of which God can be called the author." He does away with the imprecatory Psalms. He reduces the prophets and their prophecies to a place very different from that which they have held in the orthodox view. He subjects the historical portions to criticism under which the accepted interpretation disappears. In short, he deals with the Biblical authors throughout, those of the New Testament as well as the Old, in a way that must have left the people of his church in utter doubt respecting every part of the creed laid down in the Protestant Episcopal standards. Even the imprecation at the end of the Apocalypse against the man who shall "take away from the words of the book" is spoken of by the Rev. Dr. Newton as an "impotent threat," and he cries out, "Heed it not!"

It is surprising that such a sermon as this of the Rev. Dr. Newton could be preached from the pulpit in which he stood. Had it been delivered by any of the loose pulpiteers of the day like Beecher it would not have deserved a moment's notice. But the Rev. Dr. Newton is one of the lights of a great orthodox denomination which has fixed standards of faith; he is subject to the authorities of his church; he is under the jurisdiction of an episcopate which is responsible for the orthodoxy of its rectors; and he holds his place upon conditions which give the highest weight to his words. In the sentence already quoted he tells his people that many of them "hold in secret" the opinions he proclaims; and if this be so, what is the creed by which he and they are governed? Since this discourse and these opinions have not been condemned by his Bishop, we must believe that they are not antagonistic to the groundwork and faith of the Episcopal Church.

It is a new Bible, not the old Bible, and a new Christianity, not the established Christianity, that are offered by the Rev. Dr. Newton. He yet believes, however, in Christ and His words, and the new Christianity will be of supreme and, indeed, of wonderfully magnified interest in this city if, with the new year, the Rev. Dr. Newton shall enforce upon his wealthy congregation that great and memorable injunction to the rich man: "Sell all that thou hast and distribute unto the poor."

THE SERMON.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton preached the remarkable sermon that is printed below in All Souls' Church, Anthon Memorial (Protestant Episcopal), on last Sunday morning, Dec. 31:

> Every Scripture inspired of God is also profitable for teaching, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness.—*II. Timothy, iii, 16.*

The old view of the Bible is fading upon the vision of our age. You have probably all perceived this more or less clearly. I have uttered the conviction which many of you have held in secret, with misgivings and self-reproaches, and have shown you some of the many reasons why this view could no longer be held by men of open minds. The new view of the Bible is as yet vaguely caught, and therefore the power is feebly felt. According to their natures men are indulging in flippant flings at a vanished superstition, or grieving silently over the disappearance of the ancient light which ruled the night of earth. I have sought to clear your vision of the new moon rising upon us, the same holy light God set in the heavens of old, though changed in the altered atmosphere of earth.

I propose now to translate the generalities of the previous sermons into some practical applications. I want today to make more distinct certain wrong uses of the Bible which grow out of the old view of it; wrong uses out of which great mischiefs have come to the cause of true religion and great trouble to individual souls; abuses which fall away in the light of a more reasonable understanding of the Bible. The Bible viewed as a book let down from Heaven, whose real "author" is God, as the Westminster Catechism affirmed; a book dictated to chosen penmen and written out by their amanuenses under a direction which secured them against error on every subject of which they treated; a book thus given to the world to be an authoritative and infallible oracle for human information on all the great problems of life naturally calls for uses which, apart from this theory, are gross and superstitious abuses.

It is a wrong use of the Bible to set it in its entirety before all classes and all ages. On the old view of the Bible no man might dare to cut away portions of it in public reading or home instruction. The horrible atrocities and brutal lusts of the early Hebrews, and the coarsenesses of their later days, as unbearable by modern ears as the rough talk of Shakspeare's ladies, had all to be read to mixed assemblies of young men and maidens, and be read with blushing face by the pure mother to the purer children at her knees. For us, who see the Bible in its new light, there is no necessity for a minister to offend against the taste of a refined age, or for a mother to introduce the unsoiled soul of her child to evil, by reading straight through the successive chapters of the Bible. It has been left for Protestant piety to excel Romanists and Jews in superstition. The Church of Rome, as you know, discourages the use of the Bible by her laity, erring in the other extreme. The Jewish rabbis had a saying that no one should read the Canticles before he was 30 years of age. If you follow the public readings of the Bible in this church from your own Bibles, you must often appreciate the relief such a rule brings. Use the Bible in this way with your children at home. Who would think of an indiscriminate use of the original Shakspeare? Stage managers cut him so freely for rendering before grown-up folk as to have made another Shakspeare. He who cares for his children's innocence will set before them an expurgated edition like that of Rolfe. So we should use at home such an expurgated edition of the Scriptures as "The Child's Bible," published by Cassell, Petter & Galpin, of London. No timid soul need fear that impotent threat in the last chapter of the Revelations:

> If any man shall take away from the words of the book of this prophecy God shall take away his part out of the book of life.

That sounds like the ruling passion strong in death of the Son of Thunder, who in youth asked if he should call down fire from Heaven upon a hamlet which did not welcome Jesus, and was well rebuked for his zeal by the gracious Master. A writer who was surer of his inspiration would not have appended such a postscript. This book, judged by Mr. Moody's test of inspiration, is one of the least inspired of the New Testament books. Paul would not have bolstered up his writings with such an imprecation. It is part of the human weakness through which the voice of God speaks, taking its tone from the defects of the instrument. Heed it not!

It is a wrong use of the Bible to accept its utterances indiscriminately as the words of God, to quote any saying of any speaker in its pages, or any deed of any actor in its histories as expressing to us the mind of God. Such use of the Bible is thoughtlessly common. Some time ago before going into a church in whose service I was asked to participate, I ventured to show some slight hesitancy in using certain psalms which were set down in the Psalter for the day. When asked why, I mildly answered that I could not ask a Christian congregation to join with me in singing after the embittered Jews in Babylon:

> Remember, O Lord, the children of Edom, in the day of Jerusalem. How they said: "Down with it! down with it! even to the ground." Oh, daughter of Babylon, who ought to be wasted. Happy should he be that rewardeth thee as thou hast served us. Happy shall he be that taketh thy little ones and throweth them against the stones.

Nor could I ask the people to unite in praying:

> Make their nobles like Oreb and Zeeb; yea, all their Princes as Zeba and Salmana.

I had in mind the fate of Oreb and Zeeb and of Zeba and Salmana, splendidly brave fellows even in their death, as told in the seventh and eighth chapters of Judges, where you can learn what sort of prayer this of those savage Jews was. Naturally, as I thought, I objected to voicing such heathen imprecations in the nineteenth century of the era of the Prince of Peace. My good friend, with a look of amazement, replied: "Why, these psalms are in the Bible." That ended the question for him.

This incident is typical of a vast quantity of wrong uses of the Bible. So our American slaveholder read the word of the ancient tradition, "Cursed be Ham," and smoothed his troubled conscience. They were fulfilling the divine will in breeding black cattle for the auction-block. Piety and profit were one, and godliness had great gain and some contentment also. So the extermination of the Canaanites, for which the Hebrews pleaded long after the divine order, and for which they had substantial warrant in the destined determination to rid the land of these corrupting tribes and make room for the noble life Israel was to develop, has been the stock argument of Kings and soldiers for their bloody trade. Thus poor human consciences have been sorely hurt and troubled as they read in stories such as those of Jael and Sisera and Jacob and Esau of acts which better nature instinctively condemned. They have felt themselves arraigning the Bible and suspecting God.

If indeed the Bible is a book let down from the skies, of which God can be called the author, then all such uses of it are correct enough, and in those dark and savage words and deeds I must read the words of God and the deeds He holds up to our admiration and invitation; only then I should reject the Bible and perhaps forswear God, as so many are doing who say with Maurice to the old theologians: "Your God is my Devil."

If, however, the Bible is the National library of the Jews, I must expect to find all sorts of early Jewish notions in ethics and religion bodied in the words of the speakers they introduce, and the deeds of the men of whom they tell the tales. Fancy a man quoting Shylock when he pleads for his bond, or Iago's devilish innuendoes against Desdemona's purity, as showing what Shakspeare liked or what he would have us imitate!

If the Bible is the record of real revelation which came in the spirits of ancient men through the historic growth of conscience and reason, and if these books are the literature embalming that growth of a people out of ignorance and superstition into the light of pure ethics and spiritual religion, then I must look to find all sorts of crudities and crassnesses in the representation of God, and all phases of moral life, as a part of the error and imperfections of which they had been educated. These deeds and words are the milestones in the path of promise by which Judaism reached Christianity. If the individual is to reproduce the story of the race as our wise men tell us, then the words and deeds are in the Bible to carry us through the same course of education, to exercise our consciences in discriminating right from wrong, and to lead us to grow out of such conceptions and desires toward the spirit of Christ.

It is a wrong use of the Bible to accept everything recorded therein as necessarily true. If the historians were simply the amanuenses of the Infinit Spirit, then of course they could not have erred in anything they recorded. If they were ordinary writers, trying to tell the story of their peoples' growth, searching court archives, State annals, old parchments of forgotten writers, consulting the traditions of town and village, using the material in the best way their abilities enabled them to do, using all to teach virtue and religion, for which alone they were specially qualified of God, then all questions of historical accuracy are beside the mark. Nothing in their inspiration guarantees their historical accuracy, or their philological learning in using old poets' words hardened into facts, or their critical judgment in detecting exaggerations. Are we to wait anxiously upon the latest Assyrian tablets or the freshest Egyptian mummy to confirm our faith that God has spoken to the spirit of man? Are we to quake in our shoes when a few ciphers are cut off from the roll of Israel's impossible armies? If much that we read turns out tradition and myth, are we to find a painful alternative between a blind credulity and as blind a skepticism? Has it been such comfort to us to read the doings of Samson as actual history, slaying a thousand men with the jaw-bone of an ass, that we should resent the translation of this impossible hero into the Semitic Hercules, a myth? Or if, perchance, the historian accepted from remote antiquity the account of great deeds and striking events as they were told at the camp-fires of the Hebrew nomads, or in the merrymakings of the Palestine villages, with an ever-growing nimbus of the marvelous around them, and if thus impossible marvels are reported to us soberly, are we to be compelled to accept them uncritically or reject the Bible altogether? Perhaps Elisha's iron ax-head did swim upon the water. I am prepared to believe almost anything after our Spiritualistic mediums and their exposers. Whether it did or did not concerns me no whit. I shrug my shoulders and read on. I cannot make out the historical fact which was at the basis of the Red Sea deliverance, nor do I care much to make out this or any other Old Testament miracle. If I felt obliged to accept literally these stories or to lose my faith in the voice of God which speaks through the men of the Bible I should care greatly. Those who can believe the story of Elisha and the bears or of Elijah's ascension into heaven may; those who cannot need not, and both alike should reverently read their Bibles, not for these tales of wonder, but for the still small voice of the eternal spirit sounding through holy lives and holier aspirations until He came whose life was the Word of God, the Wonderful.

It is a wrong use of the Bible to consult it as a heathen oracle for the determining of our judgments and the decision of our actions. The pagans, even such grand old pagans as the Romans, before undertaking any important action would solemnly consult the auspices. Men with reason given them of God would stand anxiously around the steaming entrails of a bird to find out whether the fates were propitious to their undertaking. Great Generals would open or delay a campaign according to the intestinal revelations of a goose. Intelligent people use the Bible in some such way. When at a loss how to proceed, instead of calmly consulting their own judgments and the judgments of their wisest friends, and then acting like reasonable beings, men and women will open their Bibles and at random let their eyes rest on the first verse which attracts their attention, and accept any possible bearing on the question in hand as the voice of God. The journals of John Wesley and other eminent men contain examples of this abuse of the Bible. I call it an abuse, for such acts degrade the Bible to the level of a heathen oracle. Isaiah, like all the great prophets, habitually contrasted the true and the false communications of the divine will by the test of the reasonableness of their manifestations. The real prophet heard the voice of God, not so much in dreams and visions as in the calm and sober working of his mind illumined from on high. The oracle was the antithesis of the prophet. The oracle represented unintelligent, unreasonable, magical means of getting at a desired knowledge. The prophet represented the intelligent, reasoning, natural means of getting at that knowledge; the lighting of that candle of the Lord which is the spirit of man. The word of God which comes to man is the Divine Reason, of which each human reason is a ray. To train and use that reason in all our exigencies, humbly looking up to the Eternal Reason to let His light in us be pure and clear, is the way to have the Word of God.

To consult the reason of the holy men of old on themes whereon they were qualified to speak is rational and right. To make of their writings a new oracle of whose mysterious meaning we are to guess, as the ancient Greeks puzzled over the message of the Delphic shrine, is to revive paganism in Christianity. No prophecy was written centuries ago with reference to your private affairs. All that is there written concerned men and affairs of those days. The principles there applied will help you now if you will take the trouble to search for them, for principles do not change like fashions.

It is a wrong use of the Bible to go to it, as the heathen went to their oracle, for divinations of the future. The inspiration of an oracle was proven by the success of its predictions. In the same way men have turned to the Bible as a sort of sacred weather bureau, a book which, if we could only interpret its mystic utterances, would tell us what things were going to happen upon the earth. I remember a number of years ago an eloquent Irish divine who came to this country on a great mission. His first sermon was on Ezekiel's vision by the Chebar. He said this was the age of science, and such a marvelous science could not have escaped the vision of the prophet. The mystic creature which the prophet saw, with wheels, whose appearance was like burning coals of fire, which turned not as it went, and so on, was the locomotive! Let any political crisis occur and some sage will write a book showing how Daniel had foretold just this issue of diplomacy. America, the restoration of the Jews to Palestine, and the Church of Rome especially inspire these crazy conjectures. This mad and maddening use of what, rightly read, are noble and instructive books grows out of a misunderstanding of what are the functions of Hebrew prophecy.

Prophecy has been taken as a synonym for prediction. There is not much verbal difference between foretelling and forthtelling, but there is a vast difference for the purposes of religion. Take prophecy as the synonym of foretelling, and the essential functions of the prophets was predicting. They were supposed to have been busy in predicting the things which should come to pass in the far future. The success of these long-range predictions was the demonstration of their being charged with miraculous powers. The prophecies constituted the chief evidence for the supernatural character of the Bible. Of course, with this theory in the mind of the church, a predictive character would be read in everything capable of bearing it, and so the history of the Hebrews, the eloquent orations of their great statesmen, the pious longings of their hymn writers, became mystic anticipations of everything in the heavens above or the earth beneath. But Hebrew prophecy never was the synonym for prediction. The prophets were "men of the spirit," whose natures mirrored the supreme laws of earth, the moral laws, whose intuitions made applications of those laws to the policies of statecraft, and enabled them to divine the issues of the stirring events among which they lived. Their glory is that they saw above the brute force of great empires the might of right, and dared to vision its triumph, and that history has verified their moral insight. But they chiefly spake of things shortly coming to pass upon the earth, the horizon bounded by a very near future. In these predictions they were often mistaken, nearly as often in error as in the right. We never hear of these unfulfilled prophecies, but they are in your Bibles. They should teach you what the prophets tried so hard to teach their own countrymen, that the essential distinction of the true prophet was not that he predicted the future, for this they scornfully left to the false prophets, the oracles of the pagan Jews, but that they foretold the inner mind and will of God. I believe I know of no one passage of the prophets which can be fairly said to point to any event beyond the near future of the writer. Only in so far as they spoke of the ideal forces, of moral victories, did they launch upon the far future. But you say, Do they not surely point on to Christ? I answer both no and yes. Of any mere literal prediction of the events and incidents of His life I know none. The many passages that have been made to read like predictions of His miraculous birth, His sale for thirty pieces of silver, and so on, refer to passages and experiences in the time of the writers. Isaiah expressly says so about the Virgin—that is, the young bride who was to conceive and bear a son. Before he should be able to distinguish right from wrong the relief of Jehovah to Israel would come. True it is that the Gospel called that of St. Matthew goes through the life of Jesus making such use of Old-Testament words; but this was evidently done by some pious Jew, who regarded the Old Testament as good people still do, and, after the fashion of preachers, made application to Christ of words never meant for Him. This use of the Old Testament is pushed to absurdity in books over which I have toiled, which gave one the "Gospel of Leviticus," or "Christ in the Psalms," fitting every word of every Psalm into the lips of the dear Lord, and showing the relations of Christ and the Church in the charming love idyl of some ancient Hebrew, known to us as the Song of Songs.

There was, however, a real pointing on toward Christ, but it was ethical and spiritual. The nation's hope of restoration gradually shaped the form of an ideal King; the nation's conscience gradually shaped the form of an ideal character, while the two expectations blended historically in Him who lived the human ideal visioned by holy men of old, and throned Himself in the hearts of men as Lord, though not alone of Jewry. The whole history of the people is a growth of the religion of Christ, and that is the wonder of it. But the Chinese puzzle book of prediction exists nowhere save in the imagination of the readers.

Let us pause here for today. And let us take home as the heart thought of the morning an assurance which may comfort us as we stand under the shadows of Christmas. If the dear Christ's throne stood on any such flimsy basis of prophecy as men have built up beneath it, then, when the underpinnings came tumbling out, as today they are doing, we might fear that His authority was dropping in with them and that no longer we were to call Him Master and King, and that criticism had pronounced his déchéance. But that throne really rests on a nation's growth of the human and Divine ideal; and this nation's growth was only on the same general lines as all other races progress religiously—on humanity's evolution of the human and Divine ideal. Man's best and noblest life aspires after an ideal which is Christly character. Man's best and noblest thoughts of God fashion a vision which is the God revealed in Christ. He is humanity's "Master of Life."

An Actor Tells How He Was Turned Into an Evangelist.

The noonday prayer-meeting at Farwell Hall Friday was conducted by George Williams, a young Englishman who began life as an actor, and who roamed over a good portion of the Island of Great Britain in company with a troupe of players. Although professedly an evangelist at present, Mr. Williams is really an actor. His stage mannerisms cling to him, his delivery is exaggerated, and he trills the "r," rolls the guttural, and hisses on the aspirate in a style strongly suggestive of the third-rate tragedian. As an evangelist this "reformed" English actor may be sincere, but upon the platform there is apparently about him a self-consciousness which must interfere materially with the efficiency of his work in the cause of religion. He appears to be continually posing for effect. He throws his long hair back, rolls his eyes up, adjusts his hands and arms at a given angle, and remains statue-like for a few minutes, when he drops his head, casts down his eyes, clasps his hands behind his back, and in this attitude of dejection remains stationary long enough to enable a photographer to get a good negative. He has four attitudes in all, but he excels in the two just mentioned. Evangelist Williams appears to be about 32 years of age. He wears light side-whiskers, a small brown mustache, and sings three parts in music. When a hymn is started he throws in a few tenor notes. He then assumes an attitude, and becomes lost in thought, and a few staves further on takes up the air of the hymn. This part he sustains for a line or two, when he ceases singing, selects an attitude, plays it out, and generally concludes the verse with a deep bass accompaniment. He is profoundly convinced that he has "talent," and confesses it whenever he relates his "experience."

Friday his "experience" was recited to some 200 persons in Farwell Hall. In beginning he said he took it for granted that there were some before him who were not saved. Some people said to him: "Williams, why don't you hit the theatrical profession more?" He explained that he didn't believe in that sort of evangelical work, and selected as his text a passage from the sixty-third chapter of Isaiah, wherein the Lord is declared mighty to save. The Lord was mighty to save every son of Adam who wanted an interview with Him. He saved souls from beggar to King, from Hell to Heaven; He saved the idolator, the persecutor, the harlot, the backslider, the thief. But the crowning salvation act of all, the speaker intimated, and the greatest indication of Divine mercy, was when the Lord saved his (Williams') soul. "I couldn't bring you a clearer picture of God's power to save than when He saved my guilty soul." When he was a "wee little dot," 4 or 5 years old, he had a severe attack of illness, and was given up by four doctors. One of these physicians then predicted that if Georgie got well he would some day preach the Gospel. Early in life he adopted the dramatic profession. His mother was grieved, and besought him to find some other means of livelihood, but he turned upon the good lady and asked: "If God didn't want to see me connected with the dramatic profession, why did He give me the talent I possess?" This question his mother never answered to his satisfaction.

Later on, the reformed orator said, "I tried to take some substitute for my Savior in the shape of intoxicating drink. I thought at first I would take just one glass at night, but found it was a case of 'drink up and have another.' Then it was two glasses, then three, and for years I was tied by the awful chain of intemperance." But, through it all, he carried with him a copy of a Methodist hymn-book, and one day, while walking through Clerkenwell, London, he took the volume from his pocket and read:

Here life is a shadow
It soon will be o'er,
The place that now knows you
Will know you no more.

It was a very dagger to his soul. He was wretched and miserable. There was an aching void in his heart. "God wanted me to give up one sin and I wouldn't do it. I said: 'God, I will give up everything else but not that.'" What the "one sin" was Mr. Williams did not clearly indicate, but left his hearers to infer that it was his connection with the dramatic profession. One Sunday he spent playing cards and billiards. He lost every sixpence and shilling he had at the gaming table, and went out into the snow. He saw a circus pavilion illuminated, and said to himself: "Surely there can't be a circus performance there on Sunday night." He went in to gratify curiosity, and found himself in a revival meeting.

At the close of the services a man came up to him with a Bible in his hand, and asked: "Would you like to be saved?" Williams asked the questioner if he made his living by that book, indicating the Scriptures, and added, producing a copy of a play he was studying: "I get my living by this book." He went to his home, undressed, dressed again, and was uneasy in mind. His mother and sister noticed there was something wrong about him. The next night he went to hear Moody at Victoria Hall. There were 12,000 people present. He had a front seat, and was at first heartily ashamed of himself. Later in the evening he "sneaked" into the inquiry-room, where a man asked him if he wanted to be saved, and he broke down and sobbed. He thought mercy was gone forever, and was in an unspeakable state of agony. "Mercy gone forever! There is nothing more awful! Mercy gone forever! At twelve minutes before 10 o'clock that night I was in that state when God gave me a vision of the cross. I saw the blessed body of my Savior hanging there. I saw my name written in capitals on that body, and the letters were covered with blood. I said: 'O, Christ died for me and I'll trust Him.' And I did. I gave up my profession, and went into a colliery and worked for 16 shillings a week."

The night of his conversion, the 1st of March, 1875, Mr. Williams said he went to bed and "slept like a top." The next morning he went to his trunk, pulled out his false whiskers and hair and his theatrical dresses and make-ups, and going to the grate proceeded to burn them. His mother came in, and upon ascertaining that George was in earnest took hold and assisted him in "whisking" the costumes and false hair on to the coals. When his father came home his mother said to him, "George is converted." The old gentleman wouldn't believe it. "Why," said the mother, "if you don't believe it, smell!" "That was the odor of the burning horsehair," said the evangelist in an aside, while some among his hearers laughed outright. Subsequently he began preaching and was happy, for, as the colliers said to whom he preached: "Religion is better felt than telt." He started as an evangelist with one penny, "eleven pence less than a shilling"; his first work was done on the street in a town where he was a stranger. That night he was invited to the home of a good man, and from that time to the present he had never wanted for a cent. When he left Scotland he had ten sovereigns in his pocket, and when he returned to England the first time he still had those ten sovereigns intact. He had never asked man, woman, or child for a cent, and never intended to. When he needed money he went to God and it was speedily forthcoming. In conclusion, the evangelist said that Moody had accomplished a great work in England, and that his American detractors would be surprised to know what a power for religion both Moody and Sankey were, especially in Scotland.

In the concluding musical selection Mr. Williams sang tenor, air, and bass, and attitudinized. The evangelist has some ability. He is a good mimic, and especially strong in the sentimental passages, but his stage mannerisms are unfortunate.

Chicago Notes.

Dr. Scudder, of Plymouth Congregational Church; Dr. McPherson, of the Second Presbyterian Church; and Dr. Lorimer, of the Immanuel Baptist Church, have made arrangements to exchange pulpits in a few weeks and give their respective churches an opportunity to hear other doctrine than their own.

It is not unlikely that Epiphany Episcopal Parish will remove their church from Throop street to Ashland avenue, at least one eligible site being had in view. The change is apt to take place early in the spring. A new stone church is in the near future if the parish continues to keep pace with the development of the West Side.

The new Western Avenue Congregational Chapel, on the corner of Polk and Idaho streets, will be dedicated with appropriate services at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon. The pastor, the Rev. John C. Goddard, will deliver an historical address, the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., will preach, and the Rev. Frederic A. Noble and Samuel I. Curtis will participate in the services.

The Northeastern Deanery of the Episcopal Church of Illinois meets in Calvary Church, Batavia, at 8 o'clock Monday evening. Addresses will be made by the Rev. William Toll, of New York; the Rev. S. H. Greer, of Elgin; and the Rev. H. G. Perry, of Chicago. On the second day the Rev. T. N. Morrison will read a paper, and, after a meeting of the chapter for business, the session will close.

THE STANDARD.

This sterling religious paper—the organ of the Baptist denomination—has now entered on its thirtieth year, and has been mainly under the same management. The Rev. Dr. Smith as editor and Mr. Edward Goodman as business manager have faithfully performed their duties during all these years, and the result is one of the brightest and best religious journals in the whole country. Of course they have learned and able assistants in their important work. The publication and growth of the *Standard* through so many years and the high position it has attained are the best possible compliments to its conductors and the large and influential denomination whose organ it is.

Calendar for the Week.

EPISCOPAL.

Jan. 7—First Sunday after Epiphany.
Jan. 12—Fast.

CATHOLIC.

Jan. 7—Sunday within the Octave of Epiphany.
Jan. 8—Of the Octave.
Jan. 9—Of the Octave.
Jan. 10—Of the Octave.
Jan. 11—Of the Octave; St. Hyginus, P. M.
Jan. 12—Of the Octave.
Jan. 13—Octave of the Epiphany.

A FOWL PROCEEDING.

A Brace of Buzzards Plucking Geese That Are "Laying For" Cheap Turkeys.

Two enterprising young men are laying the foundation for a large fortune with a little scheme they began running at 106 Clark street, in the Exchange Block. The layout is simple, inexpensive, and fills all requirements. It consists of a counter improvised out of a couple of planks and a dry-goods box, a large wheel such as is usually known as a wheel of fortune, eighteen little paddles upon each of which are painted four numbers, two young men with Parisian diamond shirt-studs, $12 suits, an insinuating manner, and a couple of dollars in change, and last a couple of defunct turkeys, which look as if they had died of a combination of consumption and starvation, and a live goose. The goose and the remains of the turkeys are laid upon one end of the table, the paddles are distributed promiscuously over the other end, and the young men passing behind the table shout until they get an audience of half a dozen people, and then explain that by investing 10 cents you may win a goose or turkey, which if you don't want to take home with you they will buy back for a dollar. You pay 10 cents for a paddle, or four numbers, or you may buy three paddles, twelve numbers, for 25 cents. The wheel, which has seventy-two numbers upon its circumference, is then given a whirl and if when it comes to a rest the index upon it points to any number on your paddles you win the turkey. They are very generous. For your 10 cents you get four numbers, and there are seventy-two numbers in all, so that you stand about one chance in eighteen of winning. Theoretically one must spend $1.80 before winning once. That gives the young men a profit of 80 cents. If the eighteen paddles are disposed of in parcels of three among six people, some one will win the dollar, but the schemers will have received $4.50 for the paddles. A reporter stood around the place for half an hour Friday night, and during that time the young men raked in about $3 while no one won the birds. The game, while it may be fair enough, is hardly in accordance with the city ordinances, and the police might do well to look into it. Having exhausted the supply of dimes at No. 106 in a single day's operations, and being afraid of police interference, the operators closed out their little game at that number at an early hour yesterday morning, and no doubt by last evening they were inveigling suckers in another part of the city. Speaking in police parlance, it is a "skin" of the simplest kind. It is understood that a similar scheme has been running for a day or two on South Halsted street.

LOVE'S DAY.

This is Love's house, and this Love's hour of bliss;
Through the dark grove her windows shine like stars;
List to those flute-players, mark well the bars
Of that sweet prelude, each note like a kiss
That longer grows and tenderer, till you miss
The music in the passion. Nothing jars
On soul or sense; no fateful boding mars
Joy's perfectness; what end shall be of this?

Love hath her day, but Love's day vanisheth;
Vacant her chambers now, below, above;
Her flutes no longer breathe melodious breath;
Dark are her windows now as is the grove;
And echoes of the falling feet of Death
Reverberate through the empty house of Love.
—*The Academy.*

REAL ESTATE.

The Market Firming Up and Sales Largely on the Increase.

Dealers Confident in View of the Prospect for the Year.

Speculation Rife in the Calumet Region—New Corporations.

Transfers of the Week—Building Improvements—Matters in Hyde Park.

The Market.

There was little or no change in the real-estate market during the last week, all parties having scarcely recovered from the holidays, yet there was a noticeable firming up of the market. One dealer presented, as an evidence of the approaching activity, the fact that he had made more and larger loans during the week than in the entire month of December. There was plenty of money to invest, and there were on every hand indications of especial confidence in Chicago real estate. A Colorado man, who was personally known to the dealer, had called on him and informed him that he had $160,000 to invest which he wanted to place in Chicago. He had been in nearly every city of considerable size in the country, and he had not seen one where he was promised such good returns for the use of his money. No great activity can very well be expected before the close of the month, but all signs are favorable to an excellent year's business.

A gentleman who has long been interested in Chicago real-estate matters, in speaking of the future of the market, said: "Do you suppose that business-men and moneyed-men throughout this country and Europe will look upon a total for over $50,000,000 per annum for eleven years, or a grand total for that time of $600,000,000, with indifference? Don't you believe that they will consider a business like that, in a county with a population of 600,000, a pretty big business? Why, it is unprecedented. The same proportion cannot be shown in any other city on earth. The Chicago real-estate trade takes rank among the first great business facts of the world, and I believe it can be asserted with truth that these totals and the absolute collections of the tax levy will have a very marked influence upon the future market in Cook County. If statistics are worth anything, our agents will not be obliged in future to recite tomes of local history to get outside capitalists to buy."

One of the most important sales recorded during the week was that of fifty acres on the Calumet River, near the Calumet Iron & Steel Works, by F. H. Watriss to William M. Bay, for $50,000. It was rumored that the property would be used by a large iron manufacturing firm, but Mr. Watriss says he does not credit the rumor. He thinks it was simply purchased as an investment.

Five acres at the corner of Belmont and Sheridan avenues were sold by T. W. and E. P. Ferry to D. Cutler and others for $20,000.

A. T. Thatcher purchased a lot at the corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, 150x74¼ feet, from C. O. and E. B. McCagg, for $19,440, and then sold the same to W. S. Eaton for $21,400.

A lot 124x68, improved, at the corner of Leavitt and Boone streets, was sold by J. L. Campbell to J. A. Miner for $25,000.

E. Goodridge & Co. sold for Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell 48½x125, southwest corner West Van Buren street and Winchester avenue, to William Mona, $4,150; also for George H. Brooks, Esq., building and lot No. 326 West Madison street, to Solomon Herzog, $12,200.

The following other important sales were effected during the week:

North Franklin st, 485 ft n of Schiller, e f, 25x102 ft, also West Harrison st, s w cor of Leavitt, n f, 66x124 ft—Charles A. Blawrock to Henry Kettner, $12,000.

Same property as the above—Henry Kettner to Fredericka Blawrock, $12,200.

West Adams st, 81 ft w of Oakley av, 100 ft to alley, Oro M. Soper to Mariano J. Pena, $10,000.

Drexel boulevard, 100 ft n of Forty-eighth st, e f, 100x214¼ ft—Mary E. P. Scranton to Mary S. Hale, $13,500.

Ellandale av, n w cor of Forty-eighth st, s f, 100½x100 ft—Philetus W. Gates to Ralph J. Gates, $11,200.

West Forty-fourth st, n w cor of Diversy av, 80 acres, with other property—James O. Parker et al. to George Payson, $75,000.

Kinzie st, bet North Clark and Dearborn, s f, undivided 1-10 of 215x100 ft, with other property—Robert S. McCormick to Lucy W. McCormick, $21,550.

McGregor st, s e cor of Butler, n f, 250x264 ft, to Twenty-fifth st—William H. Baldwin Jr. to Joseph H. Berry, $18,000.

McGregor st, s w cor of Hanover, n f, 113x264 ft, to Twenty-fifth st, with buildings—Prescott Insurance Company to Charles U. Stobie, $18,000.

McGregor st, s w cor of Hanover, n f, 154x264 ft, to Twenty-fifth st—Charles U. Stobie to Joseph H. Berry, $22,000.

West Madison st, 25 ft e of Aberdeen, n f, 25x120 ft—George H. Brooks to Solomon Herzog, $12,200.

Hubbard st, 201 ft e of Ashland av, n f, 50x150 ft, also Carroll av, 192 ft w of Paulina st, s f, 24x124 ft, with other property—Francis White to Timothy Riordan, $14,000.

Same property as the above, Mary and Timothy Riordan to Francis White, $14,000.

State st, 100 ft n of Eighteenth, e f, 50x151 ft—Richard S. Cox to David Sattler, $16,000.

Twenty-fifth st, n w cor of Hanover, s f, 374x264 ft, to McGregor st—Joseph H. Berry to Consumers' Gas, Fuel & Light Company, $75,000.

Saturday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, Jan. 6:

CITY PROPERTY.

Erie st, 50 ft e of North State, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec. 20, 1882 (Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company to Thomas Burrows)	$ 7,500
La Salle av, 177 ft n of Chestnut st, w f, 25x152 ft, dated Dec. 28, 1882 (George B. Dunham to Hamill & Congdon)	4,000
La Salle av, adjoining the above, 25x152 ft, dated Dec. 28, 1882 (Robert W. Tansill to same party)	4,000
Larrabee st, n e cor of Menomonee, w f, 47x121 ft, improved, dated Jan. 4 (Friederike Reiling to Peter Junius Sr.)	9,000
North Franklin st, 121 ft n of Oak, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 4 (Samuel Johnston to Seneco & Ring)	2,000
West Van Buren st, 300 ft w of Desplaines, n f, 25x119¾ ft, dated Dec. 1, 1882 (Elenore A. Kent to Daniel Dignen)	3,750
Washtenaw av, 271 ft n of Hirsch st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 5 (C. and L. J. Jensen to R. J. Jensen)	400
Bissell st, near Fremont st, n e f, 25x100 ft, dated Dec 6, 1881 (Alexander Prussing to Ernst Prussing)	1,000
Elston av, s e cor of Rawson st, w f, 50x140 ft, with other property, dated Feb. 13, 1882 (Edward Borneman to same party)	14,500
West Superior st, 224 ft e of Lincoln, s f, 25x123 ft, dated Jan. 2 (Julius Schuldt to William Winkler)	725
Cottage Grove av, 40 ft s of Thirtieth st, e f, 50 ft to alley, dated Dec. 22, 1882 (Willard F. Myrick to Erick Olson et al.)	4,125
Lime st, 388 ft s of Archer av, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 15, 1882 (J. N. Gage to A. and A. Maloney)	600
Ellis av, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, w f, 66x180 ft, dated Jan. 3 (A. C. and M. M. Irvin to Charles H. Fowler)	7,500
Illinois av, 44¾ ft n of Thirty-third st, w f, 25x56 ft, dated Dec. 27, 1882 (S. E. Gross to K. Dengler)	375
Cottage Grove av, s e cor of Woodland Park, undivided ¼ of 124 ft to alley, dated Jan. 4 (Henry L. Hill to Edwin L. Gillette)	6,500
West Superior st, 239 ft w of Lincoln, s f, 24x120 ft, dated Jan. 2 (Alva Trowbridge to A. J. McMillan et al.)	2,000
Canalport av, n e cor of Throop st, s f, 27¾x150 ft, dated Dec. 27, 1882 (estate of Pierre Kalmus to Sebastian Werdel)	2,300
North Hoyne st, 75 ft s of Fowler, w f, 49½x150 ft, dated Oct. 20, 1880 (John Buehler to to Marie Langeloth)	950
Lincoln av, 401 ft n w of Garfield, n e f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 6 (estate of Mary Ellis to John M. Roach)	2,350
South Dearborn st, 223¾ ft n of Twenty-fifth, e f, 25x105 ft, dated Jan. 2 (A. M. and G. Apfel to Martha E. Gray)	1,700

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lot 12, Block 3, Keeney's addition to Ravenswood, dated Oct. 14, 1882 (Charles H. Morse to Chester M. White)	$ 1,500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wentworth av, 400 ft n of Forty-third st, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Jan. 4 (Ellis Kaufman to Mary F. Boyd)	$ 800
Forty-fifth st, 180 ft w of Bissell, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 12, 1882 (W. H. Stevens to J. Gregson)	400
Wentworth av, n w cor of Elkhart, e f, 30x103 ft, dated Jan. 2 (Nicholas Lewis to Patrick Burke)	1,000
Laflin st, 95 ft n of Forty-ninth, w f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 6 (E. Koch to M. Batts)	275

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

North av, 99 ft e of Oglesby, s f, 25x136 ft, dated Sept. 5, 1882 (C. B. Simons to John Surmann)	$ 800
Bingham st, 248 ft s e of Cornelia, s w f, 24x105 ft, dated Dec. 16, 1882 (M. L. Hegglund to J. E. Bergling)	425
Lots 1 and 2, Block 28, "Garfield," dated Jan. 5 (J. F. Keeney to William Pfeifer)	700

Summary for the Week.

The following is the total number of real-estate sales within a radius of seven miles of the Court-House filed for record during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 6:

Location.	*Sales.*	*Amount.*
City sales	101	$766,078
North of city limits	8	16,944
South of city limits	21	25,059
West of city limits	12	99,956
Total	142	$908,037
Total previous week	146	718,155

Building Notes.

Architect H. M. Hansen is preparing plans for an apartment house for E. S. Dreyer & Co. at the corner of Clark and Wisconsin streets to cost $25,000. The structure will be commenced as soon as spring opens. Mr. Hansen is also building a block of stores and dwellings at the corner of Indiana and Desplaines streets for Charles Bopp, to cost $7,500.

Mr. Brockman is building a $6,000 residence for himself on George avenue, near Clark street, Lake View.

Smith, Gaylord & Cross' building on Michigan avenue, near Madison street, is rapidly approaching completion. The structure is of pressed brick, iron, and stone, and when completed will cost $90,000.

Architects Palmer & Spinning have planned a $100,000 block to be built in Toledo, O., corner Jefferson and St. Clair streets, replacing the burned Hall Block. The grand dimensions are 100x175 feet, and there will be three stories and basement, four large stores occupying the ground floor.

Ground was broken on Friday for the new Trades-Union Building on the Lake-Front at the foot of Madison street. The plot of land set aside by the city for the building is 100x262 feet, but fifty feet back on Michigan avenue will be reserved for a small ornamental port. This will be raised about four feet above the level of the street. About four steps will lead up to the walk through the port to the main entrance of the building, where there will be another short flight of steps. The plans for the building, which have been prepared by skilled mechanics connected with the unions, show a front of pressed brick and cut stone, with ornamental vestibule entrance. There is a sub-basement six feet in hight for furnaces and ventilating purposes. The building is 100 feet front by 212.4 feet in depth. There is to be a rear entrance on the south side. Entering the first floor there is a ticket-office on each side; next come two small halls on either side 24x36 feet, with the stairway leading to the second story between them. Back of these are two larger halls, 37x46 feet, and at the rear are still larger, 32x60 feet, making five halls for meetings and committee purposes on the first floor. Ascending the stairs the main hall is reached, with a floor capacity of 1,500 seats and gallery about 500, making the capacity of the hall about equal to that of one of the ordinary theatres of the city. In front of the hall is a barroom, with ladies' dressing-room on the right and gents' on the left, and at the rear are the stage and two green-rooms. All these rooms, as well as similar ones on the gallery-floor, are also intended to be occupied for small meetings and committees. The building is expected to cost $25,000 to $30,000, and will be completed next summer. Several thousand dollars have already been contributed, and all of the trades unions are expected to contribute largely towards its erection, as all will have the privilege of occupying it free of rent.

The bad weather of the week somewhat interfered with building operations, and only a few permits were issued by the Building Department:

Hans P. Schilling, four-story store, 20x100 feet, No. 31 South Water street, $12,000.

Thomas Minchin, three-story dwelling, 20x40 feet, No. 57 Pearson street, $7,000.

Mrs. F. E. H. Hankins, four-story dwelling, 18x40 feet, No. 49 Peck court, $10,000.

The flat-building now in course of construction at the corner of Cass street and Chicago avenue is perhaps the largest on the North Side, if not in the city, occupying a space 163x154 feet. It will have a high basement of Bedford stone and four stories of pressed brick. When finished the building will have cost its owners, Sexton & Co., $90,000.

W. D. Kerfoot & Co. have let contracts for the erection of a row of ten houses at the corner of Chicago avenue and Robey street, in Suffern's Addition. The houses will be one and a half stories high, with pressed brick fronts, and will be nicely finished. It is expected that they will be ready for occupancy by May 1.

Epiphany Episcopal Parish that now occupies a wooden church on Throop street, near Adams, has about decided to move further west, and will probably locate on Ashland avenue, where a new stone church of proportions sufficient to accommodate the congregation will be erected. The change will very likely occur during the present year.

Architect Egan has about completed plans for a new stone church for St. Jarlath's parish, at the corner of Hermitage avenue and Jackson street. The plans call for a structure 136x55 feet, to be built on the site of the present old church, which is to be moved back to serve as additional room for the parish school. The church will have the rather low wall and richly stained windows characterizing the early English Gothic. The material is rock-faced Lemont limestone, with stone dressing of a darker shade. The cost will be $40,000, and the seating capacity about 800 people.

Some work was done on the new Chamber of Commerce, but no appreciable headway was made on account of the snowfall. However, during two days a full force of men were at work on the north corners, and finished the brick work so that the granit laying may be continued whenever the weather is favorable. There is enough of the latter material now here for the water and belt courses, and within a few days a sufficient quantity to complete the outside walls of the structure to the first story will arrive, and it is expected that no delay on account of a want of granit will again occur. The laying of the enamel brick on the south wall will not be begun until spring.

A few weeks ago the Building Department ordered a frame depot at the intersection of Madison street and California avenue, owned by the Pan-Handle Road, torn down, which was done. The road now contemplates the erection of a substantial stone structure, which will be begun in a few days.

Superintendent Holmes, of the South Side Railroad Company, expects to have the Cottage Grove and Wabash cable system in operation by the middle of the month, and, as soon as spring opens, to begin work on the Archer avenue line. It is not unlikely that the State street line will be extended during the year.

Col. John Mason Loomis, who a few weeks ago purchased the lot on Adams street adjoining his ten feet, fronting on La Salle street, north front, has been busy among the architects during the past week, but as far as can be learned he has not yet settled upon plans for the office building which he will erect during the coming year on the ground.

Architects and builders are alike in favor of the passage of the ordinance proposed by the Board of Underwriters providing that all high buildings shall be fire-proof above a point where they may be readily reached by fire apparatus. In the course of a tour among people interested in buildings a TRIBUNE reporter was unable to find one man averse to the passage of the ordinance. All considered it just to architects, builders, tenants, insurance companies, and the Fire Department, and they did not see how any objection could possibly be urged against it.

Hyde Park.

The market, generally speaking, was quiet during the week, but seven transfers of North End property, with an aggregate value of $17,200, being recorded. There is, however, a great deal of speculating going on in a quiet way in the Calumet region, especially in the vicinity of the location of the United States Rolling-Stock Company, which seems to be the recognized base of operations. At the time of the location of the rolling-stock company President Hegewisch stated to a TRIBUNE reporter that there were several large manufacturing enterprises which had resolved to locate in their immediate vicinity. It is now stated, on apparently reliable authority, that the contract with one of the companies has been signed; but, owing to the presence in the East of the Chicago parties most interested, the details cannot at present be given. It is believed, however, that the Suspension Car-Truck Company and the Tubular Rail Company intend to locate just north of the rolling-stock company. Land is constantly changing hands, one tract having been sold three times during the last two weeks. So rapid has been the advance in value that one party who closed a contract for the sale of a tract at nearly $370 an acre is trying to break the sale. A leading real-estate dealer assured the reporter that by the time active operations were begun in the spring property in that locality would be held at fully $1,000 an acre, and an extraordinary activity would be seen. Work on the organization of the Land Association goes steadily on, and it is probable, from the present indications, that a town will be laid out and the building of houses begun as soon as the weather permits in the spring. While the general plan will be somewhat similar to that of Pullman, there will in all probability be this radical difference: that houses and lots will be sold to employés and other residents. At Pullman the company owns all residence buildings, and leases them to workmen and employés; in the new town the employés will be given an opportunity to acquire a home on easy payments and long time. The houses, too, while neat and comfortable, will be less pretentious than at Pullman, and more within the means of the employés. There are reports, also, to the effect that a blast-furnace and rolling-mills are to be established by Chicago parties near the rolling-stock works; but they are more or less visionary, and will probably not be realized for some time to come.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Presentations, Institutions, and Installations Among the Mysterious Brotherhoods.

At a regular communication of Keystone Lodge No. 639, A. F. and A. M., held at its hall Jan. 3, Past Master M. Pflaum was presented by its members with a magnificent silver tea-service consisting of six pieces, elegantly engraved. The presentation speeches were made by Past Masters J. H. Dixon and Charles King, to which Mr. Pflaum fittingly responded.

The following officers of Court Freiheit, No. 12, I. O. F., were installed by D. D. H. C. R., Reinhard Umbach, Jan. 5: Adam Ulmer, C. R.; William Herlan, V. C. R.; Frank Schneider, Corresponding Secretary; Charles Lange, Financial Secretary; M. Kleinlinger, Treasurer; August Buchal, S. W.; August Mewes, J. W.; Michael Schmidt, S. B.; H. Doll, J. B.; Representatives to High Court, Reinhard Umbach, Fred Schoel.

The following officers of Lafayette Lodge, No. 144, A. O. U. W., were installed last Thursday in their hall, No. 904 Milwaukee avenue: P. M. W., Henry L. Hertz; M. W., Ernest G. Grey; Foreman, William J. Horman; Overseer, A. J. Englehardt; Recorder, John Cremin; Financier, E. G. Miller; Receiver, Frank Starke; Guide, C. B. La Moine; I. W., William Lundt; O. W., Charles Otto; Trustee, Charles J. Albrecht.

At a regular meeting of Star of the West Lodge, No. 185, A. O. U. W., held Friday, Jan. 5, the following officers were installed for the ensuing term: P. M. W., F. A. Crotty; M. W., T. M. Graves; Foreman, E. A. Furner; Overseer, J. A. Stimerty; Recorder, A. S. Cella; Receiver, W. B. Thorpe; Financier, Thomas Sweeney; Guide, M. Mercer; I. W., A. La Plant; O. W., C. Prussard; Grand Lodge Representative, T. A. Crotty.

On Wednesday evening the following officers were installed in Garden City Lodge, No. 141, A. F. & A. M.: Theo. F. Talmage, W. M.; George F. Johnson, S. W.; Henry McCall, J. W.; J. D. Maclean, Treasurer; Gil W. Barnard, Secretary; A. M. Stout, Chaplain; I. R. Jenkins, S. D.; G. H. Hink, J. D.; John Nicholson, S. S.; J. W. Richford, Tyler. A handsome Past Master's jewel was presented to the retiring Master, Brother L. L. Wadsworth. R. W. Brother Walter A. Stevens, D. D. G. M., presided.

At a regular meeting of Oriental Lodge, No. 97, A. O. U. W., held Thursday evening, D. G. M. W., James G. Beckerleg installed the following officers: P. M. W., A. M. Young; M. W., A. Lammey; Foreman, H. W. Schwaegerman; Overseer, A. H. Hull; Recorder, H. L. Crosby; Financier, H. C. Murch; Receiver, J. E. Sinclair; Guide, Arthur Dunn; I. W., —— Saker. The lodge elected William G. Reid representative to the Grand Lodge and Dr. J. S. Hunt medical examiner.

At the regular convention of Cosmopolitan Lodge, No. 6, K. of P., held on Thursday evening last, the following officers were installed for the current term by Past Grand Chancellor Eugene C. Race, assisted by Past Chancellors Carpenter and Curley, of No. 6: P. C., Edwin L. Brand; C. C., James McGregor; V. C., Charles Burgoyne; Prelate, Robert V. Johnson; M. of E., William Bowden; M. of F., John Rose; K. of R. and S., Henry Gant; M. at A., John M. Pashley; I. G., Theodore O. Ent; O. G., Harry Jones; Trustees, George W. Curley, William Roberts, and James Atkinson.

The annual installation of officers of Golden Rule Lodge, No. 726, A. F. and A. M., occurred on Tuesday evening, Jan. 2, the officers for the ensuing year being as follows: John T. Bullin, W. M.; O. T. Drake, S. W.; N. Olivier, J. W.; Peter Mason, Treasurer; Lee H. Wilson, Secretary; M. F. Riggle, S. D.; J. Le Bœuf, J. D.; W. S. Jarman, Organist. After the installation ceremonies the Past Master, Thomas G. Newman, was presented with a beautiful Past Master's jewel as a token of esteem by the lodge. Mr. Newman has occupied the position of Master for the last three years, and creates a vacancy by his retiring that will not be easily filled.

The installation of officers of Peabody Council, No. 854, American Legion of Honor, took place at its hall Jan. 3. The following officers were installed by Vincent Reifsnider, Grand Commander A. L. H., for the State of Illinois, assisted by Past-Commander Jacob Richter as Grand Guide: Phineas Cahana, Commander; Charles Maas, Past Commander; Newton Morganroth, Vice-Commander; Moses Henry, Orator; Emanuel Richter, Secretary; Charles Steinbein, Collector; Simon Hasterlik, Treasurer; William H. Greenburg, Chaplain; Ellis Hyman, Guide; Meyer Wheeler, Warden; M. Oppenheim, Sentry.

At a regular meeting of Stephen A. Douglas Council, No. 642, of Royal Arcanum, Friday evening, the following officers-elect were installed by H. H. C. Miller, Grand Regent of Illinois, assisted by Frank Squeir, Grand Guide, D. W. Wilson, Grand Secretary, and other officers of both Grand and Subordinate Councils: Regent, C. E. Piper; Vice-Regent, E. A. Mack; Orator, M. W. Dupre; Past Regent, E. S. Atwood; Secretary, E. J. Clayton; Collector, R. T. Howard; Treasurer, C. D. Kinne; Chaplain, L. C. Rault; Guide, J. A. McCartney; Warden, J. R. McConnaughy; Sentry, C. E. Le Stoge; Trustees, W. J. Hellweig, R. E. Hills, H. J. Skeels; Medical Examiners, T. F. H. Spreng, E. I. Atwood; Representative to Grand Council, E. I. Atwood.

On Saturday evening Jan. 6, L. L. Troy, D. G. M. W., instituted Central Park Lodge, A. O. U. W., at Cicero, Cook County, assisted by the following members of the Grand Lodge, who served in the following positions: P. G. M. W., C. B. La Moine, P. M. W. of Lafayette, No. 144; M. W., James G. Beckerleg, P. M. W. of Oriental, No. 97; Grand Foreman, C. L. Wight, P. M. W. of Oakland, No. 169; Grand Overseer, C. J. Albrecht, P. M. W. of Lafayette, No. 144; Grand Guide, T. A. Crotty, P. M. W. of Star of the West, No. 185; Recorder, H. Scholz, P. M. W. of Star of the West, No. 185; Receiver, John McVey, P. M. W. of Lakeside, No. 1[illegible]; Financier, Willliam Lundt, P. M. W. of Lafayette, No. 144; I. W., James Barry, P. M. W. of Golden Rule, No. 222; O. W., John Connolly, of Star of the West, No. 185. Appropriate speeches were made by J. Connolly and several of the Grand Lodge members.

EBBING AND FLOWING.

The tide went out:
Shining pebbles and shells, that lay
On the shore, at the beck of the white-armed spray
Went out with the tide.

The tide went out:
And a hundred ships asleep on the strand
Sprang up, and away from the hateful land
Went out with the tide.

The tide went out:
And a life as sweet as a life might be,
Drifting away to the unknown sea,
Went out with the tide.

The tide came in:
The pebbles and shells, with the waves' disdain
Flung from their arms to the shore again,
Came in with the tide.

The tide came in:
The weary ships from their voyaging,
Laden with many a precious thing,
Came in with the tide.

The tide came in:
But the life, as sweet as a life might be,
Came not back from the unknown sea—
Came not in with the tide.

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NO MORE.

To meet no more,
I hoped that seal was set upon the past,
I hoped that you and I had looked our last,
Till life was o'er.

Not, O, my friend,
That you can stir one quiet pulse of mine,
No words can ever join the broken line.
Time traced "the end."

Not that my name
Can bid your heart one instant faster beat;
No fair old folly blind youth found so sweet,
Such power can claim.

The idle dream
Passed, as the morning mist will roll away,
When on its fairy veil of sweeping gray,
Full sunlights gleam.

But in its reign,
Idle although it was, and false, and brief,
Came many an idle hour of baseless grief,
Came many a pain.

Its charm has fled.
But round it hangs the memory of its wo,
Jarring the sweet notes of the long ago,
To heart and head.

Therefore I say,
I fain had left unturned the silly page,
I fain had left untouched the dust of age
To gather gray.

And thick, and fast
Upon the coffer of the faded flowers,
We plucked and flung away in those wild hours,
Whose spell has passed.

In calm content,
Best in our sobered joys, apart we stand.
I want no spectre from the shadow land,
Of fancies spent.

And so I say,
Smooth be your path, your sky from cloudlets free!
But let life's river roll 'twixt you and me,
Even as today.
—*All the Year Round.*

LOSS.

For The Chicago Tribune.

To stand beside our dead,
And long for one more sign,
Is grief with comfort wed:
For them our hearts have said:
To God we do resign.

But parted, when we know
That our own reckless hand
Did strike the cruel blow,
In bitterness and wo
Too late we understand
The priceless jewel's glow. L. V. J.

It is but wretched policy to allow yourself to drift into an incurable disease by neglecting the earliest and most tractable symptoms. By contentedly waiting for a cold to get well of itself many a one has so damaged the structure of his lungs as to put himself beyond the reach of medicines before being conscious of danger. How much safer on the first indications of a cold to resort to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an efficacious remedy for coughs, asthma, and all bronchial affections, and sure to exert a beneficial influence on the organs of the chest.

BUSINESS.

The Local Money Market Active and Firm—Eastern Exchange Firmer.

Stocks Dull and Rather Weak—A Lull in the Bull Movement.

A Fairly Active Day in Produce Circles—Provisions Opened Firmer, but Fell Back.

A Good Export Demand for Flour and Corn, with Some Wheat Wanted.

FINANCIAL.

The local money market was fairly active on Saturday in all departments. The demand for loans continues good, and rates of interest are quoted firm at 7@8 per cent. The movement of currency is still in favor of the city, country orders being light.

The following were the daily totals of Chicago bank clearings during the last week:

Date.	*Clearings.*	*Balances.*
Monday (New Year's)	....	
Tuesday	$11,267,680.26	$1,169,034.37
Wednesday	15,294,398.11	1,125,226.02
Thursday	10,774,156.85	1,228,288.12
Friday	9,696,590.51	1,276,689.98
Saturday	8,732,461.08	1,117,538.17
Total	$55,675,254.81	$5,916,776.66
Correspond'g week last year	63,967,030.74	7,158,478.31

Eastern exchange advanced to 50c premium per $1,000, with sales at 25c premium. The stiffness is occasioned by the heavy payments which fall due in January or half-yearly at the East.

Foreign exchange was unchanged, English documentary bills being steady at the recent advance.

The New York stock market was dull and rather weak on Saturday, supposed to be due to a changed attitude on the part of Gould, whose equanimity has been jeopardized if not disturbed by the bringing of a new suit against the Western Union. The bank statement was favorable.

It is again rumored that Gould has secured a controlling interest in Denver, and that it will be operated in conjunction with the St. Louis & San Francisco.

It is now said that the Lake Shore Road will not issue any new bonds on account of Nickel-Plate, nor for any other purpose.

In Wall street it is generally thought to be true that Vanderbilt has taken $600,000 Lake Shore second-mortgage bonds, and transferred to that company the majority of Nickel-Plate stock.

Money can be borrowed in New York at 5 per cent on twelve months' time, while shorter loans are quoted at 6 per cent. Railroad-bond brokers report a good demand for investment.

A manager of one of the leading anthracite coal companies says there will probably be no curtailment of production ordered before February. Last year they stopped early in January.

A Nashville dispatch says Polk's loss will exceed $600,000. Most of the State's money was lost in a New York broker's office, against whom proceedings will be begun. He was long of Richmond & Danville and Memphis & Charleston, and some other Southern securities. A suit has also been commenced here against a prominent officer of one of these roads by other parties within a day or two for $500,000.

The gross receipts of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad and the coal and iron companies' business for the year 1882 were $37,300,161. The net profits were $11,050,238, against $10,341,390 in 1881.

The earnings of the St. Paul Road last year were $20,109,711, against $17,026,000 in 1881. The increase in the earnings for the fourth week in December was $56,282 over the same for the year 1881. Wall street was generally expecting the last statement would show a decrease.

The Omaha's earnings for the fourth week in December decreased $35,100, and for the month $56,800. The Wabash earnings for last month are reported at $1,331,952.

A friend of Mr. Vanderbilt says that he was fairly staggered, after getting control of the Omaha property, to discover that the dividends on the preferred were paid out of sales of land, and he anxiously inquired how much more land the concern had. He is credited with remarking that hereafter only such dividends will be paid as the Omaha actually earns, which would put the preferred on a very slim basis.

The semi-annual dividends payable in Boston in January amount to $12,806,018. Of this sum $9,276,901 is interest on bonds; 1,912,843 on railways; $682,000 on manufacturing stock; and $931,274 on miscellaneous securities. The total amount is more than two millions and a half greater than was payable in January, 1882. Manufacturing dividends show a material reduction.

The London *Iron Trade Exchange* says: "A paragraph has appeared this week in almost every paper in the country announcing that the recent failures in the tin-plate trade and consequent stoppage of works has reduced the production by 130,000 boxes a week. Even the South Wales papers, whose editors ought to know something about the tin-plate trade, have published this statement. The weekly production of the tin plates were the whole of the mills in the Kingdom (287) at work would not exceed the figure named, and as only 200 are now working the production is about 80,000 boxes a week, and the reduction by the recent stoppages 13,000 boxes weekly."

The following were yesterday's bidding quotations of local stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the asking price is given:

Chicago Nat'l Bank...117
Hide & Leather Bank.125
Hibernian Ban'g Co...100
Ill. Trust & Sav. B'k..160
International Bank...100
Merchants' Nat'l B'k..300
Merchants' L. & T. Co.195
Nat. Bank of America.140
Nat. Bank of Illinois.145
N. W. National Bank..200
Union National Bank.290
Union Trust Co.......275
Chicago City 7s, 1884...102¾
Chicago City 7s, 1887...105
Chicago City 7s, 1889...107½
Chicago City 7s, 1890...115½
Chicago City 7s, 1895...119
Chicago City 7s, 1894...121½
Chicago City 7s, 1896...124
Chicago City 7s, 1899...126½
Chicago City 6s, 1895...110½
Chicago City 6s, 1896...111½
Chicago City 6s, 1898...112½
Chicago City 4½s, 1900.106½
Chicago City 4s, 1901...103¾
Chicago City 3.65s, 1902.100

Chicago City Ry. 4½s.. 96¾
Cook County 7s, 1885...105½
Cook County 7s, 1889...109½
Cook County 7s, 1892...118
Cook County 5s, 1899...108¼
Cook County 4½s, 1900.107
Lincoln P'rk 7s, 1895..106
N. Chi. City Ry 6s.....110½
Do 6s, 5-20, 1903........104½
South Park 6s..........105
South Park 7s..........106
W. Div. Ry con. 5-20 6s.105½
W. Div. Ry Reg. 6s......104½
West Park 7s, 1890.....110
West Town 5s, 1890....103
Minnesota State 4½s..100½
Mut. U. Tel. Co. 6s.... 73½
C. & C. C. & D. C. com. 30
†Chamber of Com'rce. 80
†Chicago City Ry......285
Chi. Gas L. & Coke Co.150¾
Inter-State Ind Ex.... 25
No. Chi. City Ry.......155
Traders' Ins. Co.......126
†Union Iron & S. Co...100

SALES.

Sales on the Stock Board were:

2500 Chicago City 4s....103½
1000 Chicago Cy Ry 4½. 96¾
1500 Cook Co 4½s.......107
1000 B & M Neb 4s...... 82
1000 do................ 82¼
1000 do................ 82⅜
1000 do................ 82⅜
1000 J & S 6s.......... 97
1000 do................ 97
1000 do................ 97
5000 W SL&P R C D 5s. 80¼
2000 do................ 80⅜

2000 W SL&P R, C D 5s. 80¾
120 Chi G L & C Co....160
20 do..................161
1000 B & M Neb 4s...... 82¼
1000 do................ 82½
100 N Y C & ST L R R.. 15
1000 W SL&P R, C D 5s. 80⅜
10 A T & S F R R...... 85½
100 N Y C & ST L R R.. 15
100 No Pacific s 10..... 49¼
200 Cook Co 4½s.......107¼
2000 B & M Neb 4s...... 82½

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The following table shows the quotations and transactions on the Stock Exchange for the day:

Description.	*Sales.*	*First.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Last* Jan 6	*Last* Jan 5
Alton & T. H.	100	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¼	51
Do pfd.	100	92½	92½	92½	92½	93
B., C. R. & N.	7	82	82	82	82	83
Bos. Air Line pfd.	120	79¼	79¼	79	79	79
Canada Southern	1,700	67½	67¾	67	67¼	68
Central Pacific	2,810	87¼	87¼	86½	86¾	87
C., B. & Q.	1,530	123¾	123¾	123	123¼	123¾
Ches. & O. 1st pfd.	400	33	33	33	33	33½
Col. Coal & Iron.	100	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	29½
Denver & Rio G.	25,300	45⅛	45⅛	44½	44⅞	45¼
Del. & Hudson	250	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
D., L. & W.	28,200	127¾	128	126¾	127⅛	127⅞
Erie	19,550	39⅞	40⅛	39½	39⅞	40⅛
Do seconds	....	97¼	97½	97	97⅜	97⅝
H. & St. Joe pfd.	200	78	79	78	79	80
I., B. & W	500	33¾	33¾	33	33¼	34
Illinois Central	300	143½	143½	143½	143½	144
Jersey Central	5,100	70½	70⅝	70	70⅛	70½
Kansas & Texas.	4,200	32¾	33	32⅝	32⅞	33
L. E. & Western.	300	31⅝	31¾	31½	31½	32¼
Lake Shore	12,100	113⅝	113⅝	112¾	112¾	113⅞
Louis. & Nash	11,700	54⅝	54¾	53⅞	54	54⅝
Man. 1st pfd	....	82¼	82½	82	82¼	......
Manhat'n Beach.	10	19	19	19	19	......
Mem. & Chas.	1,800	50	52	50	52	50
Met. El. Bonds	....	96½	97¼	96½	96¾	96¾
Met. Elevated	600	82½	82¾	82	82¾	......
Mich. Central	2,900	98½	98½	97¾	98	99
M., L. S. & W. pfd	600	48	48	48	48	......
Minn. & St. L.	300	28½	28½	28¼	28½	29
Do pfd	700	65	65	64	64	65½
Mobile & Ohio	300	19	19½	19	19½	19½
Missouri Pacific.	1,810	102⅝	103	102⅛	102⅞	103
Mut. Un. Tel.	50	21	21	21	21	......
Nash. & Chat.	100	58½	58½	58½	58½	60
N. Y. Central	20,946	127¾	127¾	125½	125⅞	127⅜
N. Y., C. & St. L.	1,900	15¼	15¼	14¾	14¾	15¼
Do pfd	1,300	33	33¼	32½	32¾	33⅛
Nor. & W. pfd.	600	48¾	48⅞	48⅜	48¾	48⅝
Northern Pacific.	14,225	48⅞	48⅞	48⅛	48⅛	49¼
Do pfd	1,900	85⅜	85⅜	85⅛	85⅛	85⅝
Northwestern	6,800	135¼	135¼	133¾	134	135⅝
Do pfd	400	150	150	149	149½	151
N. Y. & N. E.	100	50	50	50	50	50
Ohio Central	....	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
Ohio Southern	300	13	13¼	13	13¼	11½
Ont. & Western.	250	26¼	26¼	26⅛	26⅜	26¼
O. Ry. & N. Co.	20	140	140	140	140	139½
O. Trans-Con.	3,605	85¼	85⅜	85	85	85⅜
Pacific Mail	500	43⅜	43⅜	43⅛	43⅛	43¾
P. P.-C. Co	285	124½	124½	124½	124½	125
Peoria, D. & E.	500	27	27	26¾	26¾	27¼
Reading	6,300	56¼	56	54⅞	55	55⅝
Roch. & Pitts	4,220	21¼	21½	21	21⅛	21⅝
Rock Island	900	127¼	127¼	126	126	127
R. & A. stk. t. ctf	200	15	15	14½	14½	......
R. & Saratoga	10	141	141	141	141	......
St. Paul	21,800	106⅜	106⅜	105¼	105⅜	106⅝
Do pfd	300	121	121	121	121	......
St. Paul & D.	100	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38⅝
Do pfd	100	98	98	98	98	......
St. Paul & O.	3,200	53½	53¼	52¾	52¾	53
Do pfd	1,100	112¾	112¾	112	112¼	112¼
Texas Pacific	8,900	39¼	39½	38¾	38¾	39⅛
Union Pacific	13,650	103⅝	103⅝	102⅞	103⅛	103⅝
Wabash	2,900	34¾	35	34¼	34½	34⅞
Do pfd	2,800	54⅝	54⅝	53⅞	54⅛	54⅝
Western Union	10,100	81⅝	81⅝	80¾	81	81⅜

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

3s.......................103¼
5s, extended...........103
4½s.....................113¼

4s.......................119½
Pacific 6s of 1895......129

RAILROAD BONDS.

Cen. Pac. firsts.........113¾
Erie seconds............97¼
Lehigh & Wilkes (ofd) 102
U. P. firsts.............113¼

U. P. land grants.......110½
U. P. sinking funds....118
Tex. Pac. land grants. 58
Tex. Pac., R. G.......... 84

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana con (asked) 73
Missouri 6s............100
St. Joseph...............100¼
Tennessee 6s, old..... 42

Tennessee 6s, new.... 40
Virginia 6s............. 36
Virginia 6s, consols.... 60½
Virginia 6s, def'd...... 12½

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams...................135
American................ 92

United States............ 64
Fargo....................125

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, increase ..$6,348,800
Specie, increase.. 2,525,700
Legal tend'rs, inc.. 1,540,500

Deposits, increase. $1,217,500
Circulation, dec... 87,900
Reserve, increase. 1,261,825

The following is a complete record of bond transactions and sales of bank and express stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

15000 A7s L R B & N O iss 35¾
10000 do 35¾
3000 do Ft S issue. 35
5000 C & O cy 55¾
7000 C & O 1st ser B 80¼
3000 do 80½
15000 C R I & P 6s 1883 cou. 120
4000 C P gold bonds. 113¾
2000 C Pac L G 107⅛
1000 C St P M & O con 108½
1000 Col & Green 1st. 97
1000 Can So 1st 95¾
10000 do 95¾
8000 D & R G 1st 107¼
2000 Gt West 2d 99
2000 I D & Spr 1st 102½
4000 Int & Gt No 1st 105½
5000 Met 1st 96¼
3000 do 96¾
3000 do 97
8000 do 97¼
8000 do 97⅛
2000 M & E 1st con 122¾
2000 M L S & W 1st 98⅞
13000 N Y Cent 1st reg. 130
3000 M&StL1stSWEx. 110¼
2000 do Pac Ex 101½
1000 N Y Cent 7s 124⅛
20 00 do 124⅛
10000 M & St P con 124¾
1000 M&StP1stSWDiv 106¼

14000 N Y C & St L 1st. 97⅜
10000 do 97¼
25000 do 97⅛
10000 N Y L E & W 2d con 97½
5000 do 97¼
25000 do 97⅛
15000 No Pac 1st coup. 102¼
5000 N J C con asstd 109
1000 do 109⅛
500 N W con coup g b. 126
2000 N W S F 5s coup. 99½
1000 do 99½
2000 N Y Elev 1st 114½
10000 Ohio So 1st 80
2000 Ohio Cent 1st 92¾
6000 do 92⅞
2000 R & D deb 61¼
10000 R W & O Ex 5s 73
2000 R W & O inc 44
5000 St L & I M 5s 75¾
4000 So Pac Colo 1st 108
5000 StPM&M1stDEx. 106½
9000 St P M & M 1st 107
9000 So Caro 1st 101
10000 So Caro inc 58
10000 Tex Pac 1st Rio 84¼
4000 do 84¼
10000 do 84⅛
10000 Tol & Wab 2d 101
1000 W & St P 2d 120

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

20000 A7sLRPB&NOis. 35¼
4000 L R & Ft S 38
10 00 Mo & Red R 35
15000 do 35¾
2000 Can So 1st 95½
4000 CStPM&O con 107¾
7000 Erie 2d mtg 102⅜
4000 Ft W & Den 1st 66
5000 do 65¾
3000 do 66½
26000 do 66½
1000 H&T 1st main l'e 108
1000 C Pac 1st con 100½
6000 Lake S reg 2d 121
10000 M&StP con 124⅞
4000 Mob&O 2d deb 48½
6000 do 48

24000 MichCen 1st 7s 124⅞
25000 do 125
2000 M&StP1stC&Pd 108½
4000 M&StL 1st S W 110½
30 0 Pac Ex 101½
2000 N W sink funds 109
2000 N W con 132
3000 NYC&StL 1st 97¾
10000 do 97½
2000 do 97¼
17000 do 97
500 NYLE&W 2d con 97¼
1000 do 97⅛
3000 Mo Pac 1st 102½
10000 R & D deb 61½
10000 do 62
1000 Tex Pac inc L G 58

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

10000 Ark7s LRPBNOis 35
3000 Ark 7s Mo&RedR 35
1000 B C R & N 1st 101
1000 C Pac gold bond 113¾
2000 C & O cy 55¼
4000 C & O series B 80½
35000 C St P M & O con 107¼
5000 D & R G 1st 107½
1000 Gt Westn 2d 99½
7000 do 99
2000 H & St J 8s con 107
1000 L & N gen mtg 6s 98¼
2000 Metn 1st 96¾
2 00 do 96½
10000 M&St P 1stL&DD 93
1000 C & P W Div 91¾
2000 M & St L 1st Ia ex 111
7000 M U Tel 6s 75½
10000 do 75
3000 M K & T gen 6s 84¼
1000 N W s f 5s coup 100
12 Bnk of Republic 135¼

2000 N Y C & St L 1st 97
3000 do 96¾
2000 N Pac 1st coup 102⅛
2000 N Orls Pac 1st 86¼
20000 Ogn & Cal 1st 88⅝
5000 N Y Cent inc 92
5000 R & Pitts inc 43¾
4000 St L & I M 5s 75½
3000 Terre H Dv bnds 62⅝
9000 Terre Haute inc 103
15000 Tex Pac Rio 84⅝
10000 do 84⅜
2000 do 83⅞
3000 do 84
70 U S Ex 65¼
5 Adams X 134
20 Amn X 93
15 do 93
10 do 93
10 do 92

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Governments were ¼ per cent lower for 4s coupon, ⅛ lower for 4s registered and 4½s coupon, and unchanged for 3s, 5s, and 4½s registered.

Railroad bonds were irregular and generally higher.

State securities were neglected.

Stocks opened weak and lower, and, after fluctuating frequently during the day, finally left off ¼ to 1⅜ below, closing at the figures of last night. The weakest stocks were New York Central, Lake Shore, Northwestern, and Texas & Pacific. The market closed steady. Some additional complications in the affairs of the Elevated road, the new litigation between the Gold Stock Telegraph and Western Union, and the reported probable issue of $6,000,000 of bonds by the Lake Shore have probably had the effect to cause this hesitancy.

Transactions were 260,000, including

Central Pacific...... 3,000
Lackawanna.........28,000
Denver & Rio Grand.26,000
Erie....................19,000
Lake Shore...........11,000
Lake Erie & Western12,000
Northwestern......... 7,000
New Jersey Central... 5,000
New York Central....20,000
Northern Pacific......16,000

Reading.............. 7,000
St. Paul..............22,000
St. Paul & Omaha.... 4,000
Texas Pacific.........16,000
Union Pacific.........14,000
Wabash Pacific....... 3,000
Western Union........11,000
N. Y., C. & St. L..... 3,000
Oregon & Trans....... 4,000
Rochester & Pittsb'g. 4,000

Money loaned between 3@4½; closed offered 3. Prime mercantile paper, 6@8; sterling exchange: bankers' bills steady, 480. Sterling exchange: demand, 484½.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Jan. 6.—The following were the stock sales on the Boston Stock Exchange:

	Sales.	*First.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Last*
First board—					
Am. Bell Tel.	25	184	184	184	184
Atchison	300	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Boston & Albany	1	174	174	174	174
Boston & Maine	2	149½	149½	149½	149½
C. B. & Q.	75	123	123¼	123	123¼
Eastern	175	35½	36¼	35½	36¼
Flint & P. M. pfd.	50	99	99	99	99
M. H. & O.	430	75	76	75	76
Mex. C. blocks 3	5	97	97	97	97
Mex. C. R. R.	325	20	21	20	21
N. Y. & N. E.	35	50	50	50	50
Pullman	15	124	124	124	124
T. C. & St. L.	15	5½	5½	5½	5½
Union Pacific	25	103½	103½	103½	103½
Second board—					
Atchison	50	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
Am. Bell Tel.	75	184	184	184	184
Boston & Maine	2	149	149	149	149
C. B. & Q.	50	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾
Little Rock	5	49	49	49	49
M. H. & O.	150	75¾	75¾	75	75¾
P. G. F. & C.	125	21½	22	21½	22
T., C. & S. L.	125	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝

The following were the sales of bonds on the Boston Stock Exchange:

FIRST BOARD.

1000 Atchison 5s...... 85
2000 B & Mo in Neb.. 82¾
2000 C B & Q 4s...... 85½
5000 K C & St J C B 7s.113¾
15000 L R & Ft S 7s...105

6000 Mex Cent 7s...... 74¾
1000 do.................. 74¾
20000 Sonora 1st 7s....105
2000 TD&Bsincbranc. 103½

SECOND BOARD.

9000 Aton land grnt 7s.113¾
20000 A & Pac inc 6s.... 18¾
5000 Eastern 6s........109½
5000 L R & Ft S 7s.....105

1000 Mex Cent 7s...... 74¾
10000 Pueb&ArkVall's.113½
1000 No Pac 6s.........102½

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—The market closed unsettled. The following was the closing of the principal stocks:

	Bid.	*Asked.*
Pennsylvania	59¾	60
Reading	27½	27¾
Lehigh Valley	63	63½
Northern Pacific	48⅝	48¾
Northern Pacific, preferred	85½	85¾
Lehigh	39	39½
B., P. & W.	18	18½
Compromise Mining	30	35

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 6—5 p. m.—United States securities—Bonds, new 5s, extended, 105¼; 4s, 123. Illinois Central, 48¼; Pennsylvania Central, 62; New York Central, 131⅜; Erie, 28¾.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—Rentes, 79f 60c.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Mining stocks dull; Sierra Grande declined from 240 to 209, but again advanced to and closed at 250; Robinson Consolidated sold at 125; Chrysolite, 140; Amie, 19 and 20; Horn Silver, 650; Bodie, 200; Navajo, 875; Belle Isle advanced from 75 to 90; sales of the day, 71,080 shares; total for the week, 415,770 shares; total bullion receipts at New York for the week from the mines, $292,049. Pipe Line certificates opened at 86¾, declined to 86, advanced to 89¾, and closed at 88¾.

Cariboo.................. 1¾
Central Arizona.......... 1
Excelsior.................. 1
Homestake..............17¾
L'ttle Pittsburg........... 1
Ontario....................35¼
Quicksilver............... 8

Quicksilver pfd.........35
Robinson................. 1
Silver Cliff............... ¾
South Pacific............ 9
Standard.................. 6¾
Sutro...................... ¾

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha.................13-16
Alta....................3-16
Belcher..............11-16
Best & Belcher......... 3¾
Bullion.................. 1
California............. 3-16
Chollar.................. 1¾
Con. Virginia........... 1
Gould & Curry.......... 1¾
Grand Prize...........11-32
Hale & Norcross........ 1
Martin White........... 2¾
Mexican................. 3

Mono...................3-32
Northern Belle.......... 9¾
Ophir..................... 1¾
Potosi.................... 1¾
Savage.................... 1
Sierra Nevada........... 2⅞
Union Consolidated.... 1¾
Wales....................3-16
Yellow Jacket........... 1
Navajo................... 9¼
Scorpion.................9-16
Mount Diablo............ 4
Albion.................... 2¾

Silver King declares a dividend of 25 cents. The Pacific Stock Exchange will meet Monday to consider the sale of the board's Montgomery street property. The decline in the stock business is assigned as a cause of this act.

COMMERCIAL.

The leading produce markets were moderately active on Saturday, with smaller variations in prices. Corn was much stronger, especially for January. Wheat and oats firmer, and provisions not strong. The foreign situation in cereals seems to be improving.

Provisions were moderately active and generally steady. There was an early advance of 10c in pork and 5c in lard, but both fell back and closed at about the latest quotations of Friday, while meats were easier. The market improved at the outset in sympathy with the sharp advance in corn and a report that lard was 3d higher in Liverpool. It fell back under a vigorous hammering, supposed to be in the short interest, with estimates of a big run of hogs the coming week, some placing the number as high as 200,000. There were some who hinted that these estimates were a part of the bear program. The speculative trading in meats was dull, but packers reported a good demand by consumers, with the trade well distributed, and a little better feeling in green lots, which were more wanted by curers.

Flour was active for export, at a shade of stiffening in prices, and dull as regards the home trade. The change in the foreign situation induced the sending of orders here to buy about 20,000 sacks, a portion of which was taken in other markets, owing to a lack of suitable offerings here. Bran and middlings were in better demand, and stronger in sympathy with flour.

Wheat was fairly active, as gaged against the recent record of the market, and firmer. The market advanced ⅝c, but lost the improvement on March, while other deliveries closed ⅛c above the latest prices of Friday. London reported a rise of 1d per cental, and Liverpool an advance of 6d per quarter in cargoes off coast, while our receipts were again smaller, and there was no prospect of a speedy increase. The public advices from England only confirmed the fact noted for two or three days past of a quiet export demand here for the lower grades and some for red wheat. The bad seeding-time in Western Europe, followed by the recent floods, has weakened up the people on the other side of the Atlantic, and they are more anxious buyers, though the weather conditions there do not menace supplies from the last crop except as they may make present holders a little more conservative. There was not a large outside demand for futures Saturday, the speculative strength being largely local. Red wheat advanced 1c, and No. 3, both spring and winter, about 2c, while No. 2 spring was only wanted to carry into February. Red for May delivery was quotable at $1.06 here and at $1.18 in New York.

Corn was active and stronger. The strength was, however, chiefly for this month, which advanced 2c from the latest price of Friday, while May only improved ½c and the intermediate futures about 1c. The British markets were called firmer, while our receipts were somewhat larger, but not excessive. The chief movement was in filling January shorts, which were perhaps helped by the longs, and other futures dragged slowly up in sympathy. The market was very steady after the first hour, but with less doing. There was a fair shipping demand for the lower grades, which were about on an export basis, and said to be in good demand in Europe on the present range of prices. New York was stronger, on a short supply of steamer corn, which means the grade of new mixed here, and part of the purchases made Saturday were to fill this blank, while there was reason to believe that some round lots in store were bought without being reported. We note that May and January sold at the same price.

Oats were in light local demand for spot, most of the sales being made at Friday's figures. Futures were stronger in consequence of the light receipts and the sharp advance in corn, the early deliveries advancing and closing ¼@⅜c higher, while May, after advancing ⅛c with liberal trading closed at the latest figure of Friday. Sales of March delivery were made at 35⅞@36c, though most of the trading was done early. Rejected sold at 33c. Samples were in good request and a shade better.

Rye was quiet and strong. No. 2 regular selling at 57½c and gilt-edged at 58c. Futures were inactive, 58½c being bid for February delivery and 63¾c bid for May. No. 2 on track sold at 58@59½c. Rejected in store nominal.

Barley was inactive outside the sample trade, the nominal price for No. 2 spot being 80c and that for No. 3 50c. Track stuff sold at about Friday's prices.

In dry-goods circles there is continued quiet. Millinery goods, boots and shoes, and clothing were also ordered sparingly. There was a good demand for groceries. Prices averaged about steady. In the market for dairy products there was little change, trade remaining quiet at steady prices. Dried and canned fruits were dull. Fish remain inactive. A light business was done in oils at about steady figures.

A light trade was reported in green fruits, with no variation in prices. Eggs were steady at 28c per doz. for fresh. Dullness still reigns in the hide and tallow markets. Eastern orders being especially light. In building materials, common brick are in light request at $10.00@10.50, according to the distance of delivery. Potatoes in fair supply and steady at 65@72c for fair to choice. Wool quiet and steady. In seeds, clover-seed was firm at $7.00@7.25 for prime to choice, timothy seed quotable at $1.58@1.60 for prime, and flaxseed 1c higher, at $1.21@1.22 in store and on track. Hay was firm for the better grades of both timothy and prairie, and dull for others.

Hogs were in active demand and firm at $5.65@6.25 for light and at $5.70@6.60 for heavy. Cattle were firm at $2.75@6.40 for inferior to extra. The receipts for the week were 32,550 cattle, 133,000 hogs, and 13,000 sheep, against 26,786 cattle, 170,800 hogs and 13,007 sheep for the corresponding week last year.

The world's production of wheat only just about keeps pace with the consumption, H. K. Jackson, in Dornbusch, to the contrary notwithstanding, and if any one wheat-producing country should drop out from the list the difference would soon be apparent in the quickened pulse of the market. The floods in Europe threaten to cut off a part of the supply, and it is no wonder if prices are rising under a better demand. Still there is room to hope that the retiring of the waters will leave the land fruitful enough to compensate for the danger of the present.

It is said that a good deal of the corn now inspecting here as new mixed is as good as corn which has been inspected No. 2 in former years. Very likely. But we have also had "No. 2" corn turn out mere mush in some former years, and it will be well to avoid a repetition of that chapter in our history. There is another point that may be worth remembering. If all the corn that is now graded as new mixed were to be called No. 2 it would sell for just about the same price as it does now—unless in the event of a corner.

In our range of prices for May lard sold on Friday $10.77½ was given as the outside figure. This was erroneous, as no sales were made at so high a figure.

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' price for round lots Saturday, compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c in provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Friday.	*Range Saturday.*	*Closed Saturday.*
MESS PORK—PER BRL.			
Spot	$16.95	$.... @	$16.95
January	16.95	16.85 @17.05	16.95
February	17.07½	17.00 @17.17½	17.10
March	17.25	17.15 @17.35	17.27½
April	17.40	17.35 @17.45	17.37½
May	17.57½	17.45 @17.67½	17.60
LARD—PER 100 LBS			
Spot	*$10.30	$.... @10.35	$10.32½
January	*10.30	10.27½@10.32½	10.32½
February	10.42½	10.37½@10.47½	10.40
March	10.52½	10.47½@10.57½	10.50
May	10.72½	10.67½@10.77½	10.70
MEATS—BOXED 75 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
S. ribs, part cu'd.	$8.60	$.... @	*8.60
Do January	8.67½	.... @ 8.65	8.67½
Do February	8.77½	8.72½@ 8.80	8.80
Do March	8.92½	8.82½@ 8.87½	8.87½
Do May	9.10	9.05 @ 9.10	9.05
WHEAT.			
No. 2 red, spot	96½	97½@ 98	98
No. 3 winter	88	.... @ 90¼	90¼
Rejected winter	83	.... @ 83	83
No. 2 spring	96	96¼@ 96	96¾
No. 3 spring	78	.... @ 80	80
Regular January	96	96¼@ 96¾	96¾
February	97¼	97 @ 97¾	97
March	97⅝	97⅜@ 98⅜	98
May	$1.02¾	$1.02¾@ 1.03⅜	$1.03¼
CORN.			
No. 2, spot	52⅝	53⅞@ 54¼	54¼
High mixed	52⅝	53⅞@ 54¼	54¼
Rejected	43	43½@ 44	44
New mixed	44¼	45 @ 45¾	45¼
January	53⅜	53 @ 54½	54½
February	51	51¾@ 52¼	52¼
March	51	51¼@ 51½	51½
May	53⅜	54 @ 54½	54⅜
OATS.			
No. 2 white	....	.... @	....
No. 2 mixed	35⅝	.... @	35⅝
Rejected	33	.... @ 33	33
January	35⅝	35¾@ 36	36
February	35⅝	35⅝@ 36	36
May	37⅝	37⅝@ 37⅞	37⅞
RYE.			
No. 2	57¼	57¼@ 58	57½
Rejected	50	.... @ 50	50
January	57¼	.... @ 57¾	57¾
February	58	.... @ 58¾	58¾
May	*64	.... @ 63¾	63¾
BARLEY.			
No. 2, spot	80	.... @	80
No. 3, spot	50	.... @	50
No. 3, January	....	.... @	50

The following are quotations which are often nearly nominal:

Salted shoulders, loose	$ 6.10 @ 6.20
Long clears, loose	8.50 @ 8.85
Short clears, loose	9.00 @ 9.05
Green hams (15@16 lbs)	9.12½@ 9.25
Sweet pickled hams (15@16 lbs)	10.25 @10.50
Bacon, short ribs	10.25 @10.50
Bacon, short clears	10.75 @11.00
Bacon, hams	13.50 @14.00
Mess beef	10.00 @10.50
Beef hams	17.00 @17.50
Choice to favorite brands of winters	5.00 @ 5.50
Fair to good brands of winters	5.00 @ 5.25
Good to choice red winters	4.75 @ 5.25
Prime to choice springs	4.75 @ 5.00
Good to choice export, in sacks, extras	4.00 @ 4.25
Good to choice export, double extras	4.30 @ 4.40
Fair to good Minnesota springs	5.00 @ 6.00
Choice to fancy Minnesota springs	6.50 @ 7.00
Rye flour	3.62½@ 3.87½

The following grain was inspected as "received" in this city Saturday morning: 12 cars red wheat, 48 cars lower grades winter, 31 cars No. 2 spring, 20 cars lower grades (111 wheat); 47 cars contract corn, 165 cars new mixed, 79 cars other grades (291 corn); 30 cars No. 2 oats, 27 cars rejected do; 8 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected do; 24 cars No. 3 barley, 11 cars lower grades do. Total, 504 cars or about 285,000 bu. Inspected out: 15,501 bu wheat, 282,222 bu corn, 5,449 bu oats.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Saturday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1883.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1883.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.
Flour, brls	12,711	12,192	20,128	13,098
Wheat, bu	62,439	47,261	10,580	28,707
Corn, bu	162,709	139,378	161,099	74,495
Oats, bu	78,714	72,649	77,842	22,231
Rye, bu	6,819	5,384	2,849	1,984
Barley, bu	29,085	46,844	29,050	15,290
Grass-seed, lbs	314,478	116,310	112,285	176,351
Flaxseed, lbs	203,610	638,070	452,558	1,030,825
Broom-corn, lbs	64,000	14,400	45,618	21,104
Cured meats, lbs	372,540	280,735	3,565,631	2,734,973
Beef, tcs	....	....	120	....
Beef, brls	....	....	745	201
Pork, brls	375	825	475	2,015
Lard, lbs	71,400	383,330	1,346,077	1,404,780
Canned meats, cases	25	....	1,948	....
Butter, lbs	127,622	92,189	186,385	164,440
Dressed hogs, No.	400	426	155	751
Live hogs, No	26,654	37,170	8,379	5,856
Cattle, No	6,919	5,678	4,710	4,487
Sheep, No	2,623	2,125	1,088	1,214
Hides, lbs	94,410	102,258	270,050	313,563
Wool, lbs	29,055	82,689	85,580	143,200
Coal, tons	11,930	10,236	1,949	2,306
Cheese, lbs	65,423	....	58,610	....
Lumber, m feet	576	684	1,417	1,538
Shingles, m	100	180	....	240
Salt, brls	2,513	1,907	3,375	930
Dressed beef, lbs	44,500	....	688,583	....

Rail freights were steady on the basis of 30c per 100 lbs on grain and 35c on provisions to New York. Through rates to Liverpool were nominally firm at 53¼c.

The receipts of wheat reported Saturday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit aggregated 167,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 76,000 bu. The shipments from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore footed up 240,000 bu.

The packing of hogs in this city since the close of October is estimated at 1,594,000, against 1,314,000 to same time in 1882, and 1,870,000 to do in 1881.

The following were the receipt of breadstuffs in this city during last week:

	Jan. 6, 1883.	*Dec. 29, 1882.*	*Jan. 7, 1882.*
Flour, brls	137,579	183,096	83,237
Wheat, bu	358,659	458,606	184,209
Corn, bu	1,098,158	1,556,049	522,664
Oats, bu	709,984	1,306,587	299,572
Rye, bu	60,533	67,821	32,951
Barley, bu	241,600	299,034	331,796
Dressed hogs	2,417	1,705	1,742

The corresponding shipments were:

	Jan. 6, 1883.	*Dec. 29, 1882.*	*Jan. 7, 1882.*
Flour, brls	175,319	169,457	91,874
Wheat, bu	71,157	139,902	220,644
Corn, bu	884,851	914,758	482,002
Oats, bu	546,001	398,728	223,410
Rye, bu	19,434	30,076	18,422
Barley, bu	161,928	173,807	80,099
Dressed hogs	2,008	1,041	2,360

The Produce Exchange furnishes the following record of receipts and shipments during last week:

Articles.	*Receipts.*	*Shipm'ts.*
Butter, pounds	1,006,131	848,874
Cheese, boxes	10,565	9,460
Potatoes, bushels	33,645	1,547
Beans, bushels	978	2,193
Eggs, packages	1,930	274

The following were the stocks of butter and cheese Jan. 1, 1883:

	Butter, tubs.	*Cheese, boxes.*
Chicago	12,000	15,000
Boston	62,000	32,500
New York	84,395	116,172

The stock of eggs in New York is estimated at 28,734 brls.

PROVISIONS AND BREADSTUFFS.

SALES.

FLOUR—On 'Change, 275 brls and 9,500 sacks springs on p. t.; 800 brls and 8,000 sacks winters, partly at $4.45@5.40; 2,200 sacks low grades at $2.00@3.25; 50 brls rye flour on p. t. Total about 13,200 brls.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—On 'Change, 8 cars bran at $11.25@11.75 free on board; 3 cars middlings at $12.00@14.00 free on board; 3 cars corn-meal at $18.00 to arrive; 1 car wheat screenings at $18.00 free on board.

WINTER WHEAT—On 'Change, 16 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 red at 97½@98c; 22 cars No. 3 winter at 90¼c; 3 cars rejected at 83c; 3 cars by sample at 85c for rejected and 93c for No. 3 on track; 4 cars do at 92@94c for No. 3 and $1.00 for No. 2 Turkish free on board. Total about 29,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—On 'Change, 29 cars and 5,000 bu No. 2 at 96¾@96c; 3 cars No. 3 at 80c; 14 cars No. 2 hard at $1.00; 8 cars by sample at 64c for rejected and 84@85c for No. 3 on track; 12 cars do at 82½@85c for No. 3 free on board. Total about 51,000 bu.

CORN—On 'Change, 45 cars and 30,000 bu No. 2 at 53½@54¼c; 34 cars rejected at 43½@44c; 40 cars and 35,000 bu new mixed at 45@45½c; 55 cars by sample at 42@44c for no grade, 45@45½c for rejected, 45¼@46c for new mixed, and 41@44c for cars on track; 173 cars do at 42c for no grade, 45@46c for rejected, 46@47c for new mixed, and 47½@50c for new high mixed free on board. Total about 285,000 bu.

OATS—On 'Change, 15 cars No. 2 at 35½c; 1 car rejected at 33c; 11 cars by sample at 35½@36c for rejected mixed; 36½@37½c for rejected white; 36½@38c for No. 2, and 38½c for No. 2 white on track; 45 cars do at 35½@38c for rejected mixed; 36@38½c for rejected white; 36@39c for No. 2; 39½@40c for No. 2 white, and 42c for better oats. Total about 54,000 bu.

RYE—On 'Change, 6 cars No. 2 at 57½@58c; 5 cars by sample at 53½@55c for rejected, and 58½@59c for No. 2 on track; 4 cars do at 50c for rejected, and 59c for No. 2 free on board. Total about 10,000 bu.

BARLEY—On 'Change, 23 cars by sample at 43@48c for No. 4, and 51@58c for No. 3 on track; 11 cars do at 50@52c for No. 3 free on board; 1 car do at 75c for No. 3 choice delivered; 10 cars not graded at 53c to arrive. Total about 28,000 bu.

MESS PORK—On 'Change 4,750 brls seller January at $16.85@17.05; 14,000 brls seller February at $17.00@17.17½; 24,750 brls seller March at $17.15@17.35; 1,000 brls seller April at $17.35@17.45; 34,750 brls seller May at $17.45@17.67½; 4,500 brls seller June at $17.60@17.80. Total, 73,750 brls.

LARD—On 'Change, 500 tcs spot at $10.35; 2,500 tcs seller January at $10.27½@10.32½; 1,750 tcs seller February at $10.37½@10.47½; 7,000 tcs seller March at $10.47½@10.57½; 1,000 tcs seller April at $10.60@10.67½; 9,000 tcs seller May at $10.67½@10.77½; 7,000 tcs seller June at $10.77½@10.87½. Total, 28,750 tcs.

MEATS—On 'Change, 50,000 lbs short ribs seller January at $8.65; 200,000 lbs seller February at $8.72½@8.80; 500,000 lbs seller March at $8.82½@8.87½; 100,000 lbs seller April at $9.07½; 750,000 lbs seller May at $9.05@9.10; 4,500 pcs and 125,000 lbs green hams at 9@9¼c for 16 and 15 lb av.; 25,000 lbs shoulders (N. Y.) at 6¾c; 100,000 lbs green bellies, 14 and 21 lbs, at 9@9¼c; 150 tcs sweet pickled shoulders, cured, at 7c; 300 boxes dry salted shoulders at $6.37½@6.75.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6.—PROVISIONS—Pork—Prime mess Eastern dull at 84s; Western dull at 79s. Lard—Prime Western steady at 56s.

RESIN—Common firmer at 5s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Spring No. 2 steady at 8s 7d; No. 1 white steady at 8s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—American 10@12s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, 8s 8d@8s 11d; white, 8s 10d @9s; spring, 8s 4d@8s 10d; club, 9s 2d@9s 4d. Corn—6s 11d for old, 6s 5d for new.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 81s 6d. Lard, 55s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6—5 p. m.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 6,500.

GRAIN—Corn—New Western mixed, 6s 6d.

SEED—Clover, 50@60s.

PROVISIONS—Lard—American, 55s 9d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 39s 6d.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—LINSEED OIL—20s 15d@21s 5d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 38s 6d.

WHALE OIL—28@31s.

ANTWERP, Jan. 6.—PETROLEUM—18¾@19f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6.—Wheat in good demand and tending upward; Western winter, 8s 11d; California advanced 1d. Corn firmer at 6s 6d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat firm and a shade higher; red winter and California advanced 6d. Corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat firm and a shade higher; No. 2 spring advanced 6d; red winter (at London) advanced 3d. Corn firm at 3d advance. Wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent in good demand. Country markets firm. Pork, 81s 6d; lard steady at 55s 9d; bacon—L. C., 46s 6d; S. C., 48s; tallow, 42s 9d; cheese, 66s; beef, 126s.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat strong; California club, 9s@9s 3d; White Michigan, 8s 10d; Western red winter, 8s 11d. Corn firmer at 6s 6d. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat a shade dearer; fair average red winter, 45s@45s 6d; fair average California, 45s 6d; corn, none offered. Cargoes on passage—Wheat a shade dearer. Good shipping California wheat just shipped, 45s 6d. Fair average quality of American red winter wheat for prompt shipment, 43s 9d; fair average quality of American mixed corn for shipment January and February, 28s 3d. Country markets for wheat—English firm. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat small; corn none.

PARIS—Wheat and flour firm.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—COTTON—Quiet but steady; 10¼@10 5-16c; futures steady: January, 10.06c; February, 10.14c; March, 10.[illegible]c; April, 10.42c; May, 10.56c; June, 10.69c; July, 10.8[illegible]c; August, 10.93c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 25,000 brls; exports, 9,000 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat ¼@½c strong and higher; receipts, 55,000 bu; exports, 108,500 bu; No. 2 spring, $1.10; hard Duluth, $1.29; ungraded red, 95c@$1.16; steamer No. 3 red, $1.00; No. 3 red, $1.07¾@1.07⅞; steamer No. 2 red, $1.08½@1.08¾; No. 2 red, $1.11¾@1.12; certificates, $1.13@1.13¼ delivered, $1.11¾ store; No. 1 red, $1.13¾@1.14¼; ungraded white, 90c@$1.14¼; steamer No. 3 white, 80c; steamer No. 2 white, 80@80½c; No. 2 white, 98c@$1.00½; No. 1 do, sales 8,500 bu at $1.09; elevator, $1.08¾ store; No. 2 red, January, sales 304,000 bu at $1.11¼@1.11¾, closing at $1.11¾; February, sales 792,000 bu at $1.13¼@1.13¾, closing at $1.13¾; March sales 808,000 bu at $1.15¼@1.16¼, closing at $1.16; April sales 112,000 bu at $1.17¼@1.17¾, closing at $1.17¾; May sales 208,000 bu at $1.17¾@1.17, closing at $1.17¾. Corn ¼@½c higher; firm; receipts, 37,000 bu; exports, 665 bu; ungraded, 59@69½c; No. 3, 69@69½c; steamer, 69½@69½c; No. 2, 69@69½c; elevator, 70c delivered; No. 2 January, 67¼@68¾c, closing at 67¾c; February, 66¼@66¾c, closing at 66¾c; March, 65¾@66¾c, closing at 66½c; April, 65¼@66c, closing at 61c; May, 63¼@64¼c, closing at 64¼c. Oats—Shade better; receipts, 24,000 bu; exports, 150 bu; mixed Western, 44@47c; white Western, 47@50c.

HAY—Demand fair and market firm at 60@65c.

HOPS—Firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet, but steady. Sugar steady and unchanged. Molasses quiet, but steady. Rice—Demand fair and market firm.

PETROLEUM—Dull; United, 87¼c; crude, 7@7¼c; refined, 7½@7¾c.

TALLOW—Firm at 8c.

RESIN—Nominally unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Steady; 53@53½c.

EGGS—Western fresh quiet, but steady at 26@28c.

LEATHER—Steady, with a good demand; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light, middle, and heavy weight, 21@25½c.

WOOL—Quiet, but steady; domestic fleece, 33@47c; pulled, 18@40c; unwashed, 12@31c; Texas, 14@28c.

PROVISIONS—Dull; weak; new mess, $18.25@18.35. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats dull and weak; long clear middles, 9½@9¾c. Lard higher; prime steam, 10.70c.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm; Western flat, 6@12½c.

LEAD—Dull and unsettled; common, $4.75; refined, nominal.

Consolidation Questions.

Of the consolidation of the *Gazette* and *Commercial* the Philadelphia *Press*, under the caption of "The Cincinnati Janus," says:

"Murat Halstead and Richard Smith are in all journalism probably the most unlikely bedfellows who ever concluded to lie down under the same blanket-sheet. The consolidation of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, owning a history of three generations more or less brilliant, with the *Commercial*, of some forty years of history, all striking, would be remarkable in any case. When it brings on the same tripod two men who have walked apart as long and as far as the two editors who assume joint control of the *Commercial Gazette* it can only be compared with Mather's amphisbæna, which—

"'Carried a head where the tail should be,
And the two, of course, could never agree,
But wriggled about with main and might,
Now to the left, and now to the right,
Pulling and twisting this way and that,
Neither knew what the other was at—
One in body and two in will.'"

CRITICS.

Translated from Goethe.

Did I, when you went a warring,
Did your bloody battles cease?
Did I make loud protestation
When your Congress patched a peace?

Did I tell the practiced angler
Where to fling his baited line?
Did I give the right instructions
Where to split and where to join?

But *you* will give me directions
How to read and how to write
From the mighty book which Nature
Opened to the poet's sight.

If you have the poet's vision,
Show what thing God showed to you;
But if my work you would measure,
First learn what I meant to do.
—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

BOARD OF TRADE TICKET.

In favor of one Board of Trade.

In favor of the Board being run in the interest of the Board.

In favor of the Board having the "Call" under its own control.

In favor of the Board assuming control of its own market reports.

FOR PRESIDENT,
J. B. Hobbs,
Of J. B. Hobbs & Co.

FOR 2d VICE-PRESIDENT,
C. D. Hamill.

For Directors,
GEO. H. WHEELER, of Munger, Wheeler & Co.
E. A. DRIVER, of E. A. Driver & Co.
L. G. HOLLEY, of Holley & Allen.
G. C. MOORE, of Murry Nelson & Co.
C. A. MAIR, of Mair & Dwight.

To Fill Vacancies,
T. J. LEFENS (2 years), of C. Seipp Brewing Co.
GEO. D. RUMSEY, of Rumsey, Bro. & Co.
JAS. VAN INWAGEN (1 year).

Committee of Arbitration,
JNO. R. HODSON, of Jno. R. Hodson & Co.
GEO. D. BOYDEN, of Fleming & Boyden.
E. A. HAMILL, of Hamill & Congden.
M. C. LIGHTNER, of Ellis & Lightner.
W. A. GREGORY, of Gregory, Wheeler & Co.

Committee of Appeals,
R. W. DUNHAM, of Wm. P. Young & Co.
GEO. W. COUCH, of Geo. W. Couch & Co.
WM. M. GREGG, of Gregg, Son & Co.
T. S. FRANCIS, of Cutler & Co.
H. G. GAYLORD, of H. G. Gaylord & Co.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:05 p m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta, Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc.	§11:30 a m † 9:00 p m	‡ 2:00 p m † 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton, Stevens Point & Ashland	*11:30 a m † 9:00 p m	* 4:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa Dakota, & Min'esota	* 5:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Libertyville	* 5:40 p m	* 8:50 a m
Rockford, R. I., and Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	*12:05 p m	* 2:20 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City, & Yankton	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Council Bluffs, Denver & San Francisco Fast Express	§12:05 p m	§ 2:10 p m
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:25 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:25 a m

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 89 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 3:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	‡ 9:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	‡ 9:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m §11:30 p m	* 3:45 p m § 7:45 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive
Morning Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 8:35 a m
Night Express	* 9:20 p m	* 7:20 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All the B. & O. trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains through from Chicago to New York without change.

The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 5:10 a. m., 5:10 and 10:20 p. m.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 9:10 p m	‡ 7:30 a m
Local Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	§ 3:50 p m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:00 p m
Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville & Indianapolis Express	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Logansport Accommodation	7:00 a m	8:10 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:00 p m	*11:25 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:20 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	*10:20 p m	* 5:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		6:40 p m
Elkhart Accommodation		*11:30 a m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:20 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville Night Express	[illegible]	§ 7:15 a m
Cincinnati & Chicago Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watseka Accommodation	[illegible]	9:45 p m

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

For the present trains depart from and arrive at Weldon Station (Fourteenth-st.), Chicago, as follows: Leave Chicago 7:30 a. m., Chicago time. Arrive Chicago 8:30 p. m., Chicago time.

For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, or B. F. HORNER, General Western Passenger Agent. Office, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Express via Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Short Line Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshalltown Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algona & Webster City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webster City & Algona Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern Iowa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Elgin—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beloit & Janesville Express	*11:30 a m	[illegible]
Madison Sunday—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Minnesota Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pierre & Deadwood Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota & Central Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	[illegible]
Waukesha Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, via Janesville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Geneva & Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin & Rockford—Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express—Sundays only	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Charles Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	[illegible]

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montana & Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Sunday Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:30 p m	[illegible]

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. *Wednesday only.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontiac Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatsworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:30 a m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:20 p m	[illegible]

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.
Dubuque and Sioux City trains leave and arrive at West Side Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 a m	* 5:30 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	§11:00 a m	[illegible]
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	§11:00 a m	‡ 3:30 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 8:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	*12:15 p m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 5:35 p m	* 1:50 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 7:20 a m	* 6:00 p m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 7:00 p m
‡Theatre Train	11:30 p m	11:00 p m
Church Train	‡ 1:15 p m	‡ 9:30 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ‡Thursdays and Saturdays only. §Sundays only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:35 a m	* 7:35 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 3:25 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:55 a m	* 3:25 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	§12:30 p m	§ 3:25 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:00 a m	* 6:45 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:00 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:40 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Express	§11:00 p m	

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts. Ticket Offices at 103 South Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrived.
Mail	* 8:50 a m	* 6:30 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Expresses	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Day and Night Expresses	† 9:05 p m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 5:25 p m	* 8:20 a m
South Lawn Accommodation	*12:01 m	* 2:45 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	‡ 1:30 p m	‡10:30 a m

‡Sundays only.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R. R. Company—"Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	§ 8:00 a m	§ 9:00 p m
Louisville & Florida Express	§11:20 p m	§ 7:30 a m

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